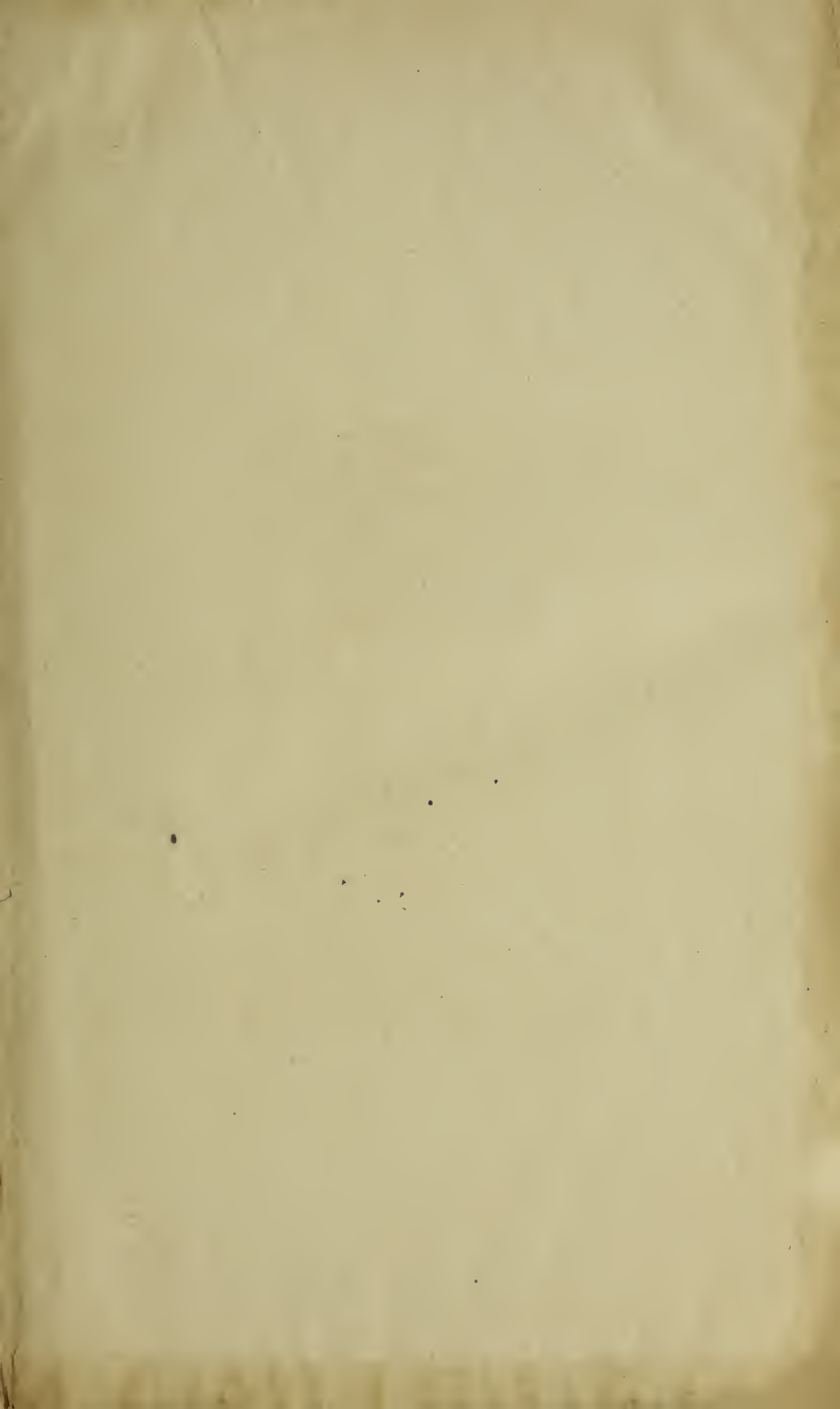


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DOCUMENTS
OF THE
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STATE OF NEW YORK,
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH SESSION.

1894.

VOLUME XIX—Nos. 97 AND 98.



ALBANY:
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1894.

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893

CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D., <i>President</i> ,	} <i>Commissioners</i>
GOODWIN BROWN, - - - - -	
HENRY A. REEVES, - - - - -	

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE APRIL 27, 1894

ALBANY
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER
1894

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 97

IN ASSEMBLY,

April 27, 1894

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

STATE OF NEW YORK

STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY }
ALBANY, APRIL 27, 1894 }

To the Speaker of the Assembly:

By direction of the Commission, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the State Commission in Lunacy for 1893.

T. E. MCGARR,

Secretary.

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P A R T

State care of the insane

Accommodations

New York and Ki

Amount of taxat

Basis of taxation

Report on diet

Preparation of

Conference of

Specimen est

Specimen tr

Temporary

Appropriat

C

	PAGE
for the insane.....	110
.....	110
.....	113
.....	113
.....	114
internes....	115
mission.....	116
and junior assistant	
.....	117
.....	118
.....	119
.....	119
.....	120
.....	121
.....	121
.....	122
recom-	
.....	123

Appointment of officers and
Powers of appointment
Act fixing responsibility

Transfer of Queens county
Proceedings against su

State asylum for unteach
Act establishing ins
Purchase of land in

Hudson River state h
Commission ma
Mismanagement
Investigation
Financial ma
Building ope
Report of C
Extravaga
Inefficien
Result of
Certific
Divi

PAGE

.....	182
.....	182
.....	184
.....	187
.....	188
.....	189
.....	189
.....	189
.....	190
.....	190
.....	191
.....	192
.....	193
.....	201
.....	202
.....	203
.....	205
.....	205
.....	205
.....	205
.....	206
.....	207
.....	207
.....	208
.....	210
....	212
	213
	213

Review of state hospitals — (

Buffalo state hospital — (

Subordinate employe

Staple articles of supp

General cost

Appropriations requ

Binghamton state hospi

General operations

Improvements.

Training school

Recoveries and de

Resident officers.

Subordinate emp

Staple articles of

General cost. . .

Appropriations

St. Lawrence state

General oper

New bu

Improv

Recoveries

Resident

Subordin

Staple ar

General

Appro

Rocheste

Ge

PAGE

.....	290
.....	290
.....	290
.....	290
.....	291
.....	291
.....	292
.....	292
.....	293

SYSTEM

.....	297
.....	297
.....	298
.....	299
.....	300
.....	301
.....	348
.....	365
.....	365
.....	365
.....	365
.....	366

. PART 3 — LICENSES

General administration, private
The Brunswick home
Correspondence with A
Legal proceedings

Special reports ; licensed

General remarks

Bloomington asylum

General operations

Recoveries and

Resident office

Subordinate

Providence reformatory

General operations

Recoveries and

Resident office

Subordinate

Marshall institute

General

Recoveries and

Resident office

L

<i>nued)</i>	PAGE
.....	440
.....	440
.....	440
.....	441
.....	441
.....	442
.....	442
.....	443
.....	444
.....	444
.....	446
.....	446
.....	446
.....	446
.....	446
.....	448
.....	448
.....	448
.....	448
.....	449
.....	449
.....	450
.....	450
.....	450
.....	451
.....	452
.....	453
.....	453
.....	453

Special reports ; licensed private asylums — (<i>Continued</i>)	PAGE
The Pines	465
General operations	465
Recoveries and deaths	466
Resident officers	466
Subordinate employés	467
General review	468
Medical service	468
Recoveries	468
Deaths	469

PART 4—GENERAL ASYLUM SYSTEM

CHAPTER 25

Commitment of the insane	473
------------------------------------	-----

CHAPTER 26

Historical review	473
-----------------------------	-----

CHAPTER 27

Report of the State Charities Aid Association	485
---	-----

CHAPTER 28

General index of forms and orders	515
---	-----

PART 5—SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 29

Summary of recommendations	523
--------------------------------------	-----

PART 6—STATISTICS]

CHAPTER 30

General statistical review	526
State-hospital system	527
County almshouses	527
Exempted county system	528
Licensed private asylum system	528
Number of hospitals and asylums	529
Total cost	529
Number employed	529
Receipts	529

	PAGE
Statistical tables.....	530
State system.....	530
Number of registered insane.....	531
General statement of hospitals....	532
Assigned causes of insanity	534
Forms of insanity	539
Number and percentage of recoveries and deaths.....	543
Causes of death	544
Admissions.....	551
Hereditary tendency to insanity	555
Civil condition	556
Degree of education	557
Duration of insanity.....	558
Ages of those admitted.....	564
Ages of those discharged	565
Ages of those who died.....	566
Alleged duration of insanity.....	567
Period of residence.....	567
Occupation of those admitted.....	568
Nativity of patients.....	576
Residence by counties.....	578
Exempted county system	588
New York city asylums.....	588
Movement of population.....	588
General statement.....	589
Assigned causes of insanity.....	591
Forms of insanity ...	594
Number and percentage of recoveries	595
Causes of death	596
Admissions.....	601
Hereditary tendency to insanity	602
Civil condition	603
Degree of education	604
Duration of insanity.....	605
Ages of those admitted.....	611
Ages of those discharged.....	612
Ages of those who died.....	613
Alleged duration of insanity.....	614
Period of residence.....	614
Occupations of those admitted.....	615
Nativity of patients	625
Kings county insane asylums.....	628
Movement of population.....	628
General statement ...	628
Assigned causes of insanity.....	630
Forms of insanity	633
Number and percentage of recoveries and deaths	635

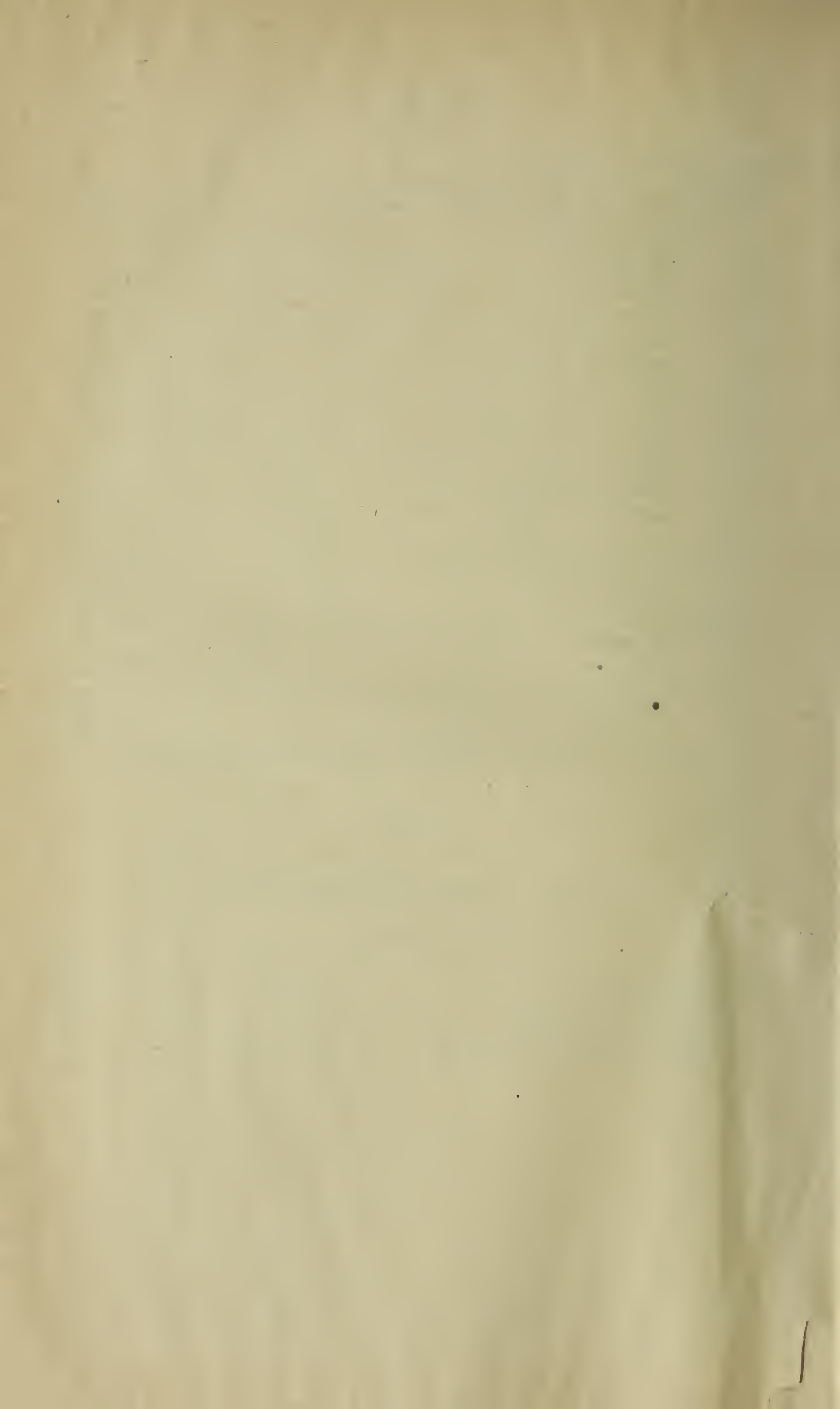
Statistical tables — (*Continued*)Exempted county system — (*Continued*)

Kings county insane asylums — (<i>Continued</i>)	PAGE
Causes of death	636
Admissions.....	638
Hereditary tendency to insanity.....	639
Civil condition	640
Degree of education.....	641
Duration of insanity	642
Ages of those admitted	648
Ages of those discharged	649
Ages of those who died.....	650
Alleged duration of insanity... ..	651
Period of residence.....	651
Occupation of those admitted....	652
Nativity of patients	661
Licensed private asylum system.....	664
General statistics	664
Idiotic, feeble-minded and epileptic.....	665
General statement, Syracuse institution.....	665
Movement of population.....	667
General statement, state custodial asylum for feeble-minded women,	667
Movement of population.....	669
Movement of population at Brunswick home.....	669
Number of idiots and epileptics in county and city almshouses...	670

PART 7 — ASYLUM DIRECTORY

CHAPTER 32

Asylum directory.....	675
State hospital system	675
Exempted county system.....	678
Licensed private asylum system.....	680



REPORT.

ALBANY, *January 5, 1894.*

To the Legislature :

The statute requires that "the Commission shall annually transmit to the Legislature a full report of their acts, together with such facts in regard to the insane, and the management and conduct of the asylums and institutions for their care and treatment, as they may deem necessary for its information, to which they shall add in proper form and detail the measures which in their opinion are best adapted to improve the care and treatment of the insane."

Pursuant to the above provisions of law, the State Commission in Lunacy herewith presents its annual report for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1892, and ending September 30, 1893. If, as stated in its previous report, the reports of the Commission were designed solely for the Legislature's use, some things of which the legislative department of the State government is required to take cognizance might with propriety be omitted, as for example, the special reports which the Commission makes from time to time to the committees of your honorable body relating to particular matters ; but conceiving that the Legislature intended the report for the information of the general public as well, and more particularly of those who are directly or specially engaged or interested in the care and treatment of the insane, and in the management of institutions for this class, the Commission has deemed it proper and necessary to insert many other matters with which the Legislature can hardly fail to be familiar. Obviously a report of

this character must be written with reference to all classes who may become interested in the subject, hence it must treat of many things with which the Legislature and specialists in the field of lunacy are acquainted, and it must duplicate and repeat figures and details for the benefit of those who do not care to examine the whole report, or to carefully study the whole body of statistics.

In some of its previous reports, by reason of unavoidable delays in printing, some matters were discussed and many special reports and orders included outside of those strictly pertaining to the particular fiscal year for which the report was made; but beginning with the report for the year ending September 30, 1892, the Commission has confined itself to treating of matters which occurred during each fiscal year. The present report, therefore, like its predecessor, will be somewhat briefer and treat of a less number of subjects than the first three reports.

For the purpose of making the report as intelligible as possible in regard to the many and diversified interests of which it must treat, it has been deemed wise to continue the plan of subdividing it into seven principal parts as follows:

Part 1. State system.

Part 2. Exempted county system.

Part 3. Licensed private asylum system.

Part 4. System in general.

Part 5. Statistics.

Part 6. Summary of recommendations.

Part 7. Asylum directory.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD,
President.

GOODWIN BROWN,
HENRY A. REEVES,

Commissioners.

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PART 1.

STATE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 1.

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

The first day of October, 1893, the beginning of the coming fiscal year, will witness the final and complete fulfillment of the hopes and efforts of philanthropists and humanitarians in behalf of the dependent insane for a period of nearly sixty years. In 1836 came the establishment of the Utica State Hospital and the recognition by the Legislature that the insane poor should be the wards of the State and cared for apart from the inmates of its poorhouses. The time was not yet ripe, however, for the consummation of this humane idea, and only a few of the dependent insane were cared for by the State. A further period of twenty-five long and weary years, not only to the wretched insane who were languishing in the poorhouses, but to those who had their interests so much at heart, was suffered to elapse before the second State care era was inaugurated by the passage of the act to establish the Willard State Asylum in 1865. While much was accomplished by this second step and suffering humanity became a great gainer thereby, the principle of State care was not fully recognized, and still another period of a quarter of a century was to elapse before its complete fruition was reached, and thousands of the dependent insane were still to be retained in the county poorhouses, and the indefensible principle of a legal distinction between the curable and the noncurable was to be maintained. In 1890 the third and final effort to secure State care for the insane was successful, by the passage of what is known as the third State Care Act, which rescued the remainder of the insane poor from the poorhouses of fifty-seven counties, and removed them to State hospitals where the principle of curative treatment for all was upheld, instead of the cure of a part and

State Care of the Insane.

the relegation of the remainder to the meager custodial care afforded by poorhouses.

The removal to State hospitals of the insane remaining in the county poorhouses at the time of the passage of the State Care Act, about 2,200 in number, was begun soon after the act became a law and continued from that date almost without interruption down to the close of the last fiscal year, the buildings provided by the supplemental act of 1891, appropriating \$454,850, having been completed and furnished in conformity to plans approved by the Commission and within the limits of the appropriation.

The act of 1890 required that all the insane in all the counties of the State, excepting Monroe, New York and Kings, should become a State charge upon the filing of a certificate to the effect that sufficient accommodations would be provided before the first of October next ensuing. The following is the certificate filed by the districting board, which comprises the Commissioners in Lunacy, the President of the State Board of Charities and the State Comptroller:

(Form 116.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE }
INSANE ASYLUM DISTRICTS AND OTHER PURPOSES. }

At a meeting of the board for the establishment of state insane asylum districts and other purposes, held in New York city, Saturday, December 3, 1892.

Present — Henry A. Reeves, chairman; Carlos F. MacDonald, Goodwin Brown.

The following resolution was adopted; ayes, all.

Resolved, That the following preamble and certificate be adopted :

WHEREAS, In section 7 of the State care for the insane act (chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890), it is made the duty of the board for the establishment of State insane asylum districts and for other purposes constituted by the first section of said act, to determine when "sufficient accommodations shall have been provided in State institutions for all the pauper and indigent insane of all the counties of the State" (the counties of New York and Kings being exempted from the operations of said act); and

State Care of the Insane.

WHEREAS, In accordance with said section 7, the said board met for that purpose on December 3, 1892, and determined that accommodations "sufficient within the purview of this section" to care for all the public insane of the State have been provided; and

WHEREAS, In arriving at the said determination of the sufficiency of the accommodations for the insane "within the purview of this section" consideration has been had of the actual number of insane patients in the hospitals of the State, the number remaining in the county houses and the annual increase of the insane; and

WHEREAS, Section 7 of said act provides, among other things, that "after sufficient accommodations shall have been provided for all of the public insane of all of the counties of the State, the expense of the care, custody, maintenance, treatment and clothing of said patients shall not be a charge upon any county after the first of October, next ensuing, but the cost of the same shall be paid out of the funds provided by the State for the support of the insane;" it is hereby

Certified, That sufficient accommodations have been provided for all of the public insane of all the counties of the State (other than New York and Kings, these counties not being included within the provisions of said act) within the purview of section 7 of said act.

By the board:

T. E. McGARR.

Secretary.

The filing of the above certificate had the effect from the first day of October, 1893, of relieving all the counties of the State, except New York and Kings -- the county of Monroe having, in the year 1891, transferred its asylum property to the State and become a part of the State system -- and making the cost of maintenance of all the insane poor of these counties, with the exceptions noted, a State charge. But, as anticipated by many thoughtful persons and as recommended by the Commission in its reports of 1890 and 1892, the last Legislature provided that the expenditure of the great sum of money annually required for the care and maintenance of the insane, amounting to more than a million and a half of dollars, should be surrounded with such safeguards as would tend to prevent its wasteful, extravagant or dishonest disbursement and would at the same time conserve and protect the interests of the insane. The legislation recommended

State Care of the Insane.

by the Commission in 1892, more particularly in the form of a bill (see page 139-142 of the Fourth Annual Report), while not literally followed, was in all essential particulars observed in the enactment of chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893, which for the information of the general reader is here inserted.

Chap. 214.

AN ACT to appropriate money for the care, medical treatment, clothing, support and transportation to state hospitals of the insane poor, under the provisions of chapter one hundred and twenty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety.

APPROVED by the Governor March 25, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. There shall be imposed for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, on each dollar of taxable real and personal property of this state for the care, medical treatment, maintenance and transportation of the insane poor to state hospitals, the payment of officers' salaries, the payment of employes' wages and ordinary and incidental repairs in state hospitals, a tax of one-third of a mill, to be assessed, levied and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for that year and paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of this state to be held by the treasurer for application to the purposes herein specified. Of the money hereby appropriated no money shall be paid except in the manner hereinafter provided.

§ 2. The medical superintendent of each of the state hospitals shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, cause to be prepared by the steward thereof, duplicate estimates in minute detail of the expenses required for the hospital of which he is such superintendent, counter-sign and submit one of such duplicates to the state commission in lunacy and retain the other. The state commission in lunacy may revise said estimate either as to quantity of supplies or estimated cost thereof, and certify that it has carefully examined the same and that the articles contained in said estimate as revised by it are actually required for the use of the hospital, and shall thereupon present the said estimate and certificate to the comptroller. After the estimate has been approved or revised by the commission, the comptroller shall authorize the board of managers to make drafts on the comptroller as

State Care of the Insane.

the money may be required for the purposes mentioned in the first section, which drafts shall be paid on the warrant of the comptroller. In all such estimates there shall be a sum named, not to exceed one thousand dollars, as a contingent fund, for which no minute detailed statement need be made. The board of managers shall require their treasurer to give a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the county judge of the county or a justice of the supreme court of the judicial district in which such hospital is situated in a sum to be named by the comptroller. The superintendents of each of the said institutions or their representatives shall meet at least once in every month at a day to be appointed by the commission in lunacy at the office of the commission at Albany to consult with said commission with reference to matters relating to the care and maintenance of the state hospitals and particularly with reference to the purchase of supplies for the use of said hospitals. And where in the judgment of the board of any state hospital questions have arisen requiring special examinations some member of said board may be designated by it to attend said meeting.

§ 3. The treasurer of each of such hospitals shall be custodian of all moneys received from the comptroller, keep an accurate account thereof, and only pay out such money on vouchers approved by the executive committee of the board of managers. He shall receive all moneys for the care of private patients and other sources of revenue of the hospital, and deposit all such moneys in a bank designated by the comptroller, and shall send to the comptroller and to the commission a statement showing the amount so received and deposited and from whom and for what received and the dates on which such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit shall be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit or deposits. The treasurer shall verify by his affidavit that the sum so deposited is all the money received by him from any source of hospital income up to the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement. Any bank in which such deposit shall be made shall before receiving such deposit file a bond with the comptroller of the state for his approval for such sum as he may deem necessary.

§ 4. The treasurer of each state hospital shall on or before the fifth day of each month make to the comptroller and to the commission a full and perfect statement of all the receipts and expenditures, specifying the items thereof for such hospital, for the last preceding month, which shall be accompanied by the necessary vouchers regularly rendered according to their respective dates,

State Care of the Insane.

with some short designation thereon of the consideration of payment evidenced by the vouchers and the amount of the vouchers carried out in figures. If any voucher or vouchers are found to be objectionable, the comptroller shall enter his dissent on the particular voucher, and return it to the treasurer furnishing the same, who shall cause it to be presented to the board of managers for correction and immediately return such voucher to the comptroller. Every such statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the treasurer thereunto annexed as follows: I,, treasurer of the state hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for such purpose all the moneys received by me on account of the hospital during the last month; and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all the moneys received and expenditures made by me or under my direction as said treasurer during the month ending on the day of, 18... The affidavit of the steward shall likewise be appended thereto to the effect that the goods and other articles therein specified were purchased and received by him or under his direction at the hospital, and that the goods were purchased at a fair cash market price, and paid for in cash, and that neither he nor any person in his behalf had any pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that he received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commissions, percentage, deductions or presents, or in any other manner whatever, directly or indirectly, nor any promises of future payments, presents or benefits, or to any persons for him, either directly or indirectly, that the articles contained in such bill were received at the hospital; that they conformed in all respects to the invoice goods received and ordered by him, both in quality and quantity.

§ 5. The bills for the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation of the insane poor to state hospitals, including services of women attendants for women patients, after such bills have been approved by the state commission in lunacy, shall be paid by the treasurer of the state on the warrant of the comptroller.

§ 6. The state commission in lunacy is hereby authorized and directed to return any such inmates of state hospitals supported by the state as may be found to have no legal residence within the state to the countries or states to which they belong, and is authorized and directed to expend so much of the appropriation made by this act as may be necessary for the purpose, subject to the approval of the comptroller.

State Care of the Insane.

§ 7. The state commission in lunacy may appoint two agents, whose duty it shall be to secure from relatives and friends who may be liable therefor or who may be willing to assume the cost of support of any such inmates of state hospitals as are being supported by the state, reimbursement in whole or in part of the moneys thus expended. The compensation of each of said agents shall not exceed one thousand dollars per year and the necessary traveling and other incidental expenses incurred by him, to be approved by the comptroller.

§ 8. This act shall take effect on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

It was evident that some means of distributing this large sum — possibly the largest single appropriation ever made in the State — should be provided through a central supervision or authority, as obviously the Legislature could not with any degree of accuracy or justice undertake to apportion the gross sum among the various State hospitals, nor could it be distributed on the basis of a *per capita* allowance to these institutions. Without some central supervision and system of monthly or quarterly estimates, it would be impossible to forecast with any degree of accuracy the amount to be raised by taxation each year to supplement the other sources of income of these institutions, namely, receipts from private patients, sundry sales, etc.

It was not without difficulties and embarrassments that the State Care Act went into effect. It necessitated the provision by the State of more than half the sum appropriated in advance of its collection by taxation, as the system was required to begin on the first of October, while practically no funds could be collected from taxation before the first of May following. After the first year, however, this difficulty will have been overcome, and no further embarrassments respecting this matter need be apprehended.

The Commission estimated that, in addition to the sums received from private patients, and the income from other sources, including that from the relatives and friends of those patients who had theretofore reimbursed the counties for their support, the proceeds of sundry sales, etc., a tax of one-third of a mill upon the real and personal property of the State would be sufficient for the support of the inmates of the eight State Hospitals

State Care of the Insane.

— with due economy in expenditures— for the coming fiscal year, the sum actually appropriated being \$1,346,019.64. This estimate was based upon the expenditures for similar purposes of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892, having in view the anticipated reduction of expenses under the new system and the whole daily average population of the insane falling somewhat below 9,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894.

While actual experience has not been had under the present system, the Commission sees no reason for enlarging the estimate for the State tax for the support of the insane for the coming fiscal year over that raised for the present year, namely, one-third of a mill. This view is predicated on the assumption that the income received from private and reimbursing patients will be equal to that for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1892. The financial stringency which prevails, however, may possibly so reduce the income from self-supporting patients as to cause some deficiency in the appropriation.

For the coming year the Commission would therefore recommend an appropriation equal to an assessment of one-third of a mill upon the taxable property of the State, which, owing to the fact that there is an annual average increase in such property of over \$100,000,000, will certainly raise the sum thus to be derived to at least \$1,385,000 as against \$1,346,019.64 raised by taxation for this purpose for the present fiscal year.

The Commission now confidently expects that the new system of expenditure and accounting which, in a large measure, the Legislature has intrusted to its hands, will result in a very considerable saving to the taxpayers of the State. The average *per capita* cost for the inmates of all the State hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1892— upon which the appropriation for the present fiscal year was based— was \$206.25. This rate is as high if not higher than that of other States and countries, and it is believed that the present year will show a material reduction in the *per capita* cost without, in any respect, lowering the standard of care.

The Commission fully realizes that, while economy is to be exercised and all extravagances and waste are to be lopped off,

State Care of the Insane.

the people will require that a standard of care be maintained equal to that which had previously prevailed, if not exceeding it. It is obvious, however, that in food, clothing, medical attendance and general comforts, the inmates of one institution have equal rights with those of another—one of the great evils of the old system having been that the reverse of this equitable principle obtained. In the matter of food supplies, the Commission has been at some pains to obtain the most reliable and accurate judgment possible, and, with this end in view, it requested Dr. Austin Flint, an eminent physiologist, to prepare for its guidance a report showing the quantities of various food supplies which should be allowed to the inmates of the State hospitals, having particular reference to the fact that they require a greater amount and a better variety than are usually accorded to inmates of other public institutions. This report, in the form of a circular, is as follows :

(Form 139.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President ; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

REPORT ON DIETARIES AND FOOD SUPPLIES FOR STATE HOSPITALS.

By AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; Visiting Physician to Bellevue Hospital; Fellow of the N. Y. State Medical Association; Correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; Member of the American Philosophical Society, etc., etc.

NEW YORK, *June 29, 1893.*

To the State Commission in Lunacy :

GENTLEMEN.—In obedience to your request I have the honor to present the following estimates, suggestions, etc., in the matter of food supplies for the State hospitals for the insane.

I have carefully examined the dietaries of the various State hospitals and have but little comment to make upon them. The dietaries seem to be liberal and to present a sufficient variety; but the quantities of supplies are not given. I have no means of knowing anything in regard to the mode of preparation of the food by cooking. This consideration must be left to the executives of the various institutions and

State Care of the Insane.

is one of the most important of their duties. I can only remark that skillful cooking not alone contributes much to the comfort and well-being of patients, but by reducing waste of material to the minimum, is an important element in economical administration. I do not make this statement merely on general grounds. In 1867, I was appointed by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the city of New York to inspect the methods of cooking and serving food to the inmates, numbering then more than ten thousand, of the institutions under their charge. After a careful inspection, as requested, I proposed certain changes in the dietaries; and at my suggestion, an accomplished, professional cook, at a liberal salary, was put in charge of the kitchens at Bellevue hospital. As a result of this, not only did the cook save to the institution the sum of his salary, but the cost of maintenance of the patients *per capita* was materially reduced. At that time the number of patients in Bellevue hospital was between five and six hundred. I suggest, at the beginning, that a thoroughly competent male cook be put in charge of the kitchens in all institutions with five hundred or more inmates; and that he be required to personally supervise all the cooking, and not the cooking for the medical staff only.

In the suggestions that I have to make, I keep in mind the different conditions existing between insane hospitals and penal institutions or ordinary pauper hospitals. The insane, as a rule, are not in your institutions by reason of any fault of their own. Their misfortunes only have committed them to your care. While it may be proper to provide for ordinary paupers and criminals little more than enough to keep them in fair physical condition, the insane poor, though a charge on the State, should receive better consideration. Again, a most important part of the treatment of the insane relates to general nutrition; and many patients suffering from mental diseases require a great abundance of nutritious food, which contributes very largely to their cure and thereby tends to relieve the State from their care and maintenance for a long period. Under this idea, I have endeavored to indicate a quantity and variety of food peculiarly adapted to the insane and suitable to persons in the walk in life from which your patients mainly are drawn. There is little economy in using any but the best material, and there is no excuse for it in the care] of the dependent insane. It is to be understood, therefore, that my recommendations involve the purchase of sound and pure articles of food

State Care of the Insane.

properly prepared and served. It is recommended, in the purchase of beef, mutton, etc., as a matter of true economy, as well as contributing to the proper quality of supplies, to buy whole carcasses, not the inferior parts only, which latter usually contain a large proportion of bone. With the different classes of persons to be provided for — physicians, attendants, workers and nonworkers, male and female — nearly every part of an animal can be profitably and economically used. In the purchase of certain other articles, such as coffee and tea, impurities or adulterations, even if not positively harmful, take away from nutritive efficiency and are not in the line of true economy. Flour, milk, eggs, cheese, potatoes, beans, etc., take the place, to a certain extent, of other articles which are more costly. It requires but little experience to learn that the waste of flour, milk, etc., of poor quality, involves more expense than the purchase of first-class articles.

My estimates of quantities are based on the calculations, accepted by all physiologists, of the daily loss of material by the organism.

A healthy man, classed as a nonworker but taking moderate exercise, eliminates about 200 grains of nitrogen and 4,000 grains of carbon in twenty-four hours. A man classed as a worker, eliminates 300 grains of nitrogen and 6,000 grains of carbon. Taking as a standard the nonworkers, ten per cent is to be deducted for women. In making my estimates, I have made a careful study of the dietaries of hospitals for the insane, especially in Great Britain, assuming that these have been adapted to all classes. Army rations may be taken as representing the requirements of workers. The United States army ration is the best and most liberal of all and has been fully tested in war and in peace. This may properly be adopted as a standard for workers. Taking into consideration the character of those to be provided for in your institutions, I have fixed upon the following as a suitable daily ration for each person, and my estimates are made from this as a basis:

DAILY RATION.

Meat, with bone, including salted meats, fresh and salted fish and poultry	12 oz.
Flour, to be used in making bread and in cooking (may in part be substituted by corn meal and maccaroni)	16 “
Potatoes	8 “
Milk	8 “

State Care of the Insane.

Two eggs	4 oz.
Sugar	2 "
Butter	2 "
Cheese	2 "
Rice, hominy or oatmeal	1½ "
Beans or peas (dried)	1½ "
Coffee (green)	1 "
Tea (black)	$\frac{1}{8}$ "

REMARKS.—Some parts of a bullock contain only eight per cent of bone; some parts contain fifty per cent. A high French authority (Payen) estimates that ordinary supplies of meat contain twenty per cent of bone. The meat includes a considerable but variable quantity of fat. Veal should never be supplied unless it is of the best quality. A calf, when dressed, should weigh about 130 pounds. The same remark applies to fresh pork. A young hog, when dressed, should weigh 120 to 140 pounds. A dressed sheep should weigh sixty-five to 120 pounds. A dressed steer should weigh 650 to 900 pounds, the forequarter weighing 190 to 250 pounds, and the hindquarter, 140 to 200 pounds. About forty per cent may be deducted for salt pork, hams or bacon. One of the great advantages of skillful cooking is that inferior parts of carcasses may be utilized in the making of nutritious soups, which will take the place, to a great extent, of more costly articles and give more satisfaction to patients; but the meats from which the nutritive matter has been extracted in the making of soups should not be served. Vegetable soups, also, may be largely used with advantage.

One hundred pounds of flour will make 136 pounds of good bread. Corn meal may be substituted for flour, but to a limited extent, as it is less nutritious and often disturbs digestion. Maccaroni may be substituted for flour, but only as an occasional luxury. Bread should be made every day, and what is left over should be used in cooking and not be served again. If bread be made during the night and the baking be finished as early as 3 A. M., it may be served the same day. If to be served the next day, it should be baked as late as practicable in the afternoon or evening. If bread be simply warmed through in the oven immediately before serving, the moisture absorbed by the gluten is driven off and the bread is much more palatable and digestible; but bread should never be dried in this way more than once.

State Care of the Insane.

Cheese, if of good quality, is a very nutritious article and is too little used in the United States. Its free use will permit a reduction in the ration of butter.

The use of fresh vegetables in season will permit a suspension or reduction of the rations of rice, beans and peas, with some reduction in the ration of potatoes. Fresh vegetables and fruits should be used freely when produced at the institution. The same may be said of milk and eggs. Onions should be used freely in cooking and should be served occasionally as a separate dish. I have long observed that onions are craved by inmates of hospitals. Turnips, parsnips, salsify, carrots and beets may not strictly be classed as fresh vegetables, but they may be frequently used with advantage.

The ration does not include condiments and other flavoring articles, sirup, molasses, preserves and compotes, such as apple sauce, apple butter, etc., which should be provided as occasion requires.

If men and women are supplied at separate tables, it will be convenient to make up the supplies for each from this daily ration. Five per cent may be added for men and deducted for women, making a difference of ten per cent. For workers, an addition of twenty five per cent may be made to the rations of meat, flour and potatoes:

SUPPLIES FOR ONE HUNDRED PERSONS FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Meat, with bone, including salted meat, fresh and salted fish and poultry, total	2,250 lbs.
Flour (may be in part substituted by corn meal and macca- roni.....)	3,000 "
Potatoes.....	1,500 "
Milk	750 qts.
Eggs	493 doz.
Sugar	429 lbs.
Butter	429 "
Cheese	429 "
Rice	108 "
Hominy	108 "
Oatmeal	108 "
Coffee.....	215 "
Tea.....	26 "

In the estimate of certain of these articles, fractions have been disregarded. The estimates of eggs, sugar, butter, cheese, rice, hominy,

State Care of the Insane.

oatmeal, coffee and tea are approximative per 100 persons for thirty days, as it is not contemplated that each and every one of these articles will be supplied to every patient every day in the week. Therefore, the quantities given in the table of "supplies for 100 persons for 30 days" do not always correspond with the quantities given in the table "daily ration." The daily ration is calculated exactly, according to the physiological requirements of one person; the monthly ration is approximative. The estimate of milk is approximative, one pint being calculated as one pound.

This table of supplies is intended for patients not under extra diet and the attendants only, including men and women, workers and non-workers. It is not intended to include patients under special diet and the staff of physicians. While it is based to a certain extent on recorded experience, I cannot find any estimate of the supplies required for large numbers of persons for a definite time. Inasmuch, also, as the table is a very liberal estimate, based in some degree on theoretical considerations and calculations of the necessary supply of matters eliminated by the organism, if put in operation, it must be regarded as partly experimental and subject to revision as the result of trial. I therefore suggest, in conclusion, the following:

1. Let one institution be selected, with abundant market facilities and so organized that the chances of fraud or error in reports can be reduced to the minimum.

2. Require this institution to make a monthly report, arranged by weeks (first week, second week, third week, fourth week and extra days), embodying:

- A. Number of workers — male and female.

- Number of nonworkers — male and female.

- Number on special diet — male and female.

- Number of staff physicians.

- Number of other employés — male and female.

- B. Supplies on hand at beginning of report, with items.

- Supplies purchased, with items and prices (articles produced at the institution to be put in at the market prices).

- Supplies remaining over at close of report and carried forward.

- A separate report of supplies for the medical staff.

- A separate report of extras ordered by the physicians.

State Care of the Insane.

A thorough study and analysis of these reports for one year, compared with similar monthly reports from the other institutions, would probably lead to a revised working schedule which would be applicable to all the State hospitals. The minute reports of the single institution might be taken as a standard of comparison with the reports of the other institutions. Comments and suggestions from the superintendents should be invited and would undoubtedly prove valuable.

AUSTIN FLINT,

60 East Thirty-fourth street, New York city.

While, as Dr. Flint points out, experience may show the necessity of some modification of the general rules laid down by him, it may safely be assumed that the estimates of food supplies required need not vary greatly from the amounts authorized by the above report. Should, however, any necessity arise for a modification of the quantities allowed, it will be promptly made.

The Commission fully concurs in the recommendation of Dr. Flint that no adulterated food supply should be permitted; also that beef should be purchased in the carcass, and that, too, of a good quality; that the standard of tea and coffee, wherever deficient, should be raised, and generally that the food supplies should be of better quality than has, in all cases, heretofore prevailed.

While the new law is explicit in its general features as to the procedure to be followed, the difficulty of preparing the estimates and the details to be worked out was very great, involving, as it did, a radical departure in financial methods. It is true that the estimate law, as adopted by the Legislature, was to some extent modeled upon the law under which the expenditures of the State prisons have been governed for many years, yet the differences between the two classes of institutions were so great as regards the character of their inmates, methods of administration, and the grade and variety of supplies required, that the necessity arose for a more elaborate and more comprehensive system than any that had heretofore obtained in other branches of the State government. With the foregoing in view, the Commission,

State Care of the Insane.

seeking information that might prove to be of value from whatever source offered, sent out the following circulars :

ALBANY, August 24, 1893.

To the President of the Board of Trustees of each State Hospital :

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inform you that it will hold a conference with representatives of the State hospitals at the Park Avenue Hotel, in the city of New York, at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, September 6, 1893, for the purpose of considering the questions which are likely to arise in administering the provisions of chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893.

It is especially desirable that you direct the attendance of the superintendent, steward and treasurer of the hospital. In the event that you do not find it convenient to attend, you may deem it proper to request the attendance of some other member of your board of trustees.

I am, very respectfully yours.

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary.

ALBANY, August 24, 1893.

To Superintendents, Treasurers and Stewards of State Hospitals :

I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inform you that it will hold a conference with representatives of the State hospitals at the Park Avenue Hotel, in the city of New York, at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, September 6, 1893, for the purpose of considering the questions which are likely to arise in administering the provisions of chapter 214 of the Laws of 1893.

I am, very respectfully yours.

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary.

In response to the above request a conference was held at which each State hospital was represented by managers and officers. The new law was discussed in all its bearings, and many suggestions relative to its practical operation were received.

Specimen Estimate.

With such light as the Commission was able to obtain from the discussions and suggestions of the conference, and having in view the preservation of the uniform system of bookkeeping previously adopted by it for the State hospitals, which went into effect October 1, 1891, it adopted the classification of accounts therein provided, with such modifications as were rendered necessary by the new law.

For the purpose of convenience of examination and celerity in comparison, the Commission provided that typewritten copies of all estimates, reports, etc., should be prepared in triplicate — one for the hospital, one for the Commission and one for the Comptroller — on paper of a standard size, conveniently arranged for binding. Twelve forms of different classes of estimates, also form of report of treasurer to Comptroller and to the Commission, were adopted and are here inserted as follows: *

(Form 141.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 1.

For February, 1894.(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

1. E. H. Howard, medical superintendent, with board for self and family in administrative building.....	\$333 33
2. E. B. Potter, first assistant physician, with board for self and family in administrative building.....	166 66
3. R. M. Elliott, second assistant physician, with board in administrative building	100 00
4. E. P. Ballantine, woman physician, with board in administrative building	100 00

* The unavoidable delay in printing this report afforded an opportunity to present a set of estimates, together with the treasurer's report of receipts and disbursements of the Rochester State Hospital, which were selected in preference to those of other hospitals simply because of the lesser space they will occupy in this report. The month of February is chosen in order to show the system as it stands after four months' operation.

Specimen Estimate.

5. W. S. Remington, steward, with table board in administrative building and apartments for family in rented house	\$125 00
6. M. E. May, matron, with board in administrative building,	50 00
7. F. P. Allen, treasurer, without board.....	50 00
	<hr/>
Total estimate No. 1.....	\$924 99
	<hr/> <hr/>

Proportion of physicians to patients (including superintendent and woman physician), one to 100. The number of assistant physicians, exclusive of the woman physician, is one to every 200 patients. Section 6, chapter 335, Laws of 1891.

Daily per capita cost of officers' salaries to patients, \$.0742.

Persons, other than officers, who reside in, or who are the recipients of allowances of any kind from the hospital:

Mrs. Eugene Howard, wife of the superintendent, resides in administrative building.

Henry Howard, son of superintendent, resides in administrative building.

Mrs. Ezra Potter, wife of first assistant physician, resides in administrative building.

Jessie Howard, niece of superintendent, resides in administrative building. Her board is paid by the superintendent.

(Form 141.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE NO. 1.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

OFFICERS' SALARIES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January* 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,
and
(Countersigned.)

W. S. REMINGTON,
Steward.
E. H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

(Form 142.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 2.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part I.)

WAGES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

Administrative Building.

1. Earl R. Quackenbush, M., accountant, with board.....	\$40 00
2. Cora L. Campbell, F., clerk and type- writer, with board.....	30 00
3., stenographer, with board,	40 00
4. James Sullivan, M., storekeeper, with board.....	30 00
5. Jessie McAnn, F., office attendant, with board	18 00
6. Kate Guinan, F., housework, with table board.....	15 00
7. Mary McAnn, F., housemaid, with board,	12 00
8. Hannah Sullivan, F., housemaid, with board	12 00
9. Agnes Connor, F., housemaid, with board,	12 00
10. Kate Cunningham, F., cook, with board..	20 00
11. J. Ross Lynch, M., chaplain, Protestant, without board.. ..	12 50
12. John P. Stewart, M., chaplain, Catholic, without board.....	12 50
	<hr/>
	\$258 00

Farm and Grounds.

13. Cornelius Sullivan, M., farmer, with table board.....	\$45 00
14. Leonard Hirschman, M., teamster, with table board.....	28 00
15. Charles Nutbrown, M., teamster, with board.....	22 00
16. Jeremiah V. Curtin, M., teamster, with board.....	22 00

Specimen Estimate.

17. George Coates, M., gardener, with table board.....	\$28 00	
18. John Sullivan, M., stableman, with table board.....	25 00	
	<hr/>	\$170 00

Shops.

19. John Michel, M., carpenter, with table board.....	\$35 00	
20. Lewis Van Volkenburg, M., painter, with board.....	35 00	
21. Frank Robb, M., mason, with board....	35 00	
22. Otto Alber, M., tailor, with board	35 00	
23. Jennie Hogenstyn, F., tailoress, with board.....	15 00	
24. Fred W. Miller, M., barber, with board.	28 00	
25. Kate Ballagh, F., seamstress, in charge, with board... ..	22 00	
26. Nellie Farley, F., seamstress, assistant, with board.....	16 00	
	<hr/>	221 00

Boiler House.

27. George Hennegan, M., plumber, steam-fitter and overseer of steam plant, with table board.....	\$90 00	
28. Joseph Cook, M., engineer (night), with board.....	50 00	
29. Edward Finnerty, M., engineer (day), with table board.....	35 00	
30. William Scott, M., fireman, with board..	32 00	
	<hr/>	207 00

Laundry.

31. Ernest Broadbridge, M., launderer, with board.	\$23 00	
32. Agnes Weigand, F., laundress, with table board and family washing.....	20 00	
33. Nellie Bray, F., in charge of mangling, with board	22 00	
34. Christina Mason, F., in charge of ironing, with board	22 00	
	<hr/>	87 00

Specimen Estimate.

Central Kitchen.

35. William Koehler, M., baker, with table-board.....	\$35 00	
36. Josephine Tullius, F., cook, with board,	25 00	
37. John Anderson, M., assistant cook, with board.....	23 00	
38. Ann Hogan, F., assistant cook, with board,	20 00	
39. Leora W. Pellette, F., assistant cook, with board.....	16 00	
	<hr/>	\$119 00

Central Dining-room.

40. Etta White, F., in charge of general housework, with board (Rule 5).....	\$22 00	
41. Julia McGrath, F., attendant, with board.	16 00	
42. Lulu E. Goodwin, F., attendant, with board.....	16 00	
43. Lyman D. Strong, M., attendant, with board.....	23 00	
	<hr/>	77 00

Lavatories and Clothes-rooms.

44. Carrie Albecker, F., in charge, with board,	\$22 00	
45. Maggie Johnstone, F., in charge, with board.....	22 00	
46. Mary O'Hanlon, F., in charge, with board,	20 00	
47. Mary H. Budlong, F., assistant with board,	16 00	
48. Walter Randall, M., in charge, with board,	30 00	
49. William Hirschman, M., in charge, with board.....	28 00	
	<hr/>	138 00

Cottages Rented for Attendants.

50. Florence Snider, F., janitress, lodging, without board	\$6 00	
51. William Tullius, M., janitor, lodging and washing, without board or money.....		
	<hr/>	6 00

DEPARTMENT FOR MEN.

Number of patients, 214.

Ratio of employés to patients, 1 to 10.

Daily per capita cost of wages to patients, \$.0944.

52. David Ballagh, M., supervisor, with board	40 00
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Specimen Estimate.

Ward 9, seventy patients, demented and untidy.

53. William Kennedy, M., day attendant, in charge, with board	\$30 00	
54. Carrie Kennedy, F., day attendant, with board	20 00	
55. Francis Baird, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
56. George Clickner, M., day attendant, with board (increase one dollar February first, Rule 4)	23 00	
57. Michael McNally, M., assistant, with board,	20 00	
58. Frank J. Lauterborn, M., night attendant, with board	23 00	
	<hr/>	\$179 00

Ward 10, forty patients, disturbed and homicidal.

59. Wilbert Snider, M., day attendant, in charge, with board	\$30 00	
60. Daniel McAnn, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
61. George R. Ingraham, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
62. Stephen Farrell, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
63. Wilberforce Davis, M., night attendant, with table board	28 00	
	<hr/>	127 00

Ward 11, sixty-four patients, quiet and orderly.

64. Martin Lannon, M., day attendant, in charge, with table board	\$35 00	
65. Louis J. Sullivan, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
66. Name unknown, M., attendant, with board (additional attendant needed on account of number of patients)	22 00	
67. Anna Michel, F., day attendant, with table board	20 00	
68. Wendel Smith, M., night attendant, in charge male department, with board...	30 00	
	<hr/>	130 00

Specimen Estimate.

Ward 12, forty patients, helpless and infirm.

69. John Guinan, M., day attendant, in charge, with table board.....	\$30 00	
70. Jacob Dietz, M., day attendant, with board,	28 00	
71. Fred. Anderson, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
72. George Bennett, M., day attendant, with board	23 00	
73. William L. Buck, M., night attendant, with board	26 00	
	<hr/>	\$130 00

DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

Number of patients, 219.

Ratio of employés to patients, 1 to 7.8.

Daily per capita cost of wages to patients, \$.0888.

74. Julia Keyes, F., supervisor, with board.....	30 00
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Ward 1, thirty-three patients, helpless and infirm.

75. Jennie L. Sauerteig, F., day attendant, in charge, with board.....	\$22 00	
76. Mary Mullane, F., day attendant, with board	18 00	
77. Helena T. Flindall, F., day attendant, with board	16 00	
78. Margaret Desmond, F., day attendant, with board.....	16 00	
79. Mary Kenney, F., night attendant, with board	20 00	
	<hr/>	122 00

Ward 2, thirty-three patients, demented and untidy.

80. Cora Lansing, F., day attendant, in charge, with board.....	\$22 00	
81. Georgiana Flindall, F., day attendant, with board.....	16 00	
82. Name unknown, F., day attendant, with board (additional attendant needed on account of number of patients).....	15 00	
83. Anna M. Lauterborn, F., night attendant, with board.....	16 00	69 00
	<hr/>	

Specimen Estimate.

Ward 3, thirty-four patients, demented.

84. Emma Jackson, F., day attendant, in charge, with board.....	\$22 00	
85. Minnie McGrath, F., day attendant, with board	15 00	
86. Julia Hogan, F., day attendant, with board	18 00	
	<hr/>	\$55 00

Ward 4, thirty-five patients, restless and homicidal or suicidal.

87. Margaret Guinan, F., day attendant, in charge, with board.....	\$22 00	
88. Mary E. Connor, F., day attendant, with board	16 00	
89. Rose E. McPhail, F., day attendant, with board	16 00	
90. Carrie M. Smith, F., day attendant, with board	16 00	
91. Kate Cook, F., night attendant, in charge of wards 3 and 4, with board.....	22 00	
	<hr/>	92 00

Ward 5, twenty-four patients, quiet and orderly.

92. Mary Davis, F., day attendant, with board	\$20 00	
93. Anna Goodwin, F., day attendant, with board.....	15 00	
	<hr/>	35 00

Ward 6, thirty-six patients, quiet and orderly.

94. Nellie Atkinson, F., day attendant, in charge, with board	\$22 00	
95. Julia Enright, F., day attendant, with board	18 00	
96. Thirza Howland, F., day attendant, with board	16 00	
97. Dora Longfellow, F., night attendant, in charge female department, with board..	22 00	
	<hr/>	78 00

Specimen Estimate.

Ward 8, twenty-four patients, disturbed and homicidal.

98. Ella Lansing, F., day attendant, in charge, with board	\$22 00	
99. Margaret Thompson, F., day attendant, with board	18 00	
100. Ann Farrell, F., day attendant, with board	18 00	
101. Libbie M. Wagner, F., day attendant, with board	16 00	
102. Lizzie Smith, F., night attendant and night cook	20 00	
		\$94 00
		\$2,394 00

Daily per capita cost for wages of all employés to patients, \$0.1921.

No persons, other than employés reside in, or are recipients of allowances of any kind from the hospital.

RULE 4. The scale of wages for attendants, adopted by the managers, is as follows: The wages of men attendants shall be \$22 per month for the first three months; \$23 per month for the following nine months; \$26 per month after passing the first year's examination in the training school; \$28 per month for non-graduates of training school in charge of wards; \$28 per month for graduates of the training school not in charge of wards; \$30 per month for graduates of training school in charge of wards.

RULE 5. The wages of the women attendants shall be \$15 per month for the first three months; \$16 per month for the following nine months; \$18 per month after passing the first year's examination in the training school; \$20 per month for non-graduates of the training school in charge of wards; \$20 per month for graduates of the training school not in charge of wards; \$22 per month for graduates of training school in charge of wards.

RULE 6. Acceptance of the advanced pay shall carry with it an obligation to remain in each case at least one year longer in the service of the hospital, subject to the provisions of the agreement. For long and faithful service, an increase in the pay per month may be provided in special cases.

(Form 142.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 2.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

WAGES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 15, 1894.*

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,
and

W. S. REMINGTON.
Steward.

(Countersigned.)

E. H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

(Form 143.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 3.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

Number of patients in hospital		Estimated increase for	
at date of estimate	433	month	12
Number of officers and employés,			
including other persons in		Estimated increase for	
families at date of estimate..	105	month	3
Total	538	Total	15

Amounts on hand inventoried January 15.
Estimates are for additional quantities needed to last until March 1st.

Specimen Estimate.

Farinaceous Foods.

1. Corn meal, granulated, yellow, 2 bbls., at \$2.75;	
3 bbls. on hand.....	\$5 50
2. Rolled oats, Quaker, 4 bbls., at \$4.75; 3½ bbls.	
on hand.....	19 00
3. Tapioca, pearl, 25 lbs., at 3½c.; 20 lbs. on hand	88
	<hr/>
	\$25 38

Baking Powder, Etc.

4. Baking powder, royal, 60 lbs., at 36c.; 45 lbs.	
on hand.	21 60

Fresh Meats (delivered).

5. Beef, good steer, 600 to 700 lbs. to carcass,	
9,000 lbs., at 7c. (2,000 lbs. of this beef to be	
salted and used as corn beef).....	\$630 00
6. Mutton, 65 to 90 lbs. to carcass, 900 lbs., at	
6½c	58 50
7. Sausage, pork, 200 lbs., at 9c.....	18 00
8. Beef tongue, 20 lbs., at 12½c.....	2 50
	<hr/>
	709 00

Salted and Smoked Meats.

9. Hams, 300 lbs., at 11c.; 120 lbs. on hand.....	33 00
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Poultry.

10. Chickens, dressed, 250 lbs., at 15c.....	37 50
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Fresh Fish.

11. Haddock, 800 lbs., at 5c.....	\$40 00
12. Codfish, steak, 200 lbs., at 8c.....	16 00
13. White fish, 50 lbs., at 12½c	6 25
14. Bull-heads, 150 lbs., at 10c	15 00
15. Oysters, standard, 20 gals., at \$1.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	97 25

Salt Fish.

16. Codfish, boneless, 40-lb. boxes, 200 lbs., at	
6¾c.; 150 lbs. on hand	\$13 50
17. Mackerel, bloater, one-half bbl.; one-half bbl.	
on hand.....	13 75
	<hr/>
	27 25

Specimen Estimate.

Fresh Vegetables.

18. Onions, 20 bu., at 80c.; none on hand..... \$16 00

Canned Vegetables.

19. Tomatoes, gallon cans, 2 doz., at \$3; 1 doz.
on hand..... \$6 00
20. Peas, Early June, 2-lb. cans, 4 doz., at \$1.25;
2 doz. on hand 5 00
21. Corn, Sweet Kernel, 2-lb. cans, 4 doz., at
\$1.25; 2 doz. on hand..... 5 00
-
- 16 00

Dry Groceries.

22. Sugar, granulated, fine, 2,075 lbs., at 5c.;
1,000 lbs. on hand..... \$103 75
23. Sugar, cubes, 430 lbs., at 5¼c.; 320 lbs. on
hand..... 22 57
24. Sugar, confectioners', powdered, 100 lbs., at
5½c.; 40 lbs. on hand 5 50
25. Tea, Formosa, Oolong, superior, 135 lbs., at
25c.; 110 lbs. on hand 33 75
26. Tea, Basket Fired Japan, 65 lbs., at 35c.;
32 lbs. on hand 22 75
27. Coffee, Mandehling, Java, private growth,
roasted (for officers' use), 25 lbs. at 33c.;
10 lbs. on hand 8 25
28. Coffee, Maracaibo, choice, Cucuta, green,
145 lbs., at 22¾c.; 120 lbs. on hand. 32 99
29. Coffee, Mocha, genuine Arabian, green, 70 lbs.,
at 23¾c.; 40 lbs. on hand..... 16 63
-
- 246 19

Wet Groceries.

30. Molasses, choice open kettle, N. O., 55 gals.,
at 38c.; 40 gals. on hand..... \$20 90
31. Syrup, Havemeyer & Elder's choice pure
sugar syrup, 55 gals., at 25c.; 35 gals. on
hand 13 75
-

Specimen Estimate.

Condiments.

32. Salt, fine (for table use), 5 bbls., at 95c.;		
2 bbls. on hand	\$4 75	
33. Vanilla extract, concentrated, 4 lbs., at 80c.;		
1½ lbs. on hand	3 20	
34. Lemon extract, concentrated, 4 lbs. at 65c.;		
2 lbs. on hand	2 60	
	<hr/>	\$10 55

Dairy Products.

35. Butter, Elgin creamery, 1,000 lbs., at 27½c.;		
2,000 lbs. on hand.....	\$275 00	
36. Eggs, fresh, 600 doz., at 25c.; 400 doz. on		
hand	150 00	
37. Lard, pure leaf, "Swift's silver leaf," 335 lbs.,		
at 9¼c.; 300 lbs. on hand.....	30 99	
	<hr/>	455 99

Fresh Fruits.

38. Lemons, choice Messina, 300 to box; 1 box,		
\$5.25; none on hand	\$5 25	
39. Oranges, choice Florida, 176 to box; 6 boxes,		
at \$2.75; 2 boxes on hand	16 50	
40. Apples, "Rhode Island Greenings," 7 bbls., at		
\$4.50.....	31 50	
	<hr/>	53 25

Dried Fruits.

41. Prunes, California, 10-lb. bags, 200 lbs., at		
8c.; none on hand	\$16 00	
42. Raspberries, evaporated, bbl., 100 lbs., at 18½c.;		
none on hand	18 50	
	<hr/>	34 50

Water and Ice.

43. Water, 175,000 cu. ft., at \$1.05.....	\$183 75	
44. Ice, 300 tons cut and loaded, 200 lbs., at 35c.	70 00	
45. Sawdust for packing ice, 15 cds., at \$2.....	30 00	
	<hr/>	283 75

(The above items for ice and sawdust are re-estimate
of items 55 and 56, Estimate No. 3, January.)

Specimen Estimate.

Laundry Supplies.

46. Starch, "Niagara Laundry," bulk, 225 lbs., at 4½c.; none on hand.....	\$10 13	
47. Starch, "Elastic Lustre," 1 box; ½ box on hand,	4 80	
48. Baskets, willow, large, 2 doz., at \$6.50; 2 doz. on hand.....	13 00	
		<hr/> \$27 93

Household Supplies.

49. Toweling, crash, No. 600, medium, unbleached, plain linen, 18 in., 500 yds., at 10c., 200 yds. on hand.....	\$50 00	
50. Toweling, crash, No. 1,100, red border, 500 yds., at 9½c.....	47 50	
51. Toweling, huck, white, 16 in., for officers' lav- atories; 100 yds., at 14c.; none on hand...	14 00	
52. Towels for attendants, 12 doz., at \$1; 6 doz. on hand.....	12 00	
53. Napkins for attendants, 10 doz., at \$1.50; none on hand	15 00	
54. Napkins for officers, 1 doz.; none on hand....	2 00	
55. Napkins, fringed for trays, 6 doz., at \$1.25; none on hand	7 50	
56. Carving cloths, 2 doz., at \$9; none on hand..	18 00	
57. Table linen, unbleached, 62 in., for patients, 200 yds., at 50c.; none on hand....	100 00	
58. Table linen, 65 in., bleached, for officers, 50 yds., at 65c.; none on hand.....	32 50	
59. Soap, "Babbitt's Best," 2 boxes, at \$4.25; none on hand.....	8 50	
60. Twine, hemp, ½ lb. balls, 3 lbs., at 17c.; none on hand.....	51	
61. Benzine, 10 gals., at .12; none on hand.....	1 20	
62. Matches, "Red Cross," safety, 10 gro., at 60c.; none on hand	6 00	
63. Toilet paper, "Pyramid Oval," 3 cases, at \$8.50; one case on hand.....	25 50	
64. Bath brick, powdered, 3 doz. packages in box, 3 boxes, at \$1; none on hand	3 00	
		<hr/> 343 21

Specimen Estimate.

Crockery and Glassware.

65. Tumblers, pressed, 60 doz., at 23c.; 34 doz. on hand	\$13 80	
66. Bowls, vitrified china, 12 doz., at \$1.68; 4 doz. on hand	20 16	
67. Cups and saucers, vitrified china, no handles, 1 gro.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gro. on hand	8 50	
	<hr/>	\$42 46

Plated Ware and Cutlery.

68. Forks, white metal, 1 gro.; 1 doz. on hand . . .	\$30 00	
69. Soup ladles, pressed tin, 2 doz., at \$2; none on hand	4 00	
	<hr/>	34 00

Wooden Ware.

70. Brooms, whisk, 2 doz., at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 doz. on hand	\$2 25	
71. Brooms, corn, plain handles, 5 doz. at \$1.90; 6 doz. on hand	9 50	
72. Floor brushes, 14 in., 1 doz., none on hand . .	22 75	
73. Baskets, oak splint, 2 bu., 2 doz., at \$9; none on hand	18 00	
74. Baskets, large meat, 1 doz., $\frac{1}{3}$ doz. on hand . .	12 00	
75. Brush holders, 2 doz., at 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. on hand,	1 80	
76. Pails, indurated fiber, 6 doz., at \$3.50; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. on hand	21 00	
77. Trays, papier maché, 12 in., 1 doz.; none on hand	6 00	
	<hr/>	93 30

Toilet Articles.

78. Shoe brushes, 2 doz., at \$2.25; 1 doz. on hand,	\$4 50	
79. Shoe blacking, 4 doz., at 65c.; none on hand,	2 60	
80. Shaving soap, "Yankee," 6 doz., at 90c.; 3 doz. on hand	5 40	
	<hr/>	12 50

Miscellaneous.

81. Supplies for officers' table	25 00	
	<hr/>	
Total estimate for provisions and stores	\$2,680 26	

36	<i>FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE</i>
	Specimen Estimate.
Daily per capita cost of provisions and stores to patients..	\$0.2151
Daily per capita cost of provisions and stores to total population.....	.1731

(Form 143.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 3.

(Two Parts, Part 2.)	PROVISIONS AND STORES.	(Sec. 2, Chap. 214, Laws of 1893.)
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January* 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)	W. S. REMINGTON,
and	<i>Steward.</i>
(Countersigned.)	E. H. HOWARD,
	<i>Superintendent.</i>

(Form 144.)

STATE OF NEW YORK -- STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 4.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts, Part 1.)	ORDINARY REPAIRS.	(Sec. 2, Chap. 214, Laws of 1893.)
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Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

1. Turpentine, 10 gals., at 38c.; 3 gals. on hand.	\$3 80
2. Japan drier, best, 1 gal.; none on hand.....	1 25
3. Floor wax, 50 lbs. at 7c.; 75 lbs. on hand...	3 50
4. Wall finish "Diamond," 50 lbs. at 9c.; 75 lbs. on hand	4 50
5. Florence white, 5 lbs. at 20c.; none on hand..	1 00
6. Florence white, liquid, 1 gal.; none on hand..	2 25

Specimen Estimate.

7. Shellac, best, 5 gals. at \$2.75; 2 gals. on hand,	\$13 75	
8. Glue, Le Page's, 2 qts., at 50c.; 1 qt. on hand,	1 00	
9. Pine board, clear, 1,000 ft.; 400 ft. on hand,	45 00	
10. Picture molding, 500 ft., at 5c.; 100 ft. on hand	25 00	
11. Picture wire, No. 5, 5 coils at 20c.; none on hand	1 00	
12. Nails, wire, fine, 2 in., 100 lbs., at 6c.; 20 lbs. on hand	6 00	
13. Nails, wire, fine, 4 in., 100 lbs., at 3½c.; none on hand	3 50	
14. Brads, 1 in., 5 lbs., at 10c.; none on hand	50	
15. Brads, 1½ in., 5 lbs., at 8c.; none on hand	40	
16. Screw drivers, 1	15	
17. Spoke shave, 1	45	
18. Taper files, slim, 1 doz.; none on hand	60	
	<hr/>	\$113 65

Machinists' Supplies.

19. Eureka packing, 10 lbs., at 60c.; none on hand,	\$6 00	
20. Globe valves, Jenkins' ¾, 1 doz	9 24	
21. Flat files, 14 in., 1 doz	1 25	
22. Hammers, 2½ in., machinist, 2, at \$1	2 00	
23. Oil can, 10 gal., 1	2 50	
24. Oil can, long spout, 1	1 00	
25. Oil can, short spout, 1	75	
26. Pipe tape, 2, at 50c	1 00	
27. Dies (right hand), Armstrong, 2 sets, at \$1.50,	3 00	
	<hr/>	26 74

Electric Light Supplies.

28. Rosettes, combination, 2 doz., at \$4.80	\$9 60	
29. Fuse, 3 ampere, ½ lbs., at \$3.50	1 75	
30. Fuse, 5 ampere, ½ lbs., at \$3.50	1 75	
31. Fuse, 10 ampere, ½ lbs., at \$3.50	1 75	
32. Fuse, 40 ampere, ½ lbs., at \$2.50	1 25	
	<hr/>	16 10

Total estimate for ordinary repairs \$156 49

Daily per capita cost of ordinary repairs to patients \$0.0125

Specimen Estimate.

(Form 144.)

STATE OF NEW YORK--STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 4.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

ORDINARY REPAIRS.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, *January 15, 1894.*

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,
and
(Countersigned.)

W. S. REMINGTON,
Steward.

E. H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

(Form 145.)

STATE OF NEW YORK--STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 5.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

FARM AND GROUNDS.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

Farm Rental.

1. Eighty-two acres (contract to March 31, 1894) \$58 33

Rental (buildings).

For attendants:

2. House.....	\$13 00
3. Rooms, three \$4.....	12 00
4. Room (furnished).....	2 00
5. Houses, two, \$8	16 00
6. Rooms, four (with care)	10 00
7. Rooms, three (with care)	9 00
8. Room	2 00
9. House (steward and attendants)	20 00

84 00

Specimen Estimate.

Farm Feed.

10. Ground feed, 11 horses, 13 lbs. per day; 4,433 lbs.;	
2,145 lbs. on hand; \$22.50 per ton.....	\$49 87

Wagons, Sleighs and Harnesses.

11. Repairs	15 00
-------------------	-------

Farm Supplies.

12. Horseshoeing (new shoes), 40, at 50c.....	\$20 00	
13. Horseshoeing (shoes set), 20, at 25c.....	5 00	
14. Frazer axle grease, 1 case, 3 dozen, at 90c.		
(none on hand).....	2 70	
15. Shavings for bedding, 100 bales, at 25c.....	25 00	
		52 70

Total estimate for farm and grounds.....	\$259 90
--	----------

Daily per capita cost of farm and grounds to patients, \$0.0208.

Pieces laundered during the preceding month for officers and employés, 2,210.

Ten general purpose horses are owned by the hospital.

One horse is owned by the first assistant physician, for keeping which he pays the hospital \$12 a month.

Other stock consists of seventy-six hogs and pigs.

(Form 145.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 5.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

FARM AND GROUNDS.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January* 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)

and

(Countersigned.)

W. S. REMINGTON,

Steward.

E. H. HOWARD,

Superintendent.

Specimen Estimate.
(Form 146.)

STATE OF NEW YORK--STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 6.
For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,) (Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Part 1.) CLOTHING. Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

1. Sundry shoes, 6 pairs, at \$1.50; 4 pairs on hand,	\$9 00	
2. Slippers, felt, J. H. Krieg ¹ & Co., New York,		
24 pairs, at 65c.; none on hand.....	15 60	
3. Corset laces, 6 gross, at 75c.; 3 gross on hand,	4 50	
		\$29 10

Dry Goods.

4. Drilling "Laconia," 300 yds., at 6½c.; 150		
yds., on hand.....	\$19 50	
5. Silesia, 36 in. wide, 100 yds., at 9c.; none on		
hand.....	9 00	
6. Muslin, Swiss (for attendants' uniform caps),		
25 yds., at 12½c.; none on hand.....	3 13	
7. Muslin, black (for old ladies' caps), 30 yds., at		
20c.; none on hand.....	6 00	
8. Gingham (for dresses) 500 yds., at 10½c.; 500		
yds. on hand	52 50	
9. Gingham, Lancaster (for aprons), 500 yds., at		
6c.; 40 yds. on hand.....	30 00	
10. Seersucker (for attendants' uniform), 300 yds.,		
at 8½c.; 100 yds. on hand.....	25 50	
11. Flannel, canton, unbleached, 300 yds., at 11c.;		
none on hand	33 00	
12. Sateen, black and white, 50 yds., at 12c.; 50		
yds. on hand	6 00	
13. Bunting "fairy" (for patients' ties), 200 yds.,		
at 8c.; 100 yds. on hand	16 00	
		200 63

Findings.

14. Buttons, bone, large, 1 gt. gro.; 24 doz. on	
hand	\$1 80
15. Buttons, bone, small, 1 gt. gro.; none on hand,	80

Specimen Estimate.

16. Buttons, agate, white, 1 gt. gro.; 1 gt. gro. on hand	\$0 36	
17. Buttons, superior suspender, 10 gro. at 23c.; none on hand	2 30	
18. Ribbon, black, No. 6, 3 pcs. at 45c.; 2 pcs. on hand	1 35	
19. Lace, black (for old ladies' caps), 3 doz. yds. at \$1.50; none on hand	4 50	
20. Thimbles, assorted sizes, 2 gro. at \$1.25; 1 gro. on hand	2 50	
21. Marking ink, Payson's, 2 doz. at \$2.00; $\frac{1}{3}$ doz. on hand	4 00	
	<hr/>	\$17 61
Total estimate for clothing		<hr/> \$247 34 <hr/>

Daily per capita cost of clothing to patients, \$0.0198.

(Form 146.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 6.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

CLOTHING.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January* 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)

and

(Countersigned,)

W. S. REMINGTON,

Steward.

E. H. HOWARD,

Superintendent.

Specimen Estimate.
(Form 147.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 7.
For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.) FURNITURE AND BEDDING. (Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision,
Beds and Bedding.

1. Sheeting, "Atlantic," unbleached, $\frac{7}{4}$ (for patients) 1,000 yds., at 15c.; 500 yds. on hand	\$150 00
2. Sheeting, "Forest Lawn," bleached (for officers), $\frac{10}{4}$, 75 yds., at 19c.; none on hand	14 25
3. Casings, "Cast Iron," $\frac{4}{4}$, 500 yds., at 8c.; 400 yds. on hand,	40 00
4. Casings, bleached, "Genesee River," $\frac{5}{4}$ (for officers), 75 yds., at 13c.; none on hand	9 75
5. Casings, bleached, $\frac{5}{4}$ "Atlantic," 150 yds., at 11c.; none on hand.....	16 50
6. Blankets, rubber, double coated hospital, 2 doz., at \$21.00; none on hand	42 00
7. Pillows, 18x28 "Patent Elastic Felt," Ostermoor & Co., New York (for female wards 2, 4 and 6), 50, at 90c.; none on hand	45 00
Total estimate for furniture and bedding.....	<u>\$317 50</u>

Daily per capita cost of furniture and bedding to patients, \$0.0287.

(Form 147.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 7.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.) FURNITURE AND BEDDING. (Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,) W. S. REMINGTON,
and Steward.

(Countersigned.) E. H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

Specimen Estimate.

(Form 148.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 8.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)*Stationery and Supplies.*

1. Mucilage bottles, rubber bulb, one-half doz., none on hand.....	\$12 00	\$6 00
2. Vouchers, special fund, 200, none on hand....	1 50	3 00
3. Vouchers, treasurer's, 1,000, none on hand....	.....	8 75
4. Rulers, rubber (for desks) one-half doz., none on hand.....	6 00	3 00
Total estimate for books and stationery.....	.....	\$20 75

Daily per capita cost of books and stationery to patients, \$0.0016

(Form 148.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 8.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 15, 1894.*

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)

W. S. REMINGTON,

and

Steward.

(Countersigned.)

E. H. HOWARD,

Superintendent.

Specimen Estimate.

(Form 149.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 9.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

FUEL AND LIGHT.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)*Fuel.*

1. Coal, chestnut, 20 tons, at \$5; 12 tons on hand,	\$100 00	
2. Coal, egg, 20 tons, at \$5; 10 tons on hand...	100 00	
3. Coal, soft, 200 tons, at \$2.60; 600 tons on hand,	520 00	
	<hr/>	\$720 00

Light.

4. Oil, kerosene, W. W. (for use in rented cot- tages), 110 gals., at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 75 gals. on hand..	\$5 22	
5. Oil, signal (for attendants' night lamps), 10 gals., at 50c.; 4 gals. on hand.....	5 00	
	<hr/>	10 22

Boiler-house Supplies.

6. Engine oil, "extra champion," 55 gals., at 40c.; none on hand.....	\$22 00	
7. Cylinder oil, "perfection," 55 gals., at 65c.; none on hand	35 75	
	<hr/>	57 75

Total estimate for fuel and light \$787 97

Daily per capita cost of fuel and light to patients, \$0.0632

(Form 149.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 9.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

FUEL AND LIGHT.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)

and

(Countersigned.)

W. S. REMINGTON,

Steward.

E. H. HOWARD,

Superintendent.

Specimen Estimate.

(Form 150.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 10.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

Medicine.

1. Quinine sulphate (2 gr. pills), Upjohn's, 5 oz., at 37c.; none on hand	\$1 85
2. Ferruginous pills, Bland's, 3 grs., Upjohn's, 1,000; 200 on hand.....	1 05
3. Compressed migraine tablets, Fraser Triturate Co., 500; none on hand.....	1 02
4. Hypodermic tablet triturates, morph. sulph. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., atropia sulph. $\frac{1}{60}$ gr., Fraser Tablet Triturate Co., 100; none on hand.....	38
5. Cocaine muriate tablets, soluble, $2\frac{1}{4}$ grs., Parke, Davis & Co., 2 tubes, at 57c.; none on hand,	1 14
6. Morphia sulphate, 1 dram ; $\frac{1}{2}$ dram on hand..	28
7. Alcohol, 1 gal.; 1 gal. on hand.....	2 25
8. Muriatic acid, 2 lbs., at 5c.; 1 lb. on hand....	10
9. Hyoscin hydrobromate, Merck's, in 2 gr. vials, 6 grs., at 50c.; none on hand	3 00
10. Elixir phosphate of iron, quinine and strychnia, 1 qt.; none on hand	1 28
11. Camphorated tincture opium, No. 1; none on hand	50
12. Sulfonal, W. H. Schiefflin & Co., 4 oz., at \$1.35; none on hand	5 40
13. Phenacetine, W. H. Schiefflin & Co., 4 oz., at \$1; none on hand	4 00
14. Tincture opium, Squibbs, $\frac{1}{60}$ grms.; none on hand	1 38

23 63

Medical and Surgical Instruments.

15. Syringes, Alpha, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., at \$13; none on hand,	\$6 50
16. Fever thermometers, self-registering, Taylor's, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., at \$12; 1 on hand.....	6 00

Specimen Estimate.

17. Hypodermic syringe, 40 minims, Tieman & Co., 1; none on hand	\$2 50	
18. Hypodermic needles, ½ doz., at \$2; none on hand	1 00	
		\$16 00

Surgical Supplies.

19. Absorbent cotton, 2 lbs., at 32c.; none on hand,	\$0 64	
20. Surgical absorbent wool, 1 lb.; No. ¼ on hand..	1 50	
21. Surgical flax, 1 lb.; none on hand.....	18	
		2 32

Total estimate for medical supplies \$41 95

Daily per capita cost of medical supplies to patients \$0.0033

(Form 150.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 7.

(Two Parts, Part 2.) MEDICAL SUPPLIES. (Sec. 2, Chap. 214, Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, January 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,) W. S. REMINGTON,
and Steward.
(Countersigned.) E. H. HOWARD,
Superintendent.

(Form 151.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 11.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts, Part 1.) MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES. (Sec. 2, Chap. 214, Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

Traveling Expenses for Managers and Resident Officers.

1. For railroad fares.....	\$30 00	
2. For hotel bills.....	20 00	
		\$50 00

Specimen Estimate.

3. Entertainment of patients, four musical and rhetorical entertainments, at \$5	\$20 00
4. Freight charges	40 00
5. Express charges].....	35 00
6. Street car fares.....	9 60
7. Telegrams	10 00
8. Contingencies.....	250 00
	<hr/>
	\$364 60

Total estimate for miscellaneous expenses \$414 60

Daily per capita cost of miscellaneous expenses to patients, \$0.0332.

(Form 151.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE NO. 11.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 15, 1894.*

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)

W. S. REMINGTON,

and

Steward.

(Countersigned.)

E. H. HOWARD.

Superintendent.

(Form 152.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE NO. 12.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Submitted to the Commission for Revision.

1. Estimated	\$30 00
	<hr/>

Daily per capita cost of transportation of patients to patients, \$0.024.

Specimen Estimate.

(Form 152.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

ESTIMATE No. 12.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

(Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

ROCHESTER, *January* 15, 1894.

I, W. S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do hereby certify that I have prepared the foregoing estimate in duplicate, by direction of the superintendent, for submission to the State Commission in Lunacy for revision.

(Signed,)

W. S. REMINGTON,

and

Steward.

(Countersigned.)

E. H. HOWARD,

Superintendent.

Recapitulation.

1. Officers' salaries	\$924 99
2. Wages	2,394 00
3. Provisions and stores.....	2,680 26
4. Ordinary repairs.....	156 49
5. Farm and grounds.....	259 90
6. Clothing	247 34
7. Furniture and bedding	357 50
8. Books and stationery.....	20 75
9. Fuel and light.....	787 97
10. Medical supplies.....	41 95
11. Miscellaneous	414 60
12. Transportation of patients.....	30 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$8,315 75

Daily per capita cost based on the whole, \$0.6673.

Number and percentage of patients employed.

Farm, garden and grounds.....	22
Boiler house.....	5
Laundry.....	29
Kitchen.....	28
Shops.....	10
Knitting.....	2

Specimen Estimate.

Needle work.....	20
Wards.....	161
Dining-rooms.....	32
Fancy work.....	6
Total	315

Percentage of patients employed, 72.7-10.

(Form 157.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

(Two Parts, Part 1.) RECAPITULATION AND REVISION OF ESTIMATES. (Sec. 2, Chap. 214, Laws of 1893.)

For February, 1894.

ALBANY, N. Y., *February 7, 1894.*

To the Comptroller of the State of New York:

I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to transmit the annexed estimates submitted to the Commission by the Rochester State Hospital, for the expenses thereof for the month of February, 1894, and the following statement and certificate relative to the revision of the same, the estimates and items therein being referred to by numbers :

ESTIMATE No. 3.

Item No.	Reduction.
11. Price reduced to 4 cts.....	\$8 50
22. Price reduced to \$4.50.	10 37
66. Meyer Pottery Company's list on iron stone-ware bowls, 24 S. is \$1.85 per doz.; 55 per cent off.	
67. Meyer Pottery Company's list on iron stone china-ware, teas unhandled, and saucers, at \$8.50 per gross; 55 per cent off.	
76. Cordley & Hayes, agents, 172 Duane street, New York city, list \$4.20; 25 per cent off.	

ESTIMATE No. 4.

12, 13. 6d wire finishing nails are quoted at \$2.60 per single keg; 8d wire brads at \$2.40; 1¼ in. wire brads, in small quantities, at 5½ cts., and 1½ in. at 5 cts. Size of wire, Nos. 15 and 16.

Total reduction \$18 87

Specimen Estimate.

(Form 157.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.

(Two Parts,)
Part 2. RECAPITULATION AND REVISION OF ESTIMATES. (Sec. 2, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

I, T. E. McGarr, as secretary, and by direction of the State Commission in Lunacy, do hereby certify that the Commission has carefully examined the annexed estimates of the expenses of the Rochester State Hospital, and that the expenses appearing in such estimates, as revised by the Commission, are actually required for the use of the hospital.

That the following is the statement of the amount of said estimates, and the amounts as revised by the Commission, together with a statement of the amount of cash on hand and available for use of said hospital to meet the estimated expenses together with the balance, being the sum for which the Comptroller may authorize the board of managers of said hospital to make a draft.

	Amount estimated.	Amount revised.
Estimate No. 1	\$924 99	\$924 99
Estimate No. 2	2,394 00	2,394 00
Estimate No. 3	2,680 26	2,661 39
Estimate No. 4	156 49	156 49
Estimate No. 5	259 90	259 90
Estimate No. 6	367 34	367 34
Estimate No. 7	317 50	317 50
Estimate No. 8	20 75	20 75
Estimate No. 9	787 97	787 97
Estimate No. 10	41 95	41 95
Estimate No. 11	414 60	414 60
Estimate No. 12	30 00	30 00
Totals	\$8,395 75	\$8,376 88
Cash on hand		2,271 25
Balance subject to draft of treasurer		\$6,105 63

[L. s.]

T. E. MCGARR,
Secretary.

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

(Form 154.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

TREASURER'S REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

BANK STATEMENT.

(Sec. 3, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)*General Fund — Moneys Received.**February, 1894.*

February 2, from John Neun, for board of Ida Lehmann (private patient), 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ weeks, at \$2.50	\$32 86
February 8, from Jas. Campbell, for board of Jane Wark (public patient), 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ weeks, at \$3.75	16 61
February 10, from J. Hilfecker, for board of Fritz Zehuder (public patient), 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, at \$3.75. (The above item is the remainder of Fritz Zehuder's estate.)	91 86
February 13, from John Hartley, for board of Beula Blaker (public patient), 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ weeks, at \$3.75	16 61
February 13, from Alpin McVean, for board of Maxwell McVean (private patient), 2 $\frac{4}{7}$ weeks, at \$5	12 86
February 14, from John Wesp, for board of Barbara Wesp (public patient), 13 $\frac{6}{7}$ weeks, at \$3.75	51 97
February 19, from Comptroller for February estimate...	6,105 63
February 20, from M. Perry, for board of Isabella Wood (public patient), 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ weeks, at \$3.75	16 61
February 28, from Marietta A. Steell, for board of Horace Steell (private patient), 4 $\frac{2}{7}$ weeks, at \$5	21 43
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for 1 pig,	1 00
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for $\frac{1}{2}$ load corn stalks, at \$4.00	2 00
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for 20 lbs. leaf lard, at 4c	80
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for freight returned	41
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for tele- gram (D. Ballagh)	50
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for uni- form cloth sold attendants, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	4 59

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for uni- form cloth, 7 yards, at 8½c.....	\$0 60
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for one month keeping horse for Dr. E. B. Potter	12 00
February 28, from W. S. Remington, steward, for board of Jessie Howard (niece of Dr. E. H. Howard), 2 weeks, at \$5.00	10 00
Total receipts.....	<u>\$6,398 34</u>

Moneys deposited.

GENERAL FUND.

February 1, balance in bank	\$2,271 25
February 2, deposited.....	\$32 86
February 8, deposited.....	16 61
February 10, deposited... ..	91 86
February 13, deposited.....	29 47
February 14, deposited.....	51 97
February 19, deposited.....	6,105 63
February 20, deposited.....	16 61
February 28, deposited.....	53 33
	<u>\$6,398 34</u>

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the deposits made by F. P. Allen, treasurer of the Rochester State Hospital, from February 1, 1894, to March 1, 1894, inclusive.

(Signed.) CHARLES H. KONDOLF,
Teller.

(Form 154.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.) BANK STATEMENT. (Sec. 3, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

COUNTY OF MONROE, }
CITY OF ROCHESTER. } ss.:

I, Frederick P. Allen, being duly sworn, do say: That I am treasurer of the Rochester State Hospital; that the foregoing statement of moneys received and deposited in the German-American bank, is all

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

the money that has been received by me from any source of hospital income up to the time of the last deposit appearing on this statement.

FREDERICK P. ALLEN,
Treasurer Rochester State Hospital.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this }
eighth day of March, 1894. }

WILLIAM B. FARNHAM,
Notary Public in and for the County of Monroe, N. Y.

(Form 155.)
STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.
Rochester State Hospital.
TREASURER'S REPORT.
For February, 1894
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.
Submitted to the Commission.

(Two Parts,
Part 1.)

(Sec. 4, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.	SALARIES AND WAGES.	Amount.	Total.
312.....	.....1	1-7	Officers' salaries.....	.....	\$924 99
312.....	.....2	1-102	Wages.....	.....	2,306 33
314.....	.....3	1	PROVISIONS AND STORES.		
315.....	.....3	.....3	<i>Farinaceous Foods.</i>		
			2 barrels corn meal, at \$2.65.....	\$5 30	
314.....	.....3	.....4	25 pounds tapioca, at 3¼c.....	81	
			<i>Baking Powder, Etc.</i>		6 11
			60 pounds Royal baking powder, at 36c.....	.....	21 60
316.....	3	5	<i>Fresh Meats.</i>		
317.....	3	5	144 pounds beef, at 6¼c.....	\$9 00	
			4,485 pounds beef, at 6¼c.....	280 32	
			500 pounds beef, at 5½c.....	27 50	
			831 pounds mutton, at 5½c.....	45 70	
318.....		.....6	199 pounds pork sausage, at 9c.....	17 91	
		.....7	20 pounds beef tongue, at 12½c.....	2 50	
		.....8	<i>Salted and Smoked Meats.</i>		382 93
318.....	.....3	.....9	298 pounds ham, at 10½c.....	.....	31 29

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

318.....	3	10	<i>Poultry.</i>	91 pounds chicken, at 13c	\$11 83	33 67
.....	.....	.....		156 pounds chicken, at 14c	21 84	
319.....	3	11	<i>Fresh Fish.</i>	200 pounds haddock, at 3½c	\$7 00	
.....	.....	.....		600 pounds haddock, at 3c	18 00	
.....	.....	12		45 pounds steak cod, at 7c	3 15	
.....	.....	.....		123 pounds steak cod, at 5½c	6 76	
320.....	3	14		150 pounds bullheads, at 10c	15 00	
.....	.....	15		19 gallons oysters, at \$1.	19 00	
.....	.....	.....		1 gallon oysters, at 80c	80	69 71
321.....	3	16	<i>Salt Fish.</i>	200 pounds boneless codfish, at 6c	\$12 00	
.....	.....	17		1 half barrel mackerel	9 50	21 50
315.....	3	18	<i>Fresh Vegetables.</i>	20 bushel onions, at 55c .....	.....	11 00
322.....	3	19	<i>Canned Vegetables.</i>	2 dozen gal. tomatoes, at \$3	\$6 00	
324.....	3	20		4 dozen cans peas, at \$1.10	4 40	
314.....	3	21		4 dozen cans corn, at 90c	3 60	14 00
315.....	3	22	<i>Dry Groceries.</i>	2,075 pounds granulated sugar, at \$4.45	\$92 34	
323.....	3	23		430 pounds cube sugar, at \$4.89	21 03	
.....	.....	24		50 pounds powdered sugar, at \$5.39	2 70	
.....	.....	.....		50 pounds powdered sugar, at \$5.14	2 57	
322.....	3	25		45 pounds Oolong tea, at 25c	11 25	

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES -- (Continued).

Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.	PROVISIONS AND STORES.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Dry Groceries -- (Continued).</i>					
314.....	3	25	90 pounds Oolong tea, at 23c.....	\$20 70	
322.....	3	26	65 pounds Japan tea, at 35c.....	22 75	
.....		27	25 pounds Man. Java coffee, at 32c.....	8 00	
314.....	3	28	145 pounds Maracaibo coffee, at 21¾c.....	31 54	
322.....	3	29	70 pounds Moca coffee, at 22c.....	15 40	
324.....	3	30	<i>Wet Groceries.</i>	\$17 85	\$228 23
.....		31	51 gallons N. O. molasses, at 35c.....	12 88	
.....			51½ gallons syrup, at 25c.....		
.....		32	<i>Condiments.</i>		30 73
.....			5 barrels salt, at 80c.....		4 00
325.....		35	<i>Dairy Products.</i>		
.....			42 pounds butter, at 27½c.....	\$11 55	
.....			819 pounds butter, at 25c.....	204 75	
.....			110½ pounds butter, at 27½c.....	30 39	
.....		36	90 dozen eggs, at 25c.....	22 50	
326.....			510 dozen eggs, at 22c.....	112 20	
314.....		37	238 pounds lard, at 8¾c.....	20 83	
315.....	3	38	<i>Fresh Fruits.</i>		402 22
.....		39	1 box lemons.....	\$3 50	
.....			6 boxes oranges, at \$2.50.....	15 00	

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

328.....	40	6 barrels apples, at \$4	24 00	42 50
Dried Fruits.				
315.....	41	200 pounds prunes, at 5½c.....	\$11 50	
.....	42	100 pounds evaporated raspberries, at 17c	17 00	
Water and Ice.				
329.....	43	140,164 cubic feet water, at \$1.05 per thousand	\$147 17	28 50
330.....	45	3 cord sawdust, at \$2.....	6 00	
Laundry Supplies.				
324.....	46	200 pounds starch, at 3½c.....	\$7 00	153 17
314.....	47	1 box elastic starch	4 80	
322.....	48	2 dozen clothes baskets, at \$6	12 00	
Household Supplies.				
331.	49	480 yards Star crash, at 8c.....	\$38 40	23 80
.....	50	480 yards twill crash, at 9c	43 20	
.....	51	100 yards huck toweling at 12½c.....	12 50	
.....	52	12 dozen towels at \$1.....	12 00	
.....	53	10 dozen napkins at \$1.42½	14 25	
.....	54	1 dozen napkins	2 00	
.....	55	6 dozen napkins, at \$1.25.....	7 50	
.....	56	2 dozen tray cloths at \$9	18 00	
.....	57	190¼ yards table linen, at 47½c.....	90 37	
.....	58	42 yards table linen, at 65c	27 30	
323.....	59	2 boxes Babbitt soap, \$4.25.....	8 50	
332.....	61	10 gallons benzine, at 9c.....	90	
315.....	62	10 gross matches, at 60c.....	6 00	
333.....	63	3 cases toilet paper at \$8.50.....	25 50	
314.....	64	3 boxes bath brick at 60c.....	1 80	202 12

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — (Continued).

Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.	PROVISIONS AND STORES.	Amount.	Total.
			<i>Crockery and Glassware.</i>		
334.....	3	65	60 dozen tumblers, at 23c.....	\$13 80	
.....		66	1 gross bowls.....	11 34	
.....		67	1 gross cups and saucers.....	4 72	\$29 86
			<i>Plated Ware and Cutlery.</i>		
335.....	3	68	1 gross forks.....	\$30 00	
334.....		69	1 $\frac{6}{12}$ dozen soup ladles.....	1 33	31 33
			<i>Wooden Ware.</i>		
323.....	3	70	2 dozen wisp brooms, at \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2 25	
.....		71	5 dozen corn brooms, at \$1.90.....	9 50	
336.....		72	1 $\frac{9}{12}$ dozen floor brushes, at \$22.75.....	18 96	
323.....		73	2 dozen baskets (2 bushels), at \$9.....	18 00	
.....		74	1 dozen baskets (meat).....	12 00	
.....		75	2 dozen brush holders, at 90c.....	1 80	
324.....		76	6 dozen fiber pails, at \$3.15.....	18 90	
334.....		77	1 dozen trays.....	6 00	87 41
			<i>Toilet Articles.</i>		
323.....	3	78	2 dozen shoe brushes, at \$2.....	\$4 00	
.....		79	4 dozen shoe blacking, at 65c.....	2 60	
.....		80	2 dozen shaving soap, at 90c.....	1 80	8 40

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

MISCELLANEOUS.				22 31		\$1,992 54	
<i>Supplies for Officers' Table.</i>							
315.....	81	4 pineapple cheese at 56¼c.....	\$2 25				
.....	.....	5 pounds Oolong tea, at 55c.....	2 50				
.....	.....	1 dozen jars pickles.....	2 40				
.....	.....	1 box oranges.....	2 35				
337.....	.....	6 pounds white fish, at 11c.....	66				
.....	.....	2 bushel sweet potatoes, at \$1.75.....	3 50				
.....	.....	2 dozen radishes, at 35c.....	70				
.....	.....	1 dozen lettuce.....	35				
.....	.....	7 pounds saltine crackers, at 15c.....	1 05				
.....	.....	1 dozen lettuce.....	35				
.....	.....	3 dozen oranges, at 35c.....	1 05				
.....	.....	1 dozen radishes.....	35				
.....	.....	2 dozen lettuce, at 35c.....	70				
.....	.....	5 pounds coffee, at 38c.....	1 90				
.....	.....	2 dozen celery, at 60c.....	1 20				
.....	.....	1 gallon oysters.....	1 00				
<i>Ordinary Repairs.</i>							
332.....	4	10 gallons turpentine at 36c.....	\$3 60				
.....	2	1 gallon Japan drier.....	80				
.....	3	50 pounds floor wax, at 7c.....	3 50				
.....	4	50 pounds wall finish, at 6c.....	3 00				
.....	6	1 gallon Florence white.....	2 25				
.....	7	5 gallons shellac, at \$2.75.....	13 75				
.....	8	2 quarts Le Page glue, at 50c.....	1 00				
338.....	9	1,000 feet pine board.....	45 00				

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — (Continued).

Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.	ORDINARY REPAIRS.	Amount.	Total.
336.....	10	500 feet picture molding, at .011.....	\$5 50	
339.....	11	5 coils picture wire.....	38	
.....	12	100 pounds 2d nails.....	1 90	
.....	13	100 pounds 6d nails.....	2 50	
.....	14	5 pounds 1d brads, at 5½c.....	27	
.....	15	5 pounds 1½d brads, at 3c.....	15	
.....	17	1 spoke shave.....	25	
.....	18	1 dozen taper files.....	58	
.....	21	¼ dozen flat files 14 inch, at \$3.17.....	79	
.....	22	2 machinist hammers, 53c.....	1 06	
.....	24	1 brass oiler, at 90c.....	90	
.....	25	1 brass oiler.....	45	
.....	26	1 pipe tap.....	38	\$88 01
FARM AND GROUNDS.					
Farm Rental.					
340.....	5	1	62 acres (contract to March 31, 1897) month of February.....	.....	\$58 33
Rental Buildings — For Attendants.					
341.....	5	2	1 house.....	\$13 00	
.....	3	3 rooms, at \$4.....	12 00	
.....	4	2 furnished rooms.....	2 00	
342.....	5	2 houses, \$8.....	16 00	

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

343.....	6	4 rooms (with care), at \$2.50.....	10 00	
344.....	7	3 rooms (with care), at \$3.	9 00	
345.....	8	1 room.....	2 00	
346.....	9	1 house.....	20 00	\$84 00
<i>Farm Feed.</i>				
347.....	10	4,433 pounds corn and oats at 1 cent.....		\$44 33
<i>Wagon, Sleighs and Harnesses.</i>				
348.....	11	Repairing lumber wagon.....	\$1 00	
.....	.....	Repairing sleigh.....	30	
.....	.....	Repairing sleigh.....	40	
.....	.....	4 bolts for sleigh.....	15	
.....	.....	Repairing sleigh.....	20	\$2 05
<i>Farm Supplies.</i>				
349.....	12	5 new horseshoes and setting, at 35c.....	\$1 75	
.....	.....	28 new horseshoes and setting, at 50c.....	14 00	
.....	13	2 horseshoes set, at 25c.....	50	
350.....	.....	1 horseshoe set.....	20	
348.....	.....	16 horseshoes set, at 17½c.....	2 80	
332.....	14	3 dozen axle grease, at 46c.....	1 38	
351.....	15	88 bales shavings, at 25c.....	22 00	\$42 63
<i>CLOTHING.</i>				
352.....	1	6 pair ladies' shoes, at \$1.50.....	\$9 00	
353.....	2	21 pairs felt slippers, at 65c.....	13 65	
331.....	3	6 gross corset laces, at 75c.....	4 50	\$27 15

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — (Continued).

Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.	CLOTHING.	Amount.	Total.	
Dry goods.						
331.....	6	4	293 yards drilling, at 6¼c.....	\$18 31	\$170 01	
.....	5	93¾ yards silesia, at 9c.....	8 89		
.....	6	20 yards Swiss muslin, at 12½c.....	2 50		
.....	8	500 yards gingham, at 10½c.....	52 50		
.....	9	500½ yards gingham, at 5c.....	25 03		
.....	10	224¾ yards seersucker, at 8½c.....	19 10		
.....	11	288¼ yards Canton flannel, at 9½c.....	27 38		
.....	12	40 yards sateen, at 10c.....	4 00		
.....	13	164 yards bunting, at 7½c.....	12 30		
Findings.						
331.....	6	14	1 great gross large bone buttons.....	\$1 80	\$15 84	
.....	15	½ great gross small bone buttons, at \$1.60.....	80		
.....	16	1 great gross white agate buttons.....	36		
.....	17	1½ gr. white suspender buttons, at \$1.00.....	83		
.....	18	3 pieces ribbon, at 35c.....	1 05		
.....	19	3 dozen pieces lace, at \$1.50.....	4 50		
.....	20	2 gross thimbles, at \$1.25.....	2 50		
333.....	21	2 dozen Payson's ink, at \$2.00.....	4 00		
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.						
Beds and Bedding.						
331.....	7	2	383¼ yards "Atlantic" sheeting 7¼.....	\$55 57		
.....	617 yards "Atlantic" sheeting, 7¼.....	89 47		
.....	3	75 yards Forest Lawn, 1¼, at 19c.....	14 25		

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

4	466	yards Cast Iron casings, $\frac{4}{4}$, at 8c.	37 28
5	150	yards "Atlantic" casings, $\frac{5}{4}$, at 11c.	16 50
6	74	yards Genesee River casings, $\frac{5}{4}$, at 10c.	7 40
7	2	dozen rubber blankets, double coat, at \$21.00.	42 00
8	50	felt pillows, at 90c.	45 00
<hr/>			
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
<i>Stationery and Supplies.</i>			
1	$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen	mucilage cups, at \$5.00.	\$2 50
3	1,000	treasurer's vouchers.	5 25
4	4	rubber rulers.	83
2	2	rubber rulers.	1 00
<hr/>			
FUEL AND LIGHT.			
<i>Fuel.</i>			
1	20 tons	chestnut coal, at \$4.90.	\$98 00
2	20 tons	egg coal, at \$4.90.	98 00
3	200 tons	soft coal, at \$2.45.	490 00
<hr/>			
<i>Light.</i>			
4	107 gallons	W. W. oil, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.	\$4 82
5	10 gallons	signal oil, at 50c.	5 00
<hr/>			
<i>Boiler House Supplies.</i>			
6	54 gallons	dynamo oil, at 40c.	\$21 60
7	55 gallons	cylinder oil, at 60c.	33 00
<hr/>			
54 60			
<hr/>			
\$750 42			
<hr/>			

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — (Continued).

Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.	MEDICAL SUPPLIES.	Amount.	Total.
			<i>Medicine.</i>		
360	10	1	5 ounces quinine pills, at 37c	\$1 85	
.		2	1000 ferruginous pills	1 05	
.		3	500 migraine tablets	1 02	
.		4	100 hypo. tablets	38	
.		5	2 tubes ner. coc. tab. sol	57	
.		6	1 8 ounces morphia	30	
.		7	1 gallon alcohol	2 25	
.		9	6 grains hyoscine, at 50c	3 00	
.		10	2 pints elixir phosphate, 1 quinine and strychnine	1 28	
.		11	1 pound camphor T. opium	55	
.		12	4 ounces sulfonal, at \$1.35	5 40	
.		13	4 ounces phenacetine, at \$1.00	4 00	
.		14	1-500 tincture opium	1 38	\$23 03
			<i>Medical and Surgical Implements.</i>		
15		15	1 2 dozen Alpha E. syringes at \$13	\$6 50	
.		16	1 2 dozen fever thermometers, at \$8	4 00	
.		17	1 hypodermic syringe	2 50	
.		18	1 2 dozen hyodermic needles at \$2	1 00	14 00
			<i>Surgical Supplies.</i>		
.		19	2 pounds absorbent cotton, at 32c	64	
.		20	1 pound absorbent wool	1 50	2 14
					\$39 17

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.					
<i>Traveling Expenses of Managers and Resident Officers.</i>					
361.....	11	1	2 railroad fares, Rochester to Albany, at \$4.58.....	\$9	16
.....	.....	.....	1 railroad fare, special, Rochester to Albany.....	1	25
.....	.....	.....	1 railroad fare, special, Rochester to Albany.....	1	50
.....	.....	.....	2 railroad fares, Rochester to Albany, at \$4.58.....	9	16
.....	.....	.....	1 railroad fare, special, Rochester to Albany.....	1	25
.....	.....	.....	1 railroad fare, Rochester to Albany.....	1	50
.....	.....	2	1 day hotel.....	2	25
.....	.....	.....	1 day hotel.....	1	50
.....	.....	.....	7 meals, at \$1.00.....	7	00
350.....	.....	3	Entertainment for patients.....	1	50
.....	.....	.....	Entertainment for patients.....	1	50
.....	.....	.....	Entertainment for patients.....	1	00
.....	.....	4	Freight charges.....		65
362.....	.....	5	Express charges.....	12	27
363.....	.....	.....	Express charges.....	2	25
350.....	.....	6	60 street car tickets, \$4.80.....	2	88
.....	.....	.....	8 street car tickets, at 5c.....		40
333.....	.....	.....	100 street car tickets, \$4.80.....	4	80
364.....	.....	7	Telegrams.....	6	79
<i>Contingencies.</i>					
313.....	.....	8	1 month pay of usher.....	\$20	00
.....	.....	.....	8½ days clerical work, at \$3.50.....	29	50
315.....	.....	.....	1 grain bag.....		18
319.....	.....	.....	4 fish barrels, at 25c.....	1	00
322.....	.....	.....	6 pounds Japan tea, at 35c.....	2	10
323.....	.....	8	3 pounds twine.....		70
331.....	.....	.....	14½ yards "forest" lawn sheeting, 10-4, at 19c.....	2	71

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — (Continued).

Voucher.	Estimate	Item.	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.	Amount.	Total
333.....	1 package ink eradicator	\$0 20	
333.....	11	8	1 ink stand.....	1 00	
334.....	1 male urinal	50	
.....	4 boxes silver polish, at 20c.....	80	
.....	2 crockery barrels, at 35c	70	
.....	2 cuspidores, at 55c.....	1 10	
.....	1 male urinal	50	
.....	Cash on freight on pottery.....	2 10	
336.....	2 pounds plumbago, at 10c.....	20	
.....	1 varnish brush	78	
339.....	2 screwdriver bits, at 12c.....	24	
.....	Cash to patients.....	3 40	
.....	4 postage stamps, at 10c	40	
.....	Grinding razor	45	
.....	1 package seven pounds Acme food.....	1 00	
.....	Five cents extra on forty bales shavings	2 00	
353.	Extra charges on slippers.....	35	
354.....	2 dozen gauge washers, at 15c	30	
.....	1 force cup.....	75	
.....	Burlaps and freight on pillows.....	1 59	
355.....	500 calls for bids printed.....	4 50	
356.....	1,000 envelopes, printed	2 50	
.....	2 pounds salicylate soda, at \$1.35	2 70	
360.....	100 quinine tablets.....	40	
.....	4 ounces sulfonal, at \$1.35.....	5 40	
.....	3 hypodermic needles, at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ c	1 00	

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

.....	.....	2 pounds muriatic acid.....	30
.....	.....	1 dozen U. S. Medal polish, at \$3 per dozen.....	1 50
.....	.....	1 ounce trional.....	1 50
.....	.....	2 railroad fares, Rochester to Arkport, looking for Lucy Ege, escaped patient.....	4 24
.....	.....	1 street car fare.....	5
.....	.....	3 railroad fares, Rochester to Niagara Falls, returning James Ryan, escaped patient.....	4 56
.....	.....	2 meals, at 50c.....	1 00
.....	.....	3 railroad fares, Rochester to Fairport, returning C. Merlean, patient.....	60
.....	.....	1 street car fare.....	5
.....	.....	2 railroad fares, Rochester to Spencerport, to notify Manager Burritt of special meeting.....	44
361.....	11	Hotel bill.....	50
.....	.....	Livery bill.....	1 25
.....	.....	2 street car fares, at 5c.....	10
.....	.....	2 railroad fares, Rochester to Fairport, to notify Manager De Land of special meeting.....	40
.....	.....	2 street car fares, at 5c.....	10
365.....	.....	Roasting and grinding 240 pounds coffee, at $\frac{3}{4}$ c.....	1 80
365.....	.....	Roasting and grinding 217 pounds of coffee, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	1 09
.....	.....	Grinding 257 pounds coffee, at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	65
.....	.....	Grinding 220 pounds coffee, at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.....	55
.....	.....	Roasting 256 pounds coffee, at $\frac{1}{2}$ c.....	1 28
366.....	.....	Opening office desk.....	1 00
367.....	.....	6 speaking tube whistles, at 20c.....	1 20
368.....	.....	20 pounds sole leather, at 35c.....	7 00
.....	.....	20 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds sole leather, at 25c.....	5 18
.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gross pegging awls at 50c per dozen.....	25
369.....	.....	10 gallons engine oil, at 40c.....	4 00

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES — (Concluded).

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.				Amount	Total.
Voucher.	Estimate.	Item.			
.....	2 gallons cylinder oil, at 50c	\$1 00	
370.....	25 16 candle power lamps, at 35c.	8 75	
371.....	Splicing elevator rope.....	1 00	
372.....	1 typewriter ribbon.....	1 00	
373.....	Service of veterinary surgeon and medicine	5 50	
374.....	1 set bob sleighs	25 00	
375.....	2 dozen machine screws, at 15c.....	30	
.....	1 tap	30	
.....	1 drill	50	
.....	2 coils washers.....	25	
376.....	5 hours mechanic repairing engine, at 50c	2 50	
.....	2 car fares.....	10	
377.....	11	8	9 ¾-inch angle valves, at 88c.....	7 92	
.....	12 nipples, at 6c.....	72	
.....	4 couplings, at 6c	24	
.....	2 bushings, at 9c	18	
.....	18 galvanized elbows, at 6c.....	1 08	
.....	3 ½-inch angle valves, at 64c	1 92	
.....	4 ¾-inch globe valves, at 80½c	3 22	
378.....	1 pair tinnerns' snips.....	1 80	
.....	2 dozen bolts, at 30c.....	60	
.....	1 gross screw eyes.....	26	
.....	½ gross ward books, at \$4.50 per gross	2 25	
.....	¼ gross S. H., at \$3.50 per gross	88	
.....	1 gross screws	26	
.....	1 cleaver	2 75	

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

379.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
380.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00
381.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00
						\$290 58

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

TRANSPORTATION OF PATIENTS.

Coach bringing Sophia Geason, patient, to hospital, three hours	\$4 00
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RECAPITULATION.

General Fund.

Total receipts	\$6,398 34	
Balance in bank	2,271 25	
		\$8,669 59
Total expenditures:		
Officers' salaries	\$924 99	
Wages	2,306 33	
Provisions and stores	1,992 54	
Ordinary repairs	88 01	
Farm and grounds	231 34	
Clothing	213 00	
Furniture and bedding	307 47	
Books and stationery	9 58	
Fuel and light	750 42	
Medical supplies	39 17	
Miscellaneous expenses	290 58	
Transportation of patients	4 00	
		7,157 43
Cash on hand		\$1,512 16

(Form 156.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Rochester State Hospital.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For February, 1894.

(Two Parts,
Part 2.)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

(Sec. 4, Chap. 214,
Laws of 1893.)

COUNTY OF MONROE, }
CITY OF ROCHESTER. } ss. :

I, Frederick P. Allen, treasurer of the Rochester State Hospital, do solemnly swear that I have deposited in the bank designated by law for the purpose, all the moneys received by me on account of the

Specimen Treasurer's Report.

hospital during the past month; and I do further swear that the foregoing is a true abstract of all moneys received and expenditures made by me, or made under my direction as said treasurer, during the month ending on the 28th day of February, 1894.

FREDERICK P. ALLEN,

Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 8th day of March, 1894. }

WM. B. FARNHAM,

Notary Public in and for the county of Monroe, N. Y.

COUNTY OF MONROE, { ss. :
CITY OF ROCHESTER. }

I, Willis S. Remington, steward of the Rochester State Hospital, do solemnly swear, that the goods and other articles specified in the foregoing report, were purchased or received by me, or under my direction, at the hospital; that the goods were purchased at a fair cash market price and paid for in cash, and that neither I nor any person in my behalf had any pecuniary or other interest in the articles purchased; that I have received no pecuniary or other benefit therefrom in the way of commission, percentage, deductions or presents, or in any other manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor any promises of future payment, presents or benefits, or to any person for me, either directly or indirectly; that the articles contained in the bills rendered to the hospital were received thereat, and that they conformed in all respects to the invoice of goods ordered and received by me, both in quality and quantity.

W. S. REMINGTON,

Steward.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 8th day of March, 1894. }

WM. B. FARNHAM,

Notary Public in and for the County of Monroe, N. Y.

The Commission believes that experience will demonstrate that the forms of estimates adopted will meet the requirements of the case. In other words, that they will prove to be both practicable and easy of comprehension, at the same time securing economy in expenditure and facility of examination and comparison.

Temporary Accommodations for the Insane.

The destruction by fire of group 3 of the St. Lawrence State Hospital on the eve of its completion in March, 1893, deprived the State of anticipated accommodations for 500 patients. Owing to this unfortunate occurrence the Commission was compelled to temporarily make other provision for the removal and care of such of the insane poor as would be under county care at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1893.

It had been expected that the buildings destroyed, in whole or in part, would be fully furnished and ready for occupancy on or about July 1, 1893. At that time there remained over 700 county patients, and eighty-three State patients (*i. e.*, persons who had no legal residence in any county), or in all about 800 patients who were unprovided for. But for the fire there would have been available at the end of the fiscal year sufficient accommodations to meet all probable requirements. The emergency caused by the fire, however, made it necessary for the Commission to avail itself of authority conferred by section 8 of the State Care Act, which empowers the president of the Commission to make temporary provision elsewhere than in State hospitals.

Under this provision of the statute, the Commission, through its president, entered into the following contract with the Superintendent of the Poor as representative of the supervisors of the county of Oneida for maintenance, at the rate of three dollars per week, of the State and county cases remaining in the Oneida County Asylum at Rome, the buildings and grounds of which had already been purchased by the State :

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

This agreement, made October 3, 1893, by and between Carlos F. MacDonald as president of the State Commission in Lunacy, party of the first part, and David Aldridge as Superintendent of the Poor of the county of Oneida, State of New York, party of the second part, is as follows, viz.:

Whereas, the buildings and grounds formerly used by the county of Oneida for the care of certain of its dependent insane have been purchased by the State, and the State having by act of its Legislature

Temporary Accommodations for the Insane.

provided that the grounds and buildings so purchased be used for the purposes of an institution for unteachable idiots, and the trustees of said institution having, by written agreement, provided that the State Commission in Lunacy might take possession of the said property temporarily for the care and treatment of the dependent insane of the State, and :

Whereas, an order has on this day been made by the said party of the first part as president of the State Commission in Lunacy, providing that the grounds and buildings of the Oneida State Custodial Asylum at Rome be temporarily used for the purpose of caring for the dependent insane, now remaining under the care of the said party of the second part, and such other insane persons as may, in the judgment of the State Commission in Lunacy be transferred thereto, until sufficient accommodations shall have been provided in the State hospitals,

Now, *therefore*, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein expressed and the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said party of the second part agrees and covenants to and with the party of the first part that he, as Superintendent of the Poor of the county of Oneida, will furnish, on the requisitions to be made upon him by Dr. John F. FitzGerald, physician in charge of the Rome Temporary State Hospital, everything that, in the judgment of the said physician in charge, shall be necessary for the proper care and maintenance of the patients under the temporary charge of said physician at said temporary State hospital, including wages of help, clothing, bedding, food supplies, medical stores, fuel and lights, books, blanks and stationery, and such ordinary repairs as the said physician in charge shall deem necessary to maintain the said patients in a proper degree of comfort, including such repairs to the boilers and heating apparatus as may be necessary to maintain a proper degree of comfort on the wards of said institution in extreme cold weather, and to that end to place a suitable steam radiator on halls 1 and 5, two steam radiators on hall 4, two steam radiators on hall 8 and one steam radiator in the officers' apartments, to be located at the points determined upon by the said party of the first part hereto.

It is agreed and understood by and between the parties that the said party of the second part shall furnish everything for the proper care and maintenance of the said wards of the State in the institution referred to, that would be properly chargeable to the maintenance

Temporary Accommodations for the Insane.

account in a State hospital for the insane, excepting the salary and allowances of the physician in charge, which expenses will be borne by the Commission in Lunacy.

In consideration of which agreement upon the part of the second part, the said party of the first part agrees to pay the said party of the second part of the county of Oneida, the sum of three dollars per week for each inmate of the said institution now remaining under the care of the said party of the second part, and such other insane as may from time to time be transferred to the said institution by the State Commission in Lunacy. The said sum of three dollars per week per inmate to be paid to the said party of the second part at the end of each month, beginning with and including October 1, 1893.

In witness whereof, the said parties hereunto have set their hands and seals this third day of October, 1893.

(Signed,)

CARLOS F. MACDONALD,
President State Commission in Lunacy.

(Signed,)

DAVID ALDRIDGE,
Superintendent of Poor, Oneida county, N. Y.

The Legislature immediately made an appropriation for rebuilding the burned portion of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, and upon its completion the occasion for the temporary necessity referred to will cease, and patients now accommodated at Rome will be transferred to State hospitals in their respective districts. It is expected that the reconstructed portion will be ready for occupancy early in the coming year.

CHAPTER 2.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE HOSPITALS.

Inasmuch as on October 1, 1893, the cost of maintenance of the dependent insane becomes a State charge — and this topic having been treated under chapter 1 — it will not be necessary to refer under this head to any appropriations, except such special ones as may be required to provide accommodations for the annual increase of the insane, and such others as may be needed by the hospitals for extraordinary repairs, improvements and furniture. As to accommodations required by the annual increase, the attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to section 10 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, which reads as follows:

§ 10. The State Commission in Lunacy, whenever it shall deem it necessary and expedient, by reason of overcrowding, or in order to prevent the same, shall, in their annual report to the Governor, recommend the erection of such additional buildings on the grounds of any or all State asylums then existing as shall, in the judgment of said commission, provide sufficient accommodations for the immediate prospective wants of the insane of this State; or if said commission deem it more expedient, it shall recommend the establishment of another State asylum or asylums in such part of the State as in its judgment will best meet the requirements of the pauper and indigent insane.

Section 4 of the same act directs that plans and specifications for additional accommodations, pursuant to section 10, shall be approved by the districting board created under the act. The wisdom of devolving this duty upon a board of State officers, who are independent of local boards of managers, can hardly be questioned.

The same statute wisely provides for the transfer of patients from one hospital to another, thereby enabling the Commission

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

at any time to distribute the insane among the hospitals with reference to their several capacities. From information furnished by the hospital authorities, it appears that about one-half of the dependent insane are not visited by relatives or friends, a fact which makes it easy to distribute the majority of this class in those hospitals where they can best be accommodated. Obviously, as contemplated by the framers of the law, a central body, familiar with the conditions at all the hospitals and free from local interests or influences, would be likely to make judicious recommendations as to the extent, location and kind of additional accommodations when needed; whereas, under the old system, each hospital considered only the immediate demands and preferences of its own locality, without reference to the needs of any other hospital or to the interests of the State at large.

Under the operation of the State Care Act most important and beneficial results in the matter of increased accommodations at some of the hospitals have already been secured without enlargement or any material structural alteration — in fact, with practically no additional cost to the State except for beds and bedding, and without any serious overcrowding as, for instance, at the Hudson River State Hospital, where, under a former superintendent, the aggregate capacity of the buildings was declared to be only 1,138, while under the present superintendent the actual capacity was found to be 1,400, as officially shown by the following certificate of the Board of Managers:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, }
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. }

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, held at the hospital on the 28th day of October, 1893.

Present — President Parker, Managers Roosevelt, Lown, Chanler, Taylor, Shrady and Sherry.

On motion of Mr. Roosevelt, it was ordered that this Board certify to the State Commission in Lunacy that the patient capacity of the hospital is as follows, viz.: 750 for men and 650 for women.

An extract from the minutes.

ALLISON BUTTS,
Secretary.

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

This led to careful inquiry by the Commission into the actual capacity of other hospitals, resulting in the discovery that the accommodations at several of these had also been underestimated in greater or less degree; but the extent to which the State was a gainer in this one instance sufficiently appears when we consider that even at the low per capita cost for construction allowed by the State Care Act, namely, \$500, exclusive of furniture, buildings to provide additional accommodations for 262 patients, would cost the State \$131,000, while, to make the illustration yet more striking, if the estimated saving were based on the approximate average per capita cost of construction of the State hospitals up to the present time, to wit, \$1,000, the amount thus saved to the State would need to be doubled. In other words, by thus determining the real capacity of one hospital and basing the value thereof upon the average per capita cost of construction, it will be seen that the State saves at least \$262,000 in this one instance.

In the judgment of the Commission, accommodations should be provided for 250 patients to meet the estimated demand for the ensuing year. In the State hospitals on October 1, 1893, there were 8,731 inmates. It is believed that the increase for the year will not exceed 350, of which accommodations for 100 will be provided by the transfer of about that number of idiots now in the State hospitals to the new Rome Custodial Asylum, whereby an equal number of beds for the insane will be made available. This leaves accommodations for 250 patients to be provided by the Legislature. In view of the fact that the Buffalo State Hospital, the erection of which was begun in 1870, is still incomplete, and the accommodations afforded by it have not kept pace with the needs of that section of the State, and furthermore, by reason of the peculiar conditions which, as decided by the Court of Appeals, render it obligatory on the State to complete the buildings as originally planned in accordance with contracts entered into when the erection of the hospital was begun, the Commission is of the opinion that if the three additional buildings required to carry out the original plans be erected, it would best subserve the interests of the State, and at the same time satisfactorily meet the urgent

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

demands of the Buffalo hospital district. With the completion of the Buffalo State Hospital, as thus recommended, and of the St. Lawrence State Hospital, in accordance with plans adopted prior to the passage of the State Care Act, it is confidently believed that the era of unduly expensive structures for the insane will have closed.

The Commission is advised by Hon. I. G. Perry, architect, that as to the necessity of special appropriations for repairs to the hospitals and for furniture, the sum annually required to make good the loss by wear and tear should be equivalent to about two per cent on buildings and sixteen per cent on furniture. The estimated value of buildings and equipments on September 30, 1893, was \$10,426,127.19, and of furniture at same date was \$808,302.17; on these figures the percentages would amount in the former case to \$208,522.54 and in the latter to \$129,328.34, a total of \$337,850.88. But, for the ensuing year, the sum that would be needed for these purposes may be materially lessened by reason of the fact that the Buffalo, Utica, Middletown and Willard State Hospitals were each in possession of a large surplus in their maintenance funds aggregating about \$250,000, derived through the income from patients, which surplus, the Commission is informed, will be expended by these hospitals for repairs, improvements and furniture, thus obviating the necessity of special appropriations for these purposes for the time being.

Following the course pursued in former reports, an itemized list of special appropriations asked for by the State hospitals is herewith presented ; but the Commission prefers to reserve its opinion as to the propriety or necessity of these items until the same has been requested by the proper committees of the Legislature or by the Executive.

Special Appropriations Asked for by Hospital Managers.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

Additional farm land—300 acres.....	\$60,000 00
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(For reasons, see special report Utica State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

FOR MAIN BUILDING.

Electric light plant for indoor and outdoor lighting, new boiler and enlargement of dynamo room	\$20,000 00
Renewals, betterments and repairs	10,000 00
Furniture	5,000 00
Repairs to steam plant	12,000 00
New grate bars in boiler	1,500 00
Two hot-water boilers	1,400 00
Fitting up four bath-rooms with spray bath	2,400 00
Steel ceilings	1,800 00
Central dining-room and new amusement hall with gymnasium and bath	35,000 00
New laundry machine and remodeling of dryhouse	3,250 00
Extension of washhouse	4,500 00
Extension of ironing-room and workshop	6,200 00
New locks on principal doors of main building	382 50

FOR MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Renewals, betterments and repairs	5,000 00
Furniture	2,000 00
Tiling water section and fitting bath-rooms with spray baths	4,469 00
Coal shed at men's boilerhouse	2,160 00
Steam plant at men's boilerhouse	1,000 00
Completion of nurses' home	6,000 00
Morgue	4,000 00

FOR COTTAGES.

Sun Ray heaters, eight at eighty dollars	640 00
Sewage system	20,000 00
Central building	16,000 00
Reservoir	10,000 00
Cleaning lake	4,000 00
Icehouse near lake	1,600 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire protection for various buildings	5,000 00
Barn and vegetable cellar	12,000 00
Painting, inside and outside (general)	4,800 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

Amusement fund.....	\$1,000 00
Scenery for amusement hall.....	600 00
Chairs for amusement hall.....	860 00
Farm and barn equipment	2,000 00
Repairs at pumping station.....	1,000 00
Coal sheds and hoisting engine at dock.....	5,050 00
Roads and walks	4,000 00
Library and musical instruments ..	1,500 00
Total	<u>\$218,111 50</u>

(For reasons, see special report Hudson River State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.

Hospital for acute cases	\$20,000 00
Agricultural colony buildings.....	6,000 00
New barn	1,600 00
Reservoirs	4,000 00
Repairs to laundry	1,300 00
Outside shoe-room	1,700 00
Hospital ward	100 00
Repairs of foundation walls	3,400 00
Farm fences	900 00
Tile floors.....	700 00
Boathouse	100 00
Steel ceilings	100 00
Inside walls	3,000 00
Hog barn	6,000 00
Slaughterhouse ...	1,000 00
Total	<u>\$51,700 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Willard State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

New building for males	\$75,000 00
Addition to boilerhouse and new boilers	30,000 00
Enlargement of laundry and shops over same for tailor, shoemaker, brushmaker, etc.....	15,000 00
New quartered oak floors for pavilions 1 and 2, Talcott hall, and two annexes.....	6,000 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

New steel ceilings throughout institution, in addition to those already put in (measurements and estimates carefully made).....	\$6,951 79
Fire sprinklers for main building and annex 2, for kitchen and laundry, for boilerhouse and laundry	4,500 00
Furniture to replace old and wornout furniture.....	3,000 00
Bath-room and water closet for kitchen and outside help,	4,000 00
Total	<u>\$144,451 79</u>

(For reasons, see special report Middletown State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

Completion of westerly wing for the accommodation of 250 additional patients, to complete the hospital; for the construction of additional water-closets and connections and relaying closet floors; for changing steam pipes in tunnel; for piping boiler and steam condenser and for new floor in engine-room.....	<u>\$375,150 00</u>
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(For reasons, see special report Buffalo State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

New building for men	\$156,736 00
An entertainment building.....	44,828 00
Extension of the electric-lighting plant.....	8,000 00
Congregate dining-rooms.....	5,000 00
Sunroom for hospital wards	3,500 00
Weed property	20,000 00
Building for employés and for fire apparatus.....	9,800 00
Steampipe covering	2,000 00
Painting	2,000 00
Tree planting.....	300 00
Music.....	1,000 00
Telephone service	1,000 00
Protection for the river bank	2,400 00
Coal trestle at the water-works	4,300 00
Spray baths	1,500 00
Minor repairs.....	2,000 00
Total	<u>\$264,364 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Binghamton State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

Finishing cottage for convalescents west, and connecting circular corridor	\$25,545 27
Finishing two cottages for disturbed patients and connecting corridors.....	15,229 82
Erecting and finishing two dining-room extensions to observation cottages, east and west.....	13,464 80
Steamheating convalescents' cottage west, two cottages for disturbed patients and employés' building	21,631 57
Plumbing convalescents' cottage west, two cottages for disturbed patients and employés' buildings	13,977 50
Electric wiring convalescents' cottage west, two cottages for disturbed patients and employés' building	7,590 00
Erecting and inclosing recreation building, containing amusement halls, gymnasium and swimming and spray bathing apartments.....	56,280 00
Erecting and finishing building to accommodate 100 employés	69,667 50
Concreting basement floors of central and infirmary groups	5,500 00
Erecting and finishing two buildings adjoining the dining-rooms of the infirmary group, to accommodate 100 patients.....	59,010 00
Farm cottage, for fifty men.....	61,950 00
Building the workshop tower to contain tank for high water service and fire hose, adjoining the electric-light plant.....	19,950 00
One additional steam boiler.....	2,500 00
Piping and motors for laundry building and conduits to laundry and employés' building	9,935 00
Vegetable and root cellar.....	8,400 00
Propagating-house.....	3,150 00
For construction of necessary roads and grading.....	21,000 00
For cold-storage apparatus	4,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$418,781 46</u>

(For reasons, see special report St. Lawrence State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,300 00
Heating and ventilation.....	9,858 00
Adjoining farm lands.....	65,000 00
Morgue and equipment.....	2,856 00
Workshops.....	2,983 00
Three summer houses.....	1,675 00
Total.....	<u>\$87,672 00</u>

(For reasons, see special report Rochester State Hospital, chapter 19, Review of State Hospitals.)

RECAPITULATION.

Utica State Hospital.....	\$60,000 00
Hudson River State Hospital.....	218,111 50
Willard State Hospital.....	51,700 00
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.....	144,451 79
Buffalo State Hospital.....	375,150 00
Binghamton State Hospital....	264,364 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	418,781 46
Rochester State Hospital.....	87,672 00
Grand total.....	<u>\$1,620,230 75</u>

For convenience of reference the following statement of legislative appropriations for all purposes for State hospitals from 1870 to 1892, inclusive, is given :

(Form 119.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

ALBANY, *January 2, 1893.*

STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR
STATE HOSPITALS, FROM 1870 TO 1892, INCLUSIVE.

This table shows, first, the total sum appropriated for each State hospital and the specific amounts for maintenance, officers' salaries, extraordinary repairs to buildings and improvements included in such total ; second, the total sum appropriated for all purposes during each of said

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

years; third, the grand total for the whole period, divided into maintenance, officers' salaries, extraordinary repairs to buildings and improvements :

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

1870.	Maintenance of insane convicts (p. 626)	\$850 00
	Water supply, sewer, etc. (p. 1115)	18,861 02
	Improvements and repairs (p. 1115)	30,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 626)	11,000 00
1871.	Improvements and repairs (p. 561)	52,976 00
	Maintenance of insane convicts (p. 1505)	850 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 1605)	11,000 00
1872.	Maintenance of insane convicts (p. 1243)	850 00
	Additions and repairs (p. 1764)	52,929 60
	Salaries of officers (p. 1244)	11,000 00
1873.	Additions and repairs (p. 1138)	34,192 78
	Salaries of officers (p. 1005)	15,000 00
1874.	Improvements, furnishing accommodations for fifteen additional patients (p. 392)	16,358 17
	Other improvements (p. 392)	17,645 75
	Salaries of officers (p. 504)	15,000 00
1875.	Additions and improvements (p. 807)	50,277 47
	Salaries of officers (p. 425)	15,000 00
1876.	Additions and improvements (p. 190)	25,809 88
	Salaries of officers (p. 175)	15,000 00
1877.	Additions and improvements (p. 298)	36,058 89
	Salaries of officers (p. 139)	15,000 00
1878.	Additions and improvements (p. 316)	55,634 14
	Salaries of officers (p. 35)	15,000 00
1879.	Salaries of officers (p. 216)	15,000 00
1880.	Salaries of officers (p. 256)	15,000 00
1881.	Salaries of officers (p. 281)	15,000 00
1882.	Salaries of officers (p. 335)	15,000 00
1883.	Additions and improvements (p. 682)	27,524 08
	Salaries of officers (p. 255)	15,000 00
1884.	Salaries of officers (p. 718)	15,000 00
1885.	Additions and improvements (p. 885)	44,304 96
	Water supply (p. 802)	5,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 417)	15,000 00
1886.	Additions and improvements (p. 16)	18,032 90
	Additions and improvements (p. 531)	29,130 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1886. Water supply (p. 771)	\$7,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 656)	15,000 00
1887. Additions and improvements (p. 567)	51,054 29
Salaries of officers (p. 224)	15,000 00
1888. Additions and improvements (p. 479)	34,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 469)	15,000 00
1889. Additions and improvements (p. 784)	19,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 774)	15,000 00
1890. Additions and improvements (p. 570)	35,250 00
Salaries of officers (p. 249)	15,000 00
1891. Additions and improvements (p. 598)	16,720 00
Salaries of officers (p. 326)	15,000 00
1892. Rearranging dining-rooms, providing dormitory room for eighty patients (p. 744)	8,000 00
For repairs, additions and improvements (p. 744-5)	23,755 00
For salaries of officers, including woman physi- cian (p. 676)	16,200 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$334,200 00
Maintenance	2,550 00
Buildings, repairs and improvements..	709,514 93
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Total	<u>\$1,046,264 93</u>

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

1870. Indebtedness on buildings (p. 113)	\$88,621 46
Buildings, etc., and maintenance patients for six months (p. 773)	250,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 1113)	8,000 00
1871. Buildings, etc., and maintenance patients for six months (p. 1520)	250,000 00
Furniture and repairs (p. 1561)	13,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 1561)	8,000 00
1872. Salaries of officers (p. 1254)	8,000 00
1873. Deficiency and completion buildings (p. 1138) ..	200,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 1005)	8,000 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1874.	Erection of fourth block (p. 393)	\$140,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 504)	8,000 00
1875.	Finishing new section, etc. (p. 808)	45,000 00
	Furnishing for 200 additional patients (p. 808) ..	5,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 425)	8,000 00
1876.	Salaries of officers (p. 178)	8,000 00
1877.	Equipment (p. 298)	23,450 00
	Center building (p. 352)	50,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 142)	9,500 00
1878.	Center building and equipment (p. 316)	85,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 38)	8,000 00
1879.	Equipment and maintenance (p. 359)	50,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 219)	8,000 00
1880.	Maintenance (p. 798)	15,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 259)	8,000 00
1881.	Salaries of officers (p. 282)	8,000 00
1882.	Renewals and repairs (p. 514)	8,000 00
	Patients' occupation fund (p. 514)	1,250 00
	Deficiencies, maintenance (p. 514)	27,011 46
	Salaries of officers (p. 335)	9,500 00
1883.	Renewals and repairs (p. 682)	3,000 00
	Patients' occupation fund (p. 682)	1,250 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 255)	9,500 00
1884.	Salaries of officers (p. 718)	9,500 00
1885.	Renewals and repairs (p. 886)	18,600 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 417)	11,750 00
1886.	Additional buildings, capacity for 500 insane, total cost not to exceed \$125,000 (p. 509)	75,000 00
	Miscellaneous expenses and repairs (p. 531)	32,150 00
	Patients' occupation fund (p. 531)	1,250 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 656)	13,500 00
1887.	Improvements, etc. (p. 479)	125,000 00
	Completion of buildings (p. 566)	50,000 00
	Furniture, repairs, etc. (p. 566)	15,000 00
	Patients' occupation fund (p. 566)	1,250 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 224)	13,500 00
1888.	Renewals and repairs (p. 480)	18,000 00
	Additional land (p. 480)	25,000 00
	Deficiency, new buildings (p. 588)	39,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 469)	13,500 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1889.	Furnishing new building (p. 166).....	\$30,000 00
	Maintenance, advances (p. 166)	28,000 00
	Farm improvements, etc. (p. 166)	10,000 00
	Renewals and repairs (p. 786)	26,400 00
	New roads and improvements (p. 786)	63,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 774)	13,500 00
1890.	Renewals and repairs (p. 569)	17,800 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 250)	13,500 00
1891.	Renewals and repairs (p. 598).....	6,000 00
	Furniture and improvements (p. 598).....	8,000 00
	Fitting building for occupancy, fifty women patients (p. 598)	3,000 00
	Deficiency, maintenance (p. 598).....	20,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 326).....	16,500 00
1892.	For additional water supply (p. 743.).....	30,000 00
	Deficiency in maintenance (p. 743).....	45,000 00
	For repairs and alterations (p. 743)	11,500 00
	For salaries of officers (p. 676).....	16,500 00
	For purchase of sixty-nine acres of land (p. 304),	6,500 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$238,250 00
Maintenance.....	135,011 46
Buildings, repairs, improvements.....	1,826,021 46

Total	<u>\$2,199,282 92</u>
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MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

1870.	Buildings (p. 1060).....	\$150,000 00
1872.	Furniture (p. 1765)	10,000 00
1873.	Buildings (7) (p. 1139).....	150,000 00
1874.	Completing building (p. 393).....	70,141 00
	Improvements and supplies (p. 393).....	36,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 394).....	5,000 00
1875.	Buildings and improvements (p. 808).....	107,300 00
	Maintenance (p. 808).....	10,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 808)	5,000 00
1876.	Salaries of officers (p. 178).....	8,000 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1877. Improvements, repairs, etc. (p. 299).....	\$38,150 00
Salaries of officers (p. 142).....	8,000 00
1878. Miscellaneous expenses (p. 316).....	19,250 00
Salaries of officers (p. 38)	8,000 00
1879. Pavilion for women patients (p. 360).....	75,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 219).....	8,000 00
1880. Pavilion for women patients (p. 797).....	75,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 259)	8,000 00
1881. Salaries of officers (p. 282)	8,000 00
1882. Improvements (p. 514)	12,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 336)	8,000 00
1883. Salaries of officers (p. 256).....	8,000 00
1884. Salaries of officers (p. 718).....	10,000 00
1885. Addition to building (p. 886).....	25,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 417).....	10,000 00
1886. Building for day rooms (p. 531)	25,000 00
Other expenses (p. 531).....	24,500 00
Salaries of officers (p. 656).....	10,000 00
1887. Improvements (p. 566).....	52,500 00
Salaries of officers (p. 224) ..	10,000 00
1888. New pavilion for men (p. 479)	43,000 00
Improvements, land, etc. (p. 479)	46,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 469).....	13,500 00
1889. Improvements (p. 785).....	37,200 00
Salaries of officers (p. 774)	13,500 00
1890. Improvements and supplies (p. 570).....	18,500 00
Salaries of officers (p. 250).....	13,500 00
1891. Improvements (p. 597).....	29,450 00
Salaries of officers (p. 326).....	13,500 00
1892. For additions, repairs and improvements (p. 743),	16,500 00
For salary of additional physician and for woman	
assistant physician (p. 743).....	2,400 00
For salaries of officers (p. 676).....	13,500 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries.....	\$183,900 00
Maintenance	10,000 00
Buildings, repairs and improvements..	1,060,491 00

Total \$1,254,391 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

1870. Buildings (p. 869).....	\$50,000 00
1871. Buildings (p. 1573).....	150,000 00
1872. Buildings (p. 1762).....	150,000 00
1873. Buildings (p. 1139).....	200,000 00
1874. Buildings (p. 393).....	150,000 00
1875. Buildings (p. 810).....	150,000 00
1876. Buildings (p. 191).....	120,000 00
1877. Buildings (p. 352).	100,000 00
1878. Buildings (p. 317).....	175,000 00
1879. Buildings, furnishing and maintenance (p. 360), Maintenance one year (p. 559).....	63,000 00 17,500 00
1880. Maintenance (p. 797).....	15,000 00
1881. Furnishing (p. 853)	10,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 282)	8,000 00
1882. Furnishing and improvements (p. 514).....	5,000 00
Deficiency, maintenance (p. 514).....	7,500 00
Construction of sewer (p. 547).....	16,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 336)	8,000 00
1883. Improvements (p. 682).....	6,100 00
Maintenance (p. 682).....	6,500 00
Salaries of officers (p. 256).....	8,000 00
1884. Drains and tramways (p. 559)	23,500 00
Salaries of officers (p. 718)	8,000 00
1885. Improvements (p. 885).....	11,258 00
Salaries of officers (p. 417).....	10,200 00
1886. Building for twenty outside employes and patients (p. 532).....	3,360 00
Other improvements (p. 532).....	2,550 00
Salaries of officers (p. 656)	10,200 00
1887. R. R., gas and steam pipes (p. 566)	6,975 00
New building for 150 patients (p. 566).....	173,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 224)	12,000 00
1888. Greenhouse (p. 480).....	5,627 00
Legal expenses (p. 480).....	1,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 469).....	12,000 00
1889. Improvements (p. 785).....	7,825 00
New building (p. 787).....	26,784 76
Salaries of officers (p. 775)	12,000 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1890.	Improvements (p. 569).....	\$26,867 19
	Salaries of officers (p. 250)	12,000 00
1891.	Improvements (p. 598).....	3,500 00
	Maintenance (p. 598).....	4,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 327).....	13,000 00
1892.	For salaries of officers (p. 676).....	13,000 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries.....	\$126,400 00
Maintenance	50,500 00
Buildings, repairs, improvements	1,637,346 95
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Total	\$1,814,246 95
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WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.

1870.	Indebtedness for furniture, etc. (p. 872).....	\$49,250 00
	Completion of buildings, etc. (p. 1113).....	111,000 00
	Furniture and maintenance, 240 patients (p. 1113),	25,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 1113)	7,000 00
1871.	Buildings and contingent expenses (p. 1580)....	170,500 00
	Support and maintenance (p. 1606).....	20,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 1606)	8,000 00
1872.	Buildings and equipment (p. 1762).....	131,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 1248).....	9,000 00
1873.	Improvements (p. 1138).....	60,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 1008)	10,500 00
1874.	Buildings and improvements (p. 392).....	140,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 507)	10,000 00
1875.	Water, gas, steam-pipes, etc. (p. 807).....	56,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 428).....	10,500 00
1876.	Improvements (p. 190)	30,000 00
	New buildings (p. 190)	70,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 178)	10,500 00
1877.	Improvements, land, etc. (p. 298)	94,878 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 142)	11,500 00
1878.	Improvements (p. 317).....	53,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 38)	11,850 00
1879.	Buildings for 250 female patients (p. 359).....	100,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 219)	11,850 00
1880.	Salaries of officers (p. 259)	11,850 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1881. Salaries of officers (p. 281)	\$11,850 00
1882. Improvements (p. 514)	13,800 00
Salaries of officers (p. 335)	11,850 00
1883. Salaries of officers (p. 255)	11,850 00
1884. Salaries of officers (p. 718)	13,500 00
1885. Repairs and improvements (p. 207)	11,746 00
Salaries of officers (p. 417)	13,500 00
1886. Improvement of building for care of 225 women patients	33,000 00
Infirmery, capacity of 150 patients (p. 531)	37,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 656)	13,500 00
1887. Salaries of officers (p. 224)	14,700 00
1888. Two infirmaries, 400 patients, etc. (p. 478)	29,600 00
Other improvements (p. 478)	13,775 00
Salaries of officers (p. 469)	14,700 00
1889. Improvements (p. 786)	30,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 774)	14,700 00
1890. Improvements (p. 569)	25,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 249)	14,700 00
1891. Improvements (p. 597)	37,700 00
Salaries of officers (p. 326)	16,900 00
1892. For salaries of officers (p. 676)	16,900 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$281,700 00
Maintenance	20,000 00
Buildings, repairs, improvements	1,322,249 00

Total	<u>\$1,623,949 00</u>
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BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

1879. Buildings (p. 370)	\$67,500 00
1880. Buildings (p. 166)	67,860 00
Salaries of officers (p. 259)	7,500 00
1881. Buildings (p. 196)	75,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 282)	7,500 00
1882. Supplies and improvements (p. 514)	25,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 336)	7,500 00
1883. Detached cottage (p. 682)	20,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 256)	7,500 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1884.	Salaries of officers (p. 718)	\$7,500 00
1885.	Equipment (p. 885)	32,830 00
	Two buildings, capacity 305 insane (p. 885)	40,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 417)	8,500 00
1886.	Two buildings, capacity, 305 insane (p. 373)....	35,200 00
	Improvements and supplies (p. 532).....	75,208 15
	Salaries of officers (p. 656)	8,500 00
1887.	Improvements (p. 565)	58,535 95
	Salaries of officers (p. 224)	8,500 00
1888.	Deficiency, maintenance (p. 479).....	20,000 00
	Improvements (p. 479).....	48,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 469)	10,500 00
1889.	Deficiency, maintenance (p. 784)	25,000 00
	Improvements and repairs (p. 784)	29,810 00
	New building for violent classes (p. 784).....	50,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 774)	10,500 00
1890.	Equipment (p. 570)	31,744 89
	Salaries of officers (p. 250)	12,500 00
1891.	Equipment (p. 599)	50,370 00
	Deficiency, maintenance (p. 599)	25,000 00
	Sewer, one-half cost (p. 661).....	50,000 00
	Salaries of officers (p. 326)	13,500 00
1892.	For additions, repairs and improvements (pp. 743-4).....	12,350 00
	For deficiency, maintenance (p. 744)	20,000 00
	For salaries of officers and of woman assistant physician (p. 676).....	14,700 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$124,700 00
Maintenance	90,000 00
Buildings, repairs, improvements	769,408 99
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Total.....	\$984,108 99
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ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

1887.	Buildings and improvements (p. 473).....	\$100,000 00
	Land (p. 473)	88,458 00
1888.	Buildings, furniture, land, etc. (p. 116)	317,700 00
1889.	Buildings, furniture (p. 785)	302,850 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1890. Buildings, furniture (p. 571).....	\$196,452 48
Equipment for 400 patients (p. 571).....	45,000 00
Maintenance fund (p. 571)	20,000 00
1890. Salaries of officers (p. 575).....	14,000 00
1891. Buildings and equipment (p. 598).....	374,551 08
Deficiency, maintenance (p. 598).....	20,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 327).....	12,200 00
1892. For furniture and equipment (p. 43)	16,000 00
For deficiency in maintenance (p. 43).....	12,500 00
For maintenance (p. 745)	30,000 00
For completing group No. 3, repairs, additions and improvements (p. 746).....	326,000 00
For salaries of officers (p. 676)	12,200 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$38,400 00
Maintenance	82,500 00
Buildings, repairs and improvements..	1,767,011 56

Total.....	\$1,887,911 56
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ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

1891. Purchase of buildings and land (p. 662)	\$50,000 00
Maintenance, including officers' salaries (p. 664),	50,000 00
1892. For administration building (p. 744)	30,000 00
Buildings for accommodation of 200 patients and furnishing same (p. 744).....	110,000 00
Erecting boilerhouse and setting boilers (p. 744),	9,700 00
For constructing three fire-escapes (p. 744).....	2,480 00
For erecting two four-story additions, outside closets, lavatories, bath-rooms (p. 744).....	17,500 00
Estimated deficiency, maintenance (p. 744).....	10,000 00
Salaries of officers (p. 677).....	11,200 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$22,400 00
Maintenance	48,800 00
Buildings, repairs and improvements..	219,680 00

Total.....	\$290,880 00
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Appropriations for State Hospitals.

STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

(Salaries are merged into maintenance in this institution.)

1870.	Maintenance (p. 625).....	\$16,000 00
	Repairs (p. 1117)	4,300 00
	Water supply (p. 1117).....	3,000 00
1871.	Maintenance (p. 1605).....	16,000 00
	Maintenance (p. 1581).....	4,500 00
	Repairs, etc. (p. 1581).....	2,000 00
1872.	Maintenance (p. 1243).....	16,000 00
	Maintenance (p. 1764).....	3,000 00
	Enlarging buildings (p. 1755).....	25,000 00
1873.	Maintenance (p. 1005).....	16,000 00
	Maintenance (p. 1139).....	2,500 00
	Enlarging buildings, etc. (p. 1151)	18,600 00
1874.	Maintenance (p. 504)	16,000 00
	Equipment (p. 398)	17,604 34
1875.	Maintenance (p. 425)	16,000 00
	Maintenance (p. 807)	10,000 00
1876.	Maintenance (p. 175)	24,000 00
	Maintenance (p. 192)	15,000 00
	Buildings and equipment (p. 192).....	8,653 37
1877.	Maintenance (p. 139).....	24,000 00
	Equipment (p. 301)	4,280 22
1878.	Maintenance (p. 35)	24,000 00
	Equipment (p. 316)	6,225 00
1879.	Maintenance (p. 216)	26,000 00
	Improvements (p. 357).....	3,600 00
	Deficiency (p. 357).....	717 47
1880.	Maintenance (p. 256).....	30,000 00
1881.	Maintenance (p. 278).....	30,000 00
1882.	Maintenance (p. 332).....	30,000 00
1883.	Maintenance (p. 252).....	30,000 00
1885.	Maintenance (p. 414).....	30,000 00
1886.	Maintenance (p. 652).....	30,000 00
1887.	Maintenance (p. 220).....	30,000 00
	Purchase land and buildings, Matteawan (p. 704),	300,000 00
1888.	Maintenance (p. 465).....	30,000 00
	Buildings (p. 87).....	185,000 00
1889.	Maintenance (p. 770).....	30,000 00
	Equipment (p. 786)	80,000 00
	Equipment (p. 787)	10,000 00

Appropriations for State Hospitals.

1890. Maintenance (p. 245).....	\$30,000 00
Furnishing for 300 patients (p. 571)...	30,000 00
Completion of buildings (p. 571)	67,786 21
1891. Maintenance (p. 322).....	30,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses (p. 597).....	107,461 53
1892. For water supply, additions, improvements and repairs (p. 745)	109,857 79
For salaries of officers (p. 671).....	8,100 00

Recapitulation.

Salaries and maintenance (not separated in appropriation acts).....	\$567,817 47
Buildings, repairs and improvements..	983,368 46

Total	\$1,551,185 93
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SUMMARY OF ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

For all State Hospitals, with a further statement showing the appropriation under the State Care Act and expenses for transportation.

1870	\$822,882 48
1871	706,826 00
1872	416,779 60
1873	714,792 78
1874	642,249 26
1875	488,077 47
1876	334,963 25
1877	414,817 11
1878	460,959 14
1879	446,167 47
1880	258,210 00
1881	173,350 00
1882	205,411 46
1883	154,224 08
1884	87,000 00
1885	287,688 96
1886	499,081 05
1887	1,125,473 24
1888	934,902 00

1889		\$885,069 76
1890		639,600 77
1891. State care appropriation	\$454,850 00	
General transportation of insane,	18,000 00	
State hospitals generally	986,352 61	
	<hr/>	1,459,202 61
1892. General transportation of insane,	\$20,000 00	
State hospitals generally	972,342 79	
	<hr/>	992,342 79

Recapitulation.

Salaries	\$1,349,950 00	
Maintenance	1,007,178 93	
Buildings, repairs and improvements..	10,749,942 35	
General transportation of insane.....	38,000 00	
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Grand total.....		<u><u>\$13,145,071 28</u></u>

By the Commission :

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary.

The foregoing statement is interesting as showing that in a period of twenty-three years over \$13,000,000 have been appropriated for the State hospitals for the insane; that of this sum \$10,749,942.35 have been expended for buildings, repairs and improvements, and yet, at the time of the passage of the State Care Act in 1890, 2,200 insane poor were confined in county poorhouses where, in many instances, the common decencies and comforts of life were denied to them, and they were often subjected to neglect, ill treatment and squalid surroundings.

CHAPTER 3.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE INSANE.

In its last annual report the Commission foreshadowed its intention of carrying into effect the policy of sending trained attendants from the State hospitals to bring patients thereto in all cases, except where friends or relatives cared to assume the expense and responsibility. Section 6 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890 provides, among other things, as follows: "And any State asylum to which said patient is to be sent may be required by and under the regulations made by said chairman (of the State Commission in Lunacy) to send a trained attendant to bring the patient to the asylum. In all cases there shall be provided a female attendant for every female patient, unless she be accompanied by her husband, father, brother or son." The Commission, however, in view of the fact that the State Care Act would go into full effect on the 1st of October, 1893, determined to defer the sending of trained attendants for patients until that date. Beginning with that date, the practice of removing insane patients from homes or from poorhouses to State hospitals by superintendents of the poor or other county officers will cease, and the State will assume the entire cost and control of such transfers. Careful estimates show that the sums expended for this purpose during the fiscal year amounted to nearly fifty thousand dollars; of this sum the State paid about one-half, some counties preferring not to have this expense charged to the State Care Fund.

When it is considered that advantage was seldom taken of the reduced rates offered by railroads through the purchase of mileage books or the obtaining of special rates, and that the rates

Transportation of the Insane.

charged for carriages and other expenses, including fees of county officers, were often exorbitant, the gross sum stated will not appear excessive. So much difficulty was experienced in keeping the expenses incurred by county officers in the transfer of the insane within bounds, and in disabusing the minds of these officers of the idea that fees and perquisites could be allowed, as had been the practice under the county care system, that the Commission felt obliged to issue the following circular to county officials and others :

(Form 130.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners:

ALBANY, *May* 1, 1893.

DEAR SIR.—Section 6, chapter 126, Laws of 1890, reads as follows :

“The bills for the reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation of patients to the State asylums, after they have been approved in writing by the State Commission in Lunacy, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State on the warrant of the Comptroller from the funds provided for the support of the State asylums.”

In reply to a communication to the Attorney-General requesting an opinion as to what constituted “reasonable expenses” under this section of law, the Commission has received the following :

“As to the amount and the extent of the charges for such transportation, I do not think that what is technically called mileage should be charged or approved.

“The provision that ‘the bills for the reasonable expenses incurred in the transportation,’ means, I think, that the actual and necessary disbursements only of the officer made in conducting patients to the asylum, should be approved and paid.”

As many newly elected superintendents of the poor and other county officials do not seem to be aware of regulations made by the Commission with regard to the payments to be made for the service of persons engaged to assist in transporting the insane to State hospitals, I am directed to say:

1. The State does not assume any of the charges for the public insane until the medical certificate has been duly executed by two physicians and approved by the proper judicial officer. All expenditures incurred

Transportation of the Insane.

before that time, including charges for medical examination, must be met by the counties.

2. The State Comptroller, who is the final auditor of all accounts against the State, has given his opinion that the maximum *per diem* allowance for the services of male attendants should be three dollars, and that for the services of female attendants no greater charge than two dollars per day can be allowed.

3. No allowance for the services or traveling expenses of any relative accompanying a patient to a State hospital can be allowed.

4. No charges will be allowed for services rendered by county superintendents of the poor, or town, county or city authorities, in sending patients to State hospitals, as such officials are required by the statute, unless otherwise directed by the president of the State Commission in Lunacy, to convey patients to these institutions.

5. All accounts for transportation expenses, duly verified and receipted, upon the forms prescribed by the Commission, must be filed on or before the tenth day of each of the following months: January, April, July and October. Superintendents in forwarding their accounts should also inclose one of the separate State Treasurer's receipts with their signature.

Care should be taken in giving the dates upon which patients are transferred in order to facilitate the comparison made by the Commission with the record books of the State hospitals.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

Experience having indicated the necessity of a modification of the regulations governing the transfer of the insane from homes or poorhouses to the State hospitals, the following order was issued :

(Form 112.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

At a special session of the State Commission in Lunacy, held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on the first day of December, 1892.

Present — Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

In the matter of the rules to be observed in the transfer of insane patients from one State hospital to another and from their residences

Transportation of the Insane.

or from poorhouses to State hospitals by relatives, friends or public officers, under the provisions of sections 8 and 9 of chapter 126, Laws of 1890.

Ordered, The following rules must be observed by superintendents of State hospitals, by all county, city and town officials, also by relatives and friends when unaccompanied by a public officer, in the removal of insane patients to State hospitals and in the transfer of the same from one State hospital to another :

1. Patients must be in a condition of bodily cleanliness.
2. Patients must not under any circumstances be taken from their residences to a poorhouse for the purpose of examination as to their sanity.
3. Patients must be supplied with the following :
 - (a) One full suit of underclothing;
 - (b) One full suit of outer clothing, including head wear, boots or shoes.

Between the last day of October and the last day of March, there shall be provided, in addition to the foregoing, a suitable overcoat for men patients and a suitable shawl or cloak for women patients; also gloves or mittens. Considering the great danger, always present, of the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into institutions where large numbers of people are congregated, and to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of such diseases by means of wearing apparel, the clothing referred to above must in all cases be new. But new clothing need not be provided where patients are transferred from one institution for the care and treatment of the insane to another.

4. In traveling by rail, patients must not be compelled to ride in smoking or baggage cars, except in the case of men patients who may be so violent, profane or obscene as to render their presence in ordinary passenger coaches offensive. If any portion of the route be traversed by team, a covered conveyance should, unless impossible, be provided. The shortest practicable route should be selected; the hour of departure should be timed, as far as possible, so as to avoid the necessity of stopping over night on the journey and so as not to reach the hospital at an unseasonable hour. Whenever practicable, a notice in advance of the coming of the patients should be sent by mail or telegraph, to the medical superintendent of the hospital. In cases of violent patients a sufficient number of attendants should be provided to control their actions without resorting to the use of mechanical restraints, such as straps, ropes, chains, hand-cuffs, etc. Quieting medicines should not be

Transportation of the Insane.

given to such patients except upon the prescription of a physician. If it becomes necessary to remain over night or for a number of hours at a station on the route, patients must not be taken to jail, police station or lock-up. Food in proper quantity and quality, and at intervals not exceeding five hours, should be provided for patients, but no alcoholic beverages must be given unless upon prescription of a physician. Opportunity must be afforded for attention to the calls of nature, and the rules of decency must be observed. In case of the employment of extra attendants in conveying violent patients, care must be taken that they are of adult age and of good moral character. The provisions of the statute which require that a woman shall accompany women patients when taken to State hospitals must be strictly complied with.

5. Any violation of the requirements of this order shall be promptly reported by the medical superintendent of the hospital receiving the patient to the State Commission in Lunacy.

6. This order shall take effect January 1, 1893.

By the Commission:

[L. s.]

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

The order relative to sending trained attendants from the State hospitals for patients is as follows:

(Form 158.)

STATE OF NEW YORK -- STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Present -- Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners :

In the matter of the transfer of insane patients from their homes or from poorhouses to State Hospitals by trained attendants of the latter institutions, under the provisions of section 6 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890.

Section 6 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, providing among other things that the president of the State Commission in Lunacy may require State hospitals to send trained attendants of said hospitals to bring insane patients from their homes or from poorhouses to said hospitals, and it appearing that the public interests will be best subserved by bringing such patients to State hospitals in such manner, by

Transportation of the Insane.

reason of the greater economy, better care and more humane treatment of the patients, it is therefore ordered:

1. The authorities of each State hospital are hereby directed to send such number of trained attendants as may be necessary to transfer patients supported at public expense, from their homes or from poorhouses as the case may be, to said State hospitals.

2. All transfers of insane patients as provided by this order must be made in conformity with the rules prescribed in the order of the Commission dated December 1, 1892, and known as form 112.

3. Patients supported at public expense shall be transported only by such public officers as are herein named, but relatives or friends may transfer or accompany such patients at their own expense.

4. This order shall be in effect on and after October 1, 1893.

By the president of the Commission, September 1, 1893.

[L. s.]

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

The adoption of this order necessitated the issuing of the following circular letter to county, town and city superintendents of the poor:

(Form 159.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Present — Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

ALBANY, *September 1, 1893.*

To County, Town and City Superintendents of the Poor:

I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inform you that the president of said Commission has ordered that on and after October 1, 1893, the authorities of State hospitals for the insane shall send trained attendants to transfer insane patients from their homes or from poorhouses to State hospitals, as provided by section 6 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890.

The regulations of the Commission, provided by order thereof issued December 1, 1892, and designated as form 112, are in all things to be observed except in so far as they may conflict with the order of the president of the Commission above referred to.

County, town and city public officers are directed, in the case of a public patient, to have the medical certificate properly prepared and approved before notifying the hospital authorities that the patient is ready for removal.

Transportation of the Insane.

The expense of the medical examination, clothing and preparations for transfer, except as hereinafter provided, will continue to be, as heretofore, a county charge. The State will assume the payment of no bills until the patient is delivered to its agents, and no accounts for transportation will be paid except to or in behalf of such agents after October 1, 1893.

Whenever possible, a few days' notice should be given the hospital authorities of the transfer of the patient; and when the case is urgent, the notice should be sent by telegraph or telephone, and all reasonable expenses for this purpose will be borne by the State.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

In order, however, to disseminate information of the adoption of the new system and to avoid friction and needless expense, which otherwise might be incurred, the Commission forwarded to the supervisor of each town in the State, the following circular letter:

(Form 170.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

ALBANY, *September 22, 1893.*

To the Supervisors of Towns:

I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inclose a circular letter recently addressed to superintendents of the poor relating to the transfer of insane patients from homes and from poorhouses to the State hospitals, and to say:

The Commission forwards this circular to you for the purpose of disseminating the notice of the change to the new system as rapidly and as widely as possible. Heretofore in the case of public insane patients, superintendents of the poor have brought them to the State hospitals at the expense of the State. The Commission has decided, however, both on the ground of greater economy and with a view to the better care and attention which such patients will necessarily receive, to send trained attendants from the hospitals to accompany the patients to the institution, in conformity to a provision of law which has been in force for some years. Moreover, this is in conformity with the principle

Commitment of Insane Criminals.

which has recently been adopted by the State to take charge of the insane in all their relations.

The Commission would therefore feel obliged if you will cause the information in the inclosed circular to become as widely known as possible.

While the State will send trained attendants in all cases where the hospital authorities are notified, there is nothing to prevent friends of patients taking them to a hospital at their own expense, the only consideration being that the State will allow no expenses whatever, except for and on account of the attendants sent to bring patients to the hospitals.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,

Inclosure.

Secretary.

Under existing laws courts have discretionary authority to commit certain persons held under a criminal charge and who have been found insane on arraignment or acquitted on the ground of insanity to a State hospital or to the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals on what is known as a "criminal order." The latter institution, recently completed, is a regularly organized and fully equipped hospital for the insane, and was especially established for the care and treatment of the criminal insane. The fact that many inmates of the State hospitals, also their friends, strongly object to their association with patients of the criminal class, renders it desirable that such patients be removed from the State hospitals to Matteawan. Prior to 1893, however, such transfers could be made only upon an application to a court of record or a judge or justice thereof. Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1893, entitled "An act to establish the Matteawan State Hospital," empowers the Commission to make such transfers in its discretion. Pursuant to this authority the following circular letter was issued:

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

ALBANY, N. Y., *March 2, 1893.*

To the Superintendents of State Hospitals:

I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inform you that by chapter 81 of the Laws of 1893, entitled "An act to establish the Matteawan State Hospital," the power is given to the Commission

Commitment of Insane Criminals.

to transfer inmates committed to State hospitals upon criminal orders to said hospital by section 12, which reads as follows:

“§ 12. The Commission in Lunacy may, by order in writing, transfer any insane inmate of a State hospital, committed thereto upon the order of a court of criminal jurisdiction, to the Matteawan State Hospital, and the county in which the criminal charge arose or conviction or acquittal was had, shall defray all the expenses of such person while at the Matteawan State Hospital, and the expenses of returning him to such county.”

Therefore, with a view of determining what further transfers shall be made of such cases, you are requested, at your earliest convenience, to forward a list of such cases as may now be in the hospital, together with a statement of the condition of each, in order that the Commission may determine upon the propriety of their removal to the Matteawan State Hospital.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary.

The following is the form of the order of transfer issued in such cases :

(Form 128.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Present — Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSFER FROM THE
.....

TO THE MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL

of
an insane patient.

An application having been made to the State Commission in Lunacy under the provisions of section 12 of chapter 81 of the Laws of 1893, for an order for the transfer of the above named insane patient from the first named institution to the Matteawan State Hospital; and the

Commitment of Insane Criminals.

grounds for such transfer being satisfactory to the Commission, it is, on this day of 189 , hereby

Ordered, That the medical superintendent of the first-named institution be and he is hereby empowered upon the receipt of this order to discharge the said patient for transfer to the Matteawan State Hospital, and the medical superintendent of the same is hereby empowered to receive the said patient into his custody upon the production and filing of a certified copy of the order of the court upon which said patient was originally committed, together with a certified copy of this order.

By the Commission:

[L. s.]

.....
Secretary.

CHAPTER 4.

STATE HOSPITAL DISTRICTS.

Experience having shown the advisability of some modification of the State Hospital Districts, as established to take effect October 1, 1890, and the trustees of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital having particularly requested that a smaller district be assigned to that hospital, in order that more room might thereby be obtained for the admission of patients from outside the district who desired homœopathic treatment, the Board for the Establishment of State Insane Asylum Districts issued the following order to take effect January 1, 1893:

(Form 102.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE INSANE ASYLUM DISTRICTS AND OTHER PURPOSES. }

At a meeting of the Board for the Establishment of State Insane Asylum Districts and other purposes held Tuesday, October 11, 1892.

Present — Henry A. Reeves, Chairman; Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D.; Goodwin Brown; Oscar Craig.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, the following division of the State into State Insane Asylum Districts was made and ordered to take effect January 1, 1893.

Utica State Hospital District — Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Saratoga, Schenectady and Warren, containing 935 insane patients.

Hudson River State Hospital District — Counties of Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rensselaer, Suffolk, Washington and Westchester, containing 2,194 insane patients.

Middletown State Hospital District — Counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster, containing 503 insane patients.

State Hospital Districts.

Buffalo State Hospital District — Counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie and Niagara, containing 982 insane patients.

Willard State Hospital District — Counties of Allegany, Cayuga, Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates, containing 1,090 insane patients.

Binghamton State Hospital District — Counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie and Tioga, containing 609 insane patients.

St. Lawrence State Hospital District — Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oswego and St. Lawrence, containing 896 insane patients.

Rochester State Hospital District — County of Monroe, containing 425 insane patients.

The number of public insane patients in each of the above-named districts is given as it was on the first day of October, 1892.

By the Board:

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

In the practical execution of that feature of the law which provides for dividing the State into hospital districts, not a little difficulty and embarrassment have been encountered. Owing to the haphazard practice which formerly prevailed of locating State hospitals without reference to the interests of the State at large or to the actual necessities of any particular locality, it has been found impossible to assign to some hospitals a district having an insane population at all commensurate with the capacity of such hospitals. This is particularly true with reference to the Willard and St. Lawrence State Hospitals, the capacity of both of which (when the latter shall have been completed) will be far greater than the insane population of any district which could properly be assigned to either, without including therein certain counties to which these hospitals would be practically inaccessible.

Aside from the foregoing objection the Commission has experienced some difficulty in providing for the admission of patients to hospitals situated beyond the limits of the district in which they reside. Under existing law, a patient can not be received

State Hospital Districts.

into a hospital beyond the district of his residence, without first obtaining the consent of the president of the Commission and the superintendent of the hospital into which his admission is desired, except in the case of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, which, by special statute, is authorized to receive from any part of the State, patients for whom homœopathic treatment is desired. If the statute which grants exemption to one hospital is to be continued, it should be amended so as to apply equally to all; in other words, the judge approving a medical certificate should be authorized, whenever good and sufficient reasons therefor are shown, to commit a patient to any State hospital. The special statute is in the form of an amendment to section 13 of the State Care Act, and reads as follows :

Section 13. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to or include the counties of New York or Kings or the Matteawan State Hospital nor the State Asylum for Insane Emigrants on Ward's Island in New York city, or any of them; nor shall it be construed to affect those provisions of existing statutes by which the three counties aforesaid are now permitted to send their acute and chronic insane to State asylums; nor shall the foregoing provisions of this act apply to or include the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital at Middletown so as to prevent public patients, by or for whom homœopathic treatment is desired, being received by said homœopathic hospital from any counties of the State, and said hospital and its officers are authorized and empowered to receive such public patients from any and all of the counties of this State, and county and State officers having authority to commit the insane may send all patients for whom homœopathic treatment is desired to the Middletown State Homœopathic Asylum, and the expense of conveying such patients to said hospital shall be a State charge to be borne and paid in the same manner as in the case of conveying other public patients to State hospitals.

CHAPTER 5.

The Clinical Teaching of Insanity in Public Hospitals for the Insane.

For the purpose of securing to the general medical profession better opportunities than had theretofore existed for the clinical study of insanity, the Commission, after careful consideration and with the concurrence of several of the hospital superintendents, issued the following circular letter which is self-explanatory :

(Form 114.)

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D., President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A Reeves, Commissioners.

ALBANY, *December* 10, 1892.

THE CLINICAL TEACHING OF INSANITY IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS FOR THE
INSANE.

To Managers of State Hospitals :

The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane at its annual meeting held at Toronto, Canada, in 1871, adopted the following resolutions :

Resolved, That in view of the frequency of mental disorders among people of all classes, and in recognition of the fact that the first care of nearly all these cases necessarily devolves upon physicians engaged in general practice, and this at a period when sound views of the disease and judicious modes of treatment are specially important—it is the unanimous opinion of this association that in every school conferring medical degrees, there should be delivered, by competent professors, a

The Clinical Teaching of Insanity in Public Hospitals for the Insane.

complete course of lectures on insanity and on medical jurisprudence, as connected with disorders of the mind.

Resolved, That these lectures should be delivered before all the students attending these schools, and that no one should be allowed to graduate without as thorough an examination on these subjects as on the other branches taught in the schools.

Resolved, That in connection with these lectures, whenever practicable, there should be clinical instruction, so arranged that, while giving the student practical illustrations of the different forms of insanity and the effects of treatment, it should in no way be detrimental to the patients.

Since the adoption of the foregoing resolutions public sentiment has become more pronounced in favor of carrying out their purpose and spirit.

The fact that insanity is far more frequent and more serious than many other diseases, with the nature and symptoms of which medical students are required to possess a practical familiarity before being permitted to graduate, renders it of the highest importance to the public that a wider diffusion of correct knowledge of the disease and of its proper management, particularly in its early and most curable stage, should obtain among the medical profession. This is especially important in view of the fact that in a large majority of cases the presence of the disease, in the first instance, must necessarily be determined by the general practitioner--usually the family physician.

Citizens of the State, of all classes, could not fail to derive benefit from the diffusion of a more practical knowledge of the subject among the medical profession. The recognized want of such knowledge is largely due to the fact that, with few exceptions, it is only within a comparatively recent period that this important branch of medical science has been systematically taught in medical schools. Furthermore, it is well known that but few of the medical schools wherein such teaching is now given are able to procure the necessary material for clinical instruction in psychiatry, outside of hospitals for the insane; and inasmuch as it is only from public institutions for the insane that this material can be drawn, it would seem that no greater objection could justly be raised to the giving of such instruction, under proper restrictions, in hospitals and asylums for the insane than to the clinical

The Clinical Teaching of Insanity in Public Hospitals for the Insane.

teaching of other branches of medicine in general hospitals, a practice which now extensively prevails throughout the civilized world.

As there are large numbers of patients in the public hospitals for the insane who would offer no objection to the giving of clinical instruction to students of medicine in their presence, the Commission would earnestly recommend that the boards of managers of the several State hospitals afford to medical colleges situated in their vicinity, as well as to practicing physicians who may desire to avail themselves of the privilege, such facilities for the clinical study of mental diseases as in the judgment of the medical superintendent may be deemed wise and proper.

By the Commission:

T. E. MCGARR,

Secretary.

CHAPTER 6.

IMPROVED MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Commission in 1890 secured the adoption by the State Civil Service Commission of a rule, which was subsequently approved by the Governor, providing for the appointment of medical officers in State hospitals only after competitive civil service examination, in lieu of the objectionable system of non-competitive examinations, which had been in operation since the establishment of civil service methods in 1883, and which, as shown by experience, had utterly failed to accomplish the object for which it was established, namely, to do away with the practice of selecting and appointing medical officers through partisan influences or favoritism, and without reference to special fitness for the office or the best interests of the hospital. Complaints were made from time to time that the standard of efficiency in the medical service of the hospitals was not as high as it should be; that trustees had frequently secured the appointment of incompetent or otherwise improper persons, through favoritism based on family relationship, political influence, etc., while in one instance the president of a board of trustees solicited the co-operation of the Commission in securing the displacement of certain incompetent medical officers whose appointment had been obtained in the manner referred to. The Commission early foresaw that the only remedy for these evils was to be found in the substitution of open competitive examinations, and raising the standard of eligibility to such examinations sufficiently high to minimize the danger of appointment of incompetent persons, and, at the same time, to insure the rejection of inexperienced ones. Under the new rule, which is now in full operation, applicants for examination for the position of superintendent must

Improved Medical Service.

have had at least five years' actual experience as a medical officer in a hospital for the insane, while those for the position of first assistant physician must have had three years of similar experience, and junior assistant physicians must have had one year's experience in a general hospital, or one year's continuous service as a medical interne in a hospital for the insane. Each must pass a competitive examination, be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college, a resident of the State and possessed of good moral character. Selections for appointment in any class must be made from the three highest on the list of those who have passed the examination for that class. Promotions from the grade of junior assistant physician to intermediate grades, below first assistant, may be made without examination.

The effect of this rule, which has now been in operation since 1890, has been to materially elevate the standard of the medical service by securing a much better class of men in the lower ranks and paving the way for promotion to the higher ranks of experienced and worthy men who justly merit promotion, but who, under former methods, seldom obtained it, unless they happened to have what is known as a "pull" with their board of trustees or with those who controlled their board. Under the new system several first assistant physicians have become superintendents, and all appointments and promotions in the medical service are made from the eligible lists. Moreover, by doing away with the element of favoritism which obtained, under the old system, one great source of dissatisfaction among assistant physicians in our hospitals has been removed.

In connection with this subject it may be said that in the event of the appointment of a superintendent or other medical officer, who may have passed a highly creditable examination, but who proves to be lacking in executive ability, or turns out to be otherwise unfit for the office he occupies, the remedy lies in the appointing power—the board of managers or trustees—who have the power of dismissal, and should be held strictly responsible for its exercise in such cases.

The Civil Service Commission, at the request of the Commission in Lunacy and of several hospital superintendents, in April, 1893, adopted another rule which, it is believed, will tend to further

Improved Medical Service.

improve the medical service of the State hospitals. This rule provides for the appointment, after civil service examination, of medical internes, two in each hospital, at a salary of \$600 per annum, including maintenance, to be selected from recent graduates in medicine of not more than two years' standing. By this means it is hoped to provide a training school for hospital medical officers, from which promotions to the regular staff may be made. These medical internes are required to come up for examination for the position of junior assistant physician, at the civil service examination next ensuing after one year's service as internes, and, if successful, they may remain in the service of the hospital pending promotion to the junior grade, but if unsuccessful, they must be dropped. The experience so far had shows that the medical service, as above outlined, is now upon a satisfactory basis, and it is unlikely that any further material change will be required.

The following correspondence embraces the recommendations of the Commission, together with the action of the State Civil Service Commission thereon :

(Form 129.)

STATE OF NEW YORK-- STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

Carlos F. MacDonald, President; Goodwin Brown, Henry A. Reeves, Commissioners.

In the matter of the appointment of medical internes in State hospitals.

CORRESPONDENCE, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REGULATIONS OF THE
STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

April 1, 1893.

To the Honorable Civil Service Commission of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to say : With a view to promoting the efficiency of the State hospitals for the insane by improving the quality of the medical service therein, and at the same time removing an existing source of embarrassment to the superintendents of these institutions in the matter of procuring competent persons for the position of junior assistant physicians, the State Commission in Lunacy, after most careful consideration of the matter,

Improved Medical Service.

would respectfully recommend to your honorable body a modification of the rules governing the appointment of medical officers in said State hospitals, as set forth in the inclosed memorandum.*

Very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary.

Upon receipt of this communication the State Civil Service Commission notified the State Commission in Lunacy that upon the adoption of a proper recommendation in conformity with the suggestions contained in its letters and memorandum the matter would receive favorable consideration.

Accordingly the State Commission in Lunacy addressed to the Civil Service Commission the following communication :

ALBANY, April 28, 1893.

To the Civil Service Commission of the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to inform your honorable board that at the meeting of the Commission held in the city of Albany, April 19, 1893, the following recommendation was adopted, and a copy of the same ordered to be transmitted to the boards of managers and trustees of the respective State hospitals for the insane :

“There should be appointed at each State hospital two medical internes at a salary not to exceed fifty dollars per month and board, said appointments to be made in accordance with the rules of the State Civil Service Commission.”

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, }
ALBANY, May 1, 1893. }

To the State Commission in Lunacy, Albany, N. Y. :

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to inform you that the following resolution was adopted by the New York Civil Service Commission at

*Memorandum substantially embodied in regulations for the appointment of medical internes and junior assistants, adopted by the State Civil Service Commission.

Improved Medical Service.

a meeting held April 28, 1893, and approved by the Governor this day:

WHEREAS, The State Commission in Lunacy has recommended that the position of medical interne be created in the several hospitals of the State, not to exceed two in each hospital,

Resolved, That said position be and hereby is included in schedule C of the State classification, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Yours very respectfully,

CLARENCE B. ANGLE,

Secretary.

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF MEDICAL INTERNES AND JUNIOR ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

Medical Internes.

(Adopted by the New York State Civil Service Commission, April 28, 1893.)

1. To provide for the appointment by State hospital superintendents of physicians who are graduates of not more than two years' standing, of a legally chartered medical college, such as is recognized by the University of the State of New York, such appointees to be known and designated as medical internes, the number of such medical internes not to exceed two in any one hospital.

2. No medical interne shall be permitted to remain in the service of any State hospital, as such, after the first civil service examination for the position of junior assistant physicians, occurring subsequent to the expiration of one year's continuous service as such medical interne, unless he shall have passed said examination and been so certified by the Civil Service Commission.

Junior Assistant Physicians.

3. Qualifications for examination for the position of junior assistant physicians in State hospitals.

The applicant must be of good moral character, a graduate of a legally chartered medical college which is recognized by the University of the State of New York, and have had at least one year's actual experience on the medical staff of a public general hospital, or have served at least one continuous year as medical interne in a State hospital for the insane.

Improved Medical Service.

As recommended in previous reports, the Commission would recur to the importance and the desirability of appointing an experienced and competent pathologist, who should act for all the hospitals of the State. At the time of the recommendation, it seemed to be desirable that special legislation should be had — the particular legislation relative to the maintenance of the State hospitals not having been fully anticipated. Chapter 214, Laws of 1893, which provides for maintenance of State hospitals, obviates the necessity of special legislation to provide for the appointment of a pathologist, and the Commission now has under advisement a proposition for the appointment of such a pathologist as soon as his selection and the arrangements for a suitable laboratory can be determined upon.

CHAPTER 7.

Aliens and Non-Residents in State Hospitals.

Among other objections urged to the policy of the State's providing for the care of the dependent insane by a general State tax, was one which, without reflection, might seem to be tenable, namely, that the moment the State assumed this general obligation, and the counties and their officers ceased to feel any direct interest in the subject, then other States and countries would ship large numbers of their insane poor to the State of New York to be cared for, with the idea that in so great an aggregate the comparatively small number so included would not attract attention. An examination of the subject, however, shows that precisely the opposite effect is likely to take place. Under the present system, a certified copy of the certificate in lunacy is required to be forwarded to the office of the Commission within ten days of the admission of the patient. The Commission is also required, and has been so required since its creation in May, 1889, to keep a complete register of all the committed insane of the State, both public and private. This register is now so perfected under the card index system that out of thousands of names—the total number registered at this time amounting to more than forty thousand—a glance will show upon one card the history, place of residence, and, in fact, all essential particulars required, reference being had to the original records and documents in each case.

Until the creation of the Commission, with a central office where such records are required to be kept, it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain any reliable information in such cases. Now, in addition to the ordinary statistical returns, the State

Aliens and Non-Residents in State Hospitals.

hospitals are required to communicate to the Commission any information which they may receive tending to show that a patient, whether public or private, is legally a resident of another State or country. Moreover, if from any source the Commission receives information that an effort is being made to place a non-resident patient in a State hospital, notice of the fact is at once forwarded to the hospital to refuse admittance to such patient.

The Legislature, in making provision for maintenance of the State hospitals, authorized the appointment by the Commission of two agents whose special function should be to investigate questions of legal residence of patients in State hospitals and of the financial ability of such patients or of those who may be legally responsible for their support, with a view to securing the removal of non-residents and to compelling the reimbursement to the State of the cost of maintenance of patients who are residents whenever a just liability may be discovered. The Commission is not limited, however, in this matter to the services of these two agents, but may incur any further reasonable expense in carrying out the statute, subject to approval by the Comptroller.

CHAPTER 8.

REIMBURSING AND PRIVATE PATIENTS.

When the State assumed the entire cost of maintenance, and thereby relieved counties and towns from further liability, releasing their officials from every obligation respecting the insane except those of a purely formal and general character, it became imperative that some means should be set in motion to compel relatives or representatives of insane persons who are legally responsible for the cost of their support, to reimburse the State for such cost.

Formerly, when the cost of maintenance was charged to the counties at a fixed per capita rate, it often happened that friends of patients whose means were insufficient to meet the charges demanded by State hospitals for private patients, but who were able to pay a sum sufficient to cover the actual cost of their maintenance, applied to their county superintendents of poor for the patients' admission to a State hospital as a county charge, agreeing to reimburse the county for the expense incurred by it. It thus appears that the maintenance of a considerable number of patients whose names were borne on the records as indigent or pauper patients, was actually, though indirectly, paid by themselves or their friends. These came to be known as "reimbursing patients."

This practice made fraud easy. It enabled county officials to practice favoritism by placing on the roll as public patients those who were abundantly able to pay. In one instance a superintendent of the poor in whose county the political parties were about equally divided, but who belonged to the party usually in the minority, frankly avowed that, whenever requested by friends to do so, he had procured the patient's admission as a public charge without making an effort to secure reimbursement.

Reimbursing and Private Patients.

Examination of the statutes shows that parents are liable for the support of children and children for the support of parents; that the laws relating to indigent patients are still in force, and that, where there is property available for the support of a patient, an order of indigence may be modified or vacated on application of the Commission. The work of investigating this question of liability in every case where information tending to show such liability is brought to the knowledge of the Commission, is being vigorously prosecuted by the two agents referred to in chapter 7, "Aliens and non-residents in State hospitals." With this system in full operation, it is expected that the number of so-called "reimbursing patients" will be larger than before, and that the receipts therefrom by the State will be materially greater than the sum formerly received by the counties from the same source.

On and after October 1, 1893, it will be necessary each year to fix the rate of maintenance to be paid by reimbursing patients, based on the average cost of maintenance at all the State hospitals considered collectively for the preceding year. Proceeding upon the experience of the year just closed this rate of maintenance for the current fiscal year has been fixed at the sum of \$3.75 per week, per capita, or \$195 per year, which sum it is believed will cover the actual cost of maintenance. Should this rate in any instance be found to involve hardship the Commission stands ready to authorize a reasonable reduction whenever satisfactory sworn proof of inability to pay the full amount is presented.

Information obtained from county treasurers went to show that on December 1, 1892, there were about 400 patients of the reimbursing class. This estimate the Commission believes is too low, and it confidently expects that through the efforts of its agents many more patients whose friends are able and legally liable to pay for their maintenance will be discovered.

As to the advisability of receiving private patients into State hospitals, the Commission has expressed its views at considerable length in previous reports. It believes that the admission of private patients at a rate higher than the actual cost of support is objectionable, not only on the ground that it is a recognition of class distinctions and that it imposes on the State the necessity of supplying accommodations for a large number of

Reimbursing and Private Patients.

its citizens whose means are ample to support them in private institutions, but also because the space in State hospitals occupied by this class is urgently needed for the dependent insane. If, to-day, those patients in State hospitals who are able to pay the minimum rate for which private care may be had, namely, \$10 per week, could be removed, the overcrowding of which the State hospital authorities complain would be wholly relieved. Furthermore, it is well known that patients who pay more than the average cost of maintenance are apt to expect, and their friends are inclined to demand as a right, a higher scale of care and accommodation than would be warrantable in an institution maintained at public expense; and in this there is somewhat of justice, otherwise a private patient is required to pay a bonus or premium for the mere purpose of admission—an arbitrary sum for which no value is received. It should be borne in mind that the hospitals were established for the exclusive benefit of the dependent insane; indeed, were it not for the demand occasioned by the existence of this class of patients these institutions would never have been established. The correct theory as to this matter undoubtedly is that the State should furnish whatever medical science has determined to be essential for the proper care and treatment of its dependent insane, but beyond this it should not be required to go. It logically follows that patients who desire more than this should seek it elsewhere. If, however, in view of the change effected under the State Care Act, the Legislature should decide to continue the policy of admitting into State hospitals patients who are able to provide for themselves in private institutions, the Commission submits whether it would not be wise to sweep away all distinctions of “public” and “private” patients, and to require that hereafter all patients in State hospitals shall stand on an equal footing as regards the scale of care and accommodation; and that the rate charged to those who are able to pay for the same shall not exceed the actual cost thereof. The Commission estimates that the adoption of this policy would involve a falling off in the revenue now derived by the State from private patients of not to exceed \$75,000 per annum, which loss, it believes, would be trivial in comparison with the general advantage to inmates of State hospitals resulting from such a change of policy.

CHAPTER 9.

Patients Without Friends or Relatives.

One of the principal objections urged by opponents of the removal of the insane from county poorhouses to State hospitals was the claim that friends and relatives would be unable to visit them, because of increased distance and expense of travel. In order to determine how much, if any, real substance this objection contained, and also to guide it in making transfers from one hospital to another in case of crowding or for other reasons, the Commission procured information which it presents in tabulated form below and which shows that on September 30, 1892, over eighteen per cent of the inmates of State hospitals had no known friends or relatives, and that forty-eight per cent of all the inmates had not been visited by friends or relatives during that year, although the State hospitals are as accessible to a majority of friends of patients as were the county poorhouses.

Reports from State hospitals as to patients without friends, and as to number not visited during the year ending September 30, 1892 :

INSTITUTION.	Number without friends or relatives.	Number not visited during year.
Utica	183	304
Hudson River	149	274
Middletown	87	156
Buffalo	12	48
Willard	446	1,533
Binghamton	375	800
St. Lawrence	81	405
Rochester	33	55
Total	1,366	3,575
Percentage on total number treated	18.2	48

CHAPTER 10.

Admission of Idiots to State Hospitals.

The practice of receiving idiots into State hospitals for the insane, even to the limited extent which has heretofore prevailed, is objectionable on the ground that their presence is obnoxious to the insane with whom they are brought in close contact, while the idiots themselves, being practically incapable of mental improvement, so far as medical treatment is concerned, can derive no real benefit beyond that of a more humane care than they would be likely to receive elsewhere. It is to be regretted that in all the years since the establishment of the State hospitals, the State should not have made adequate provision for this unfortunate class, to the needs of which the attention of the Legislature was earnestly called in the Commission's first annual report — 1889.

Prior to 1893 the only provision made by the State for idiots consisted of the asylums for feeble-minded persons at Syracuse and Newark, the former of which claims to receive only idiots of the so-called teachable class, and the latter is designed for the custody of feeble-minded women during the child-bearing period. All other dependent idiots outside of these two classes were obliged to find shelter in county poorhouses, or in such other places as the county authorities might provide for them. As a matter of fact there are to-day a large number of idiots confined in county poorhouses, where they receive only the merest custodial care, such as was meted out to most of the dependent insane before the passage of the State Care Act. In the State Care Act it was expressly provided that idiots should not be admitted into State hospitals, and the equally clear intent of that act was that those idiots who at the time of its enactment were in State hospitals should be removed therefrom at the earliest practicable moment.

Admission of Idiots to State Hospitals.

But no provision was made for their reception elsewhere until the passage of chapter 348 of the Laws of 1893, creating the Oneida State Custodial Asylum for Unteachable Idiots. As soon as the way seemed to be clear for the practicable enforcement of that provision in the State Care Act relating to admission of idiots into State hospitals, the Commission caused the following circular to be distributed throughout the State :

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

ALBANY, *September 21, 1893.**To Superintendents of the Poor :*

I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to call your attention to section 15 of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, which is as follows:

“§ 15. The word ‘insane’ as used in this act shall be construed to include all persons of unsound mind except idiots.”

The meaning of the above statute is clear that, while idiots are included in the classification of persons of unsound mind, nevertheless they are not to be admitted into State hospitals for the insane.

In accordance with the foregoing, notice is hereby given that idiots will not be admitted to State hospitals for the insane.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

The recommendation of the Commission that further provision be made for the care of idiots of the unteachable class, having been adopted by the Legislature, it is expected that in the near future the new institution created in accordance therewith will be opened for the reception of inmates. (See chapter 15, State Asylum for Unteachable Idiots.)

CHAPTER 11.

SALARIES OF RESIDENT OFFICERS.

In previous reports the Commission has called attention to the existing inequality of salaries of resident officers of similar grade in State hospitals, which is a just source of dissatisfaction on the part of many of these officers, and has recommended that the evil be corrected by an equalization of such salaries. The Legislature has taken no action on the subject, however, and the Commission, in response to a communication from the Governor requesting its views upon the subject, in connection with a request of the board of trustees of the Binghamton State Hospital who asked the Governor's approval of a resolution of that body fixing the salaries of the assistant physicians, sent to him a reply covering all that appeared material to the whole subject of State hospital officers' salaries. The Governor decided that it was a matter for the Legislature to determine; hence it is thought best to insert the communication herein for the purpose of informing the Legislature of the conditions which now obtain in regard to officers' salaries, and of the Commission's views thereupon.

STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

ALBANY, N. Y., *August 29, 1893.*

To His Excellency ROSWELL P. FLOWER, *Governor of New York :*

SIR.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy, in the matter of the request of the trustees of the Binghamton State Hospital for your approval of the resolution under date of July 12, 1893, fixing the salaries of the assistant physicians of that institution, which resolution with accompanying documents and memoranda were referred by you to the Commission, with a request for its opinion thereon, to say:

The Commission believing that it may properly regard the reference of this resolution to it as furnishing a suitable occasion, would respect-

Salaries of Resident Officers.

fully express its views generally upon the subject of salaries of resident officers of State hospitals.

The increase in magnitude of the State hospital system since about 1870, has been rapid, until there are now eight State hospitals for the insane, exclusive of the Matteawan State Hospital for Criminal Lunatics, with a corps of nearly one hundred resident officers, whose compensation and allowances are liberal and in the aggregate very considerable. There exists, however, a serious and unjust inequality in the rate of pay of certain of these officers who are of equal rank and who are required to perform substantially similar duties. This evil is due partly to favoritism and partly to the rapid expansion of the system itself, which until recently has had no central supervision that might insist on the application of uniform methods in the administration of these institutions; hence it was not surprising that grave abuses should spring up.

The present method of fixing the compensation of resident officers, while it may perhaps have been adequate in the beginning, is now cumbersome and generally unsatisfactory. Moreover, it has resulted in favoritism, extravagance, dissatisfaction, and so far as the welfare of the State is concerned from a financial standpoint, serious abuse.

While the Commission does not claim that the salaries of resident officers are too high in the aggregate, it does believe that the total sum paid if equitably distributed would be ample to procure officers of proper qualifications; for it must be borne in mind that the allowances of resident officers in State hospitals include furnished apartments for themselves and families, including servants, who are also paid by the State, table supplies, lights, fuel, washing, medical attendance and medicines; also horses, carriages, coachman, and all care and cost of the same.

But whatever the proper authorities may determine the allowance should be, it is obvious that the salaries of officers of similar rank and duties should be uniform. The legal requirements as to qualifications of any particular grade of these officers are precisely the same, that is, the requirements of the different grades of officers as to experience, professional standing and civil service examination are alike for all the institutions. The number of patients in a given institution as compared with those of another, has no relevancy; for it is evident, at least theoretically, that the same professional skill and experience and administrative ability are required in the case of a smaller number as of

Salaries of Resident Officers.

a greater number of inmates. And even assuming as correct the contention that the greater the hospital, the greater the compensation should be, the fact remains that under the system as it exists to-day, this principle is utterly ignored, the officers of some of the smaller institutions receiving greater compensation than is given to those of the larger.

It is an anomaly that in this department of the State government, a principle which obtains in substantially all the others should be set aside. For example, the compensation paid by the State to the justices of the Supreme Court is uniform. Likewise the compensation of officers and employés of the prisons and canals. But one of the greatest evils in connection with this subject lies in this: That the compensation being fixed, as it is now, in each institution by its local board of trustees, and generally for one resident officer at a time without reference to the salaries paid in other institutions, there has resulted a gradual but steady increase in the pay of these officers, until the rate of compensation is proportionately more liberal, at least in the case of superintendents, than that paid to employés in any other department of the State service. Furthermore, it has come to the knowledge of the Commission that an expression of a wish to resign by a resident officer has resulted in the trustees offering an increase of salary, and in one instance an additional bonus of a European trip at the expense of the State.

The injustice, favoritism, extravagance and dissatisfaction produced by the present system could be obviated by fixing salaries upon a uniform basis, and in the matter of economy alone the reform would be decisive; for it would be difficult to secure an increase of the salaries of nearly one hundred officials at one time without the propriety of such a course being made clearly apparent.

The time has now arrived when it is believed that with the assistance of the Chief Executive this evil can be corrected. The salaries of the superintendents are now uniform with two exceptions. On the occasion of the recent change in the superintendency of the Hudson River State Hospital, the trustees of that institution at the suggestion of the Commission reduced the salaries of the superintendent and first assistant physician from four thousand five hundred, and three thousand, to four thousand, and two thousand five hundred dollars, respectively. At the Binghamton State Hospital, the trustees some months ago properly raised the salary of the superintendent of that institution from three thousand five hundred to four thousand dollars; so that

Salaries of Resident Officers.

six of the eight superintendents of the State hospitals receive a salary of four thousand dollars each. In the case of the other two, namely, St. Lawrence and Middletown, the superintendent of the former receives five thousand dollars and of the latter four thousand five hundred dollars.

The State Care Act goes into full operation on the first of October next, after which the State Commission in Lunacy is required to approve all estimates, including salaries; and obviously it should not countenance unjust discrimination in the rate of salaries. It should also be stated that the salaries of the other resident officers vary proportionally much more than those of the superintendents.

The Commission has called a general meeting of the superintendents and trustees of the State hospitals for the sixth day of September next, and it trusts that it may receive a communication from your excellency, recommending that the salaries of resident officers of State hospitals be adjusted on a uniform basis, so that while the aggregate sums for such salaries shall not be increased, the salaries of each grade shall be equalized. The Commission is satisfied that with this recommendation from the Governor a great reform would speedily be effected, and a source of injustice and complaint, which is now a serious injury to the hospital service, be removed.

The Commission would therefore respectfully recommend that for the present, the approval of the proposed increase of salaries of the assistant physicians at Binghamton be deferred, pending a possible settlement of the entire question.

I am, with the highest respect,

your obedient servant,

T. E. MCGARR,

Secretary.

CHAPTER 12.

EQUALIZATION OF WAGES.

The Commission would recur to the importance and necessity of affecting an equalization of the wages of subordinate employés in the State hospitals, as well as of the salaries of the resident officers. This becomes especially important in view of the change which will shortly take place, under the operation of the law, making a general State appropriation for the care of the insane. There never has been any substantial reason or justice in the loose and inharmonious methods which have so long prevailed in the various State hospitals. It has been a constant source of dissatisfaction and just complaint. The transfer of a superintendent from one hospital to another has often been followed by an exodus of employés, who hoped for, and in some instances obtained, a considerable increase in wages; this naturally demoralized the service and engendered more or less dissatisfaction among employés, by reason of the injustice which was thus put conspicuously before them. There is no evidence of any substantial difference in the rate of wages paid in other avocations at the localities in which the hospitals are situated. The Commission insists that some uniform basis of wages should be agreed upon, and that the maximum and minimum rate allowed to employés of the respective grades should be settled, together with promotions in pay, based on length of service.

Under the operation of the law which goes into effect October first, the Commission, in the absence of legislation, will endeavor to secure an agreement as to the scale of wages. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that probably a general revision of wages would lead to an increase and thus call for an increased appropriation.

Equalization of Wages.

The Commission would also recur to the injustice of the great discrepancy in the wages paid men and women in the State hospitals, a difference which equals fully thirty-three per cent in favor of men. It believes that no valid excuse can be offered for the perpetuation of a system which so grossly discriminates in favor of one sex as against the other. Might does not make right in this instance. Equal hours, equal labor and equal responsibility should secure, at least approximately, equal compensation, regardless of sex. The same difficulty lies, however, in the way of a general increase sufficient to equalize these wages, as in the case of an increase of the wages of employés generally, namely, that it would require an increased appropriation.

CHAPTER 13.

Appointment of Officers and Employes.

The experience and observation of years have only strengthened the previous views of the Commission, that the responsibility in the appointment and discharge of subordinate officers should be definitely fixed and undivided in order to secure the best results. In all other governmental departments the validity of this principle has been repeatedly demonstrated. Where the concurrence of two or more persons is requisite to appointment and discharge, conflict of authority and shirking of responsibility are inevitable. So far as the State hospitals are concerned, the Commission is of the opinion that while the power of appointment and discharge of the superintendent may properly be vested in the board of managers, the power of appointment and discharge of all officers and employes below the superintendent, excepting, possibly, the treasurer, should be absolutely vested in the superintendent. The superintendent is the executive and hence the responsible head of the institution, and his authority in the matter of selecting his subordinates should be commensurate with that responsibility. If given this power, superintendents would be spared much embarrassment which lack of it now causes them.

In the remodeling of the charter of the Matteawan State Hospital during the past year, the Legislature clearly recognized this principle by providing for the appointment and discharge of the medical superintendent by the Superintendent of Prisons, who, by law, is the manager of that institution, and for the appointment and discharge of all other employes by the medical superintendent. Late in the legislative session of 1893, the following bill was introduced by Senator McClelland, then and now a manager of the Hudson River State Hospital, who stated that his experience

Appointment of Officers and Employes.

convinced him that such a measure is absolutely essential to effective administration of hospitals for the insane. It is here inserted, not that the Commission believes it a complete remedy, but because its general theory and purpose are correct:

AN ACT to provide for the better care and treatment of the insane, and to fix responsibility in the appointment and discharge of resident officers and subordinate employes in State hospitals.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The managers of each State hospital shall as often as there is a vacancy appoint a medical superintendent, who shall be a well-educated physician of at least five years actual experience in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, and shall for cause which shall be stated at length in writing in the managers' book of such hospital remove such medical superintendent.

§ 2. The medical superintendent shall at pleasure appoint and remove all resident officers and subordinate employes, but the reasons for the discharge of any resident officer or subordinate employe shall be entered in a book to be provided for that purpose and be kept among the records of such hospital.

§ 3. But all appointments under this act shall be made in conformity with the rules and regulations established by the State Civil Service Commission.

§ 4. All acts or part of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 14.

Transfer of Queens County Insane to State Care.

On November 18, 1890, the Commission made an order directed to the superintendents of the poor of the county of Queens, requiring them to remove to the Hudson River State Hospital, fifty-five male patients then in their custody at Mineola. They declined to comply with the terms of this order on the grounds that the State Care Act was unconstitutional, and that they had no funds with which to make such transfer. Thereupon the Attorney-General, as the statutory counsel for the Commission, and at its request, commenced an action on February 4, 1891, against the superintendents of the poor of Queens county, for the purpose of procuring a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel said superintendents to forthwith remove such insane to the Hudson River State Hospital.

The cause was heard at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, February 28, 1891, and on March 7, 1891, Mr. Justice Cullen granted the following peremptory writ of mandamus :

SUPREME COURT — QUEENS COUNTY.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK ON
THE RELATION OF THE STATE COMMISSION
IN LUNACY

against

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR OF THE
COUNTY OF QUEENS.

PEREMPTORY WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

The People of the State of New York, to the superintendents of the poor of the county of Queens :

WHEREAS it appears on the relation of the State Commission in Lunacy, that on or before December 8th, 1890, an order was duly made by such Commission for the transfer by the superintendents of the

Transfer of Queens County Insane to State Care.

poor of the county of Queens to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie of fifty-five pauper and indigent insane male persons of the county of Queens, in the custody of such superintendents of the poor, and that such order was made pursuant to the provisions of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890, all of the acts and proceedings required by said law to authorize said State Commission in Lunacy to make such order, having been previously taken and complied with, and such order having been duly served upon said superintendents of the poor of the county of Queens and each of them on or prior to December 8th, 1890, and which order required such transfer to be made on or before December 15th, 1890; and

WHEREAS, it appears upon the relation aforesaid that the said superintendents of the poor of Queens county have unjustly refused to observe and comply with said order, and have unjustly refused to transfer said fifty-five insane male persons, then and still in their custody, to the said Hudson River State Hospital as required by said act and by law; and

WHEREAS a motion was made at a Special Term of this court held at the courthouse in the city of Brooklyn, on February 28th, 1891, upon the affidavit of Goodwin Brown, one of the Commissioners of the State Commission in Lunacy, and the certified copy of such order and the rules and regulations of the Chairman of the said Commission in Lunacy, with proof of due service thereof upon the said superintendents of the poor, for an order that a peremptory writ of mandamus issued out of and under the seal of this court, directed to said superintendents of the poor of Queens county requiring them within thirty days after service upon them of a certified copy of such latter order and of said writ of mandamus, to remove or cause to be removed and transferred to the custody of the State hospital at Poughkeepsie, fifty-five of the male insane patients and persons in their custody as such superintendents of the poor, and after hearing I. H. Maynard, Deputy Attorney-General, of counsel for the relator, and Benjamin W. Downing, Esq., as counsel for the said superintendents of the poor, who filed an affidavit in opposition to said motion, the court granted such order which has been duly entered in the clerk's office of the county of Queens, and the papers on which it was granted filed in that county;

Now therefore, We command you, the said superintendents of the poor of the county of Queens, within thirty days after the service upon you of a certified copy of said last-named order and of said writ of mandamus, to remove or cause to be removed and transferred to the

Transfer of Queens County Insane to State Care.

Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, fifty-five of the pauper and indigent insane male persons now in your custody as superintendents of the poor of the county of Queens.

And in what manner this our command is executed make appear to our Supreme Court at the Special Term to be held in the city of Brooklyn on the twenty-seventh day of June next, then and there returning this our writ according to the provisions of title 3, chapter 16 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Witness the Hon. Edgar M. Cullen, justice of our said court, at [L. s.] the courthouse in Brooklyn, this 21st day of May, 1891.

J. H. SUTPHIN, *Clerk.*

CHARLES F. TABOR, *Attorney-General,*
Attorney for Relators, Office and Post-office Address, Albany, N. Y.

Allowed this 21st day of May, 1891.

EDGAR M. CULLEN,
Justice Supreme Court.

The superintendents of the poor refused to abide by the judgment of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, and on June 11, 1891, served a notice of appeal from said judgment to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The argument was heard at a General Term of the Supreme Court, and, on September 30, 1892, judgment was entered affirming in all things the judgment of the court below.

The opinion of the General Term, affirming the judgment, is as follows :

THE PEOPLE EX REL. STATE COMMIS-
SIONERS IN LUNACY

against

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR
OF QUEENS COUNTY.

DYKMAN, J.

This is an appeal by the defendants from an order of the Special Term directing the issuance of a peremptory writ of mandamus requiring them to remove to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, fifty-five insane male patients then in their custody as superintendents of the poor of Queens county.

Transfer of Queens County Insane to State Care.

In pursuance of the provisions of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890 under which this proceeding was instituted, the relators made an order for the transfer of these insane patients to the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, which is in a district adjoining that in which the county of Queens is located.

Section three of the act to which reference has been made directs the State Commission in Lunacy to ascertain from time to time what vacancies exist in the State hospitals and requires them to cause the removal to such hospitals of as many of the pauper insane patients in the several counties of the State as can be accommodated therein, and that section justifies the order made by the commissioners.

The superintendents of the poor refused to obey the order so made, and thereupon the commissioners made application for the writ of mandamus already mentioned.

The salutary and beneficent purposes of the statute under which the relators have acted must not be defeated by unreasonable excuses.

The technical objections to the proceedings of the relators which led up to the order for the transfer of the fifty-five patients, are entirely destitute of foundation. The requirements of the law received full compliance, and the order was justified by its provisions.

In relation to the expenses the statute reads thus: "The expenses of the transfer of said pauper patients to said asylums beyond the limits of the district where the patient is regularly to be cared for shall be chargeable to the State and the bills for the same when approved by the State Commissioners in Lunacy, shall be paid by the treasurer of the State on the warrant of the Comptroller out of any moneys appropriated to carry out the provisions of this act." Sec. 9.

These defendants were therefore under obligation to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the statute, and present their bill for expenses incident to such performance to the proper board for audit and allowance, and then the fund was designated for their payment.

But few public officers are provided in advance with money to pay the expenses incident to the performance of their official duties, and yet the absence of such funds has never been pleaded or admitted as an excuse for a failure in the discharge of public functions.

The defendants have failed to furnish any excuse for their disobedience of the requirement of the relators, and the order for the peremptory writ should be affirmed with costs.

Transfer of Queens County Insane to State Care.

The superintendents of the poor still refused to comply with the order of the Commission, notwithstanding the affirmance of the judgment of the Special Term directing the prompt removal of the insane of Queens county to State care, and appealed to the court of last resort.

There is no reason for believing that this appeal can be successful; on the contrary, there can be no reasonable doubt that the judgment of the courts below will be affirmed. The proceedings which have been had in this, the only case involving the question of the right of the State to care for its dependent insane and to treat them as the wards of the State, are given in full up to the close of the fiscal year for the convenience of those who are especially interested in this branch of the subject.*

* Since this report was prepared, and before its presentation to the Legislature, the Court of Appeals has unanimously affirmed the judgments of the lower courts, and subsequently all the dependent insane in the Queens county asylum were transferred to the custody of the State.

CHAPTER 15.

State Asylum for Unteachable Idiots.

As previously stated, the Commission in its first report strongly urged the need of provision by the State for unteachable idiots, of whom it was estimated that there then (1889) were about 1,450 in the State, or one in every 4,000 of its population ; of this number about 550 were estimated to be in families, about 500 in State hospitals and in county poorhouses, and about 400 in several institutions. The language of that report was: "The 500 in asylums and poorhouses should be removed as soon as other provision can be made for them ;" and one of the several formal recommendations to the Legislature with which the report of 1889 closed was: "14. That an asylum be provided for the helpless and unteachable idiots."

The attention of the Legislature was again called to this subject in a communication addressed on February 8, 1893, to the chairman of the Senate finance committee, setting forth the need of provision for unteachable idiots, and for this purpose recommending the purchase of the lands and buildings of the Oneida County Insane Asylum, situated near the city of Rome. This property before the passage of the State Care Act had accommodated 350 insane patients, and had been appraised by a commission appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, consisting of the Comptroller, the president of the State Board of Charities and the State Engineer and Surveyor, at the sum of \$104,000 — a valuation thought by the Commission to be not excessive. Acting upon this communication the Legislature passed the following act :

State Asylum for Unteachable Idiots.

CHAP. 348.

AN ACT to establish an institution for the care and custody of unteachable idiots.

APPROVED by the Governor April 12, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The lands and buildings situated in the county of Oneida, and formerly known as the Oneida County Insane Asylum, and which were by chapter forty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, purchased of said county by the state, shall be known and designated as the Oneida State Custodial Asylum.

§ 2. Said asylum shall be governed by a board of three trustees, who shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, whose term of office shall be six years; but the three first appointed shall hold office as follows: One for two years, one for four years and one for six years, and the term of each of said trustees so first appointed shall be designated by the governor. No person shall continue as trustee after having been elected to the legislature or after accepting office under the state government.

§ 3. Said trustees shall appoint a superintendent, who shall possess the same qualifications as are now required in the case of a superintendent of a state hospital for the insane, who shall be the chief executive officer and shall manage the institution in conformity to rules and regulations adopted by said board. Said superintendent is also authorized to appoint and discharge such number of assistants and employes for the government of the institution as, in the judgment of the trustees, subject to the approval of the state commission in lunacy, may be necessary. Said superintendent shall also act as treasurer and clerk of said board and shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum and with such sureties as the state comptroller shall prescribe.

§ 4. Said trustees shall annually transmit a report to the state commission in lunacy, and said commission shall possess the same powers over said institution as it possesses over state hospitals for the insane.

§ 5. In the event that it may be deemed desirable, the trustees may acquire by condemnation additional lands.

§ 6. No person shall be admitted to said institution as an inmate for care and treatment, except upon an order of commitment signed by a judge of a court of record and upon forms to be prescribed and fur-

State Asylum for Unteachable Idiots.

nished by the state commission in lunacy, and such judge is authorized to take testimony as to the fact of the idiocy of the person to be committed.

§ 7. Each county in the state is entitled, if vacancies exist, to send such unteachable idiots as are a charge upon said county to this institution. Other unteachable idiots may, in the discretion of a judge of a court of record, be admitted at a rate which shall not exceed the weekly per capita cost of maintaining all inmates as determined yearly by the said trustees subject to the approval of the state commission in lunacy.

§ 8. Said institution shall be opened for the reception of inmates as soon as practicable after the removal of the insane now occupying said grounds and buildings to state hospitals, and at a date to be fixed by the state commission in lunacy.

§ 9. This act shall take effect immediately.

Owing to the fact that the transfer of their insane inmates to the St. Lawrence State Hospital can not be made at present, the asylum buildings at Rome will not be available for the reception of idiots for some months to come, and inasmuch as the capacity of these buildings is entirely inadequate to meet the demand, the Commission would recommend the purchase by the State of the contiguous lands and buildings belonging to Oneida county, and now used as its poorhouse. It is believed that this property could be bought for about the same sum as that paid for the asylum property. This would increase the capacity of the asylum to about 600 patients, at a comparatively small expense, and at the same time would readily admit of extension of the buildings to meet such future demands as are likely to arise. The passage by the Legislature of the foregoing act, establishing the Oneida State Custodial Asylum, an institution designed for the care of idiots of the unteachable class, will, it is to be hoped, result in the early removal of all idiots of this class from county into State custody, and furthermore will enable the Commission to relieve the State hospitals of this very objectionable class of inmates.

CHAPTER 16.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

Section 10 of chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890, amending chapter 283 of the Laws of 1889, the organic act creating the Commission, provides as follows: "It (the Commission) shall have full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the asylums, public and private, and institutions for the custody, care and treatment of the insane; to inquire into the methods of government and the management of their inmates; to examine the condition of the buildings, grounds and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter in any manner connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said Commissioners may require."

Section 13 of said amendatory act provides, in part: "Whenever the said Commission shall undertake any investigation into the general management and administration of any asylum or institution for the care and custody of the insane, it shall give due notice thereof to the Attorney-General, and it shall thereupon be the duty of said Attorney-General to appear at such investigation personally or by deputy in behalf of the people, and examine all witnesses who may be in attendance thereat."

Section 14 provides, in part: "The said Commissioners are hereby authorized to administer oaths and examine any person or persons in relation to any matter connected with the inquiries authorized by this act."

Hudson River State Hospital.

The State Commission in Lunacy, organized under the above acts, succeeded to all the powers and duties which had theretofore been vested in the State Commissioner in Lunacy — an office created in 1874.

While the Commission is authorized to subpoena witnesses and examine them under oath, it is not required to exercise such powers in all cases. Where testimony can be obtained voluntarily it may be taken by the Commissioners in that way, and the formality of an examination under oath may be dispensed with.

Mr. Justice Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Second Department, at Special Term, held in and for the county of Kings, in September, 1878, in a written opinion (see Abbott's New Cases, p. 429), held, among other things, as follows :

“He (State Commissioner in Lunacy) is empowered to institute a formal inquiry of a judicial nature into the matter, and, for the purpose of such inquest, he is authorized to issue process or to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers and to enforce obedience to such process. * * * His functions are analogous to those of a grand jury, but he is not required to exercise them in all cases. Where testimony can be obtained voluntarily, it may be taken by the Commissioner in that way, and the formality of an inquest dispensed with. The holding of an inquest is only for the purpose of obtaining evidence compulsorily.”

It will be observed that the powers and functions of the Commission are sufficient to permit of full opportunity to seek the truth of any matter which it may determine to investigate; it is not confined to the strict rules of evidence which govern the trial of an ordinary suit at law; it can derive its information from whom and where it pleases. It may place witnesses under oath, or it may receive evidence voluntarily, the Legislature evidently intending to give the broadest scope and the fullest power to enable it to take such action as would serve to protect the interests of the insane.

The conclusions reached by the Commission in the matter of the investigation of the management of the Hudson River State Hospital have been based almost without exception upon sworn testimony, as an examination of the published testimony will

Hudson River State Hospital.

show. In some instances, however, other testimony was received, and to some extent conclusions were based upon it, as, for example, in the case of trustees who were unwilling to be sworn and who declined to make statements relative to certain matters, unless permitted to do so without the formality of an oath. Such testimony the Commission, acting upon the opinion of Mr. Justice Gilbert, decided to receive, looking only to the interest of all concerned in getting at the truth of the matters in controversy.

This formal investigation of the Hudson River State Hospital was not begun without due deliberation. After repeated visits and inspections of the various State hospitals and institutions for the insane, the Commission became satisfied that the management and conduct of this institution was seriously defective and in many respects detrimental to the interests of the taxpayers and to the welfare of the patients committed to its care. The attention of individual members of the board of managers was frequently called to these defects, and specific instances of mismanagement were cited. To all these allegations of dereliction and mismanagement the managers gave substantially no heed; on the contrary, the recommendations and suggestions of the Commission were disregarded, although several of the managers, in discussing the matter verbally with the Commissioners, admitted that a change in the executive head was necessary, and said that the matter was under advisement and that steps would be taken looking to that end, but all this availed nothing, as will be more fully shown hereafter.

The Commission, unwilling to bring one of the State's great charitable institutions into the publicity of an open investigation if it could be avoided, still continued to urge a change in administration without avail. The publication, however, by the Commission, in 1892, of a table showing the excessive cost of staple articles of supply at that hospital as compared with the other State hospitals, led to a public discussion of the subject by and between the Governor, the managers and the Commission. The managers disputed the correctness of the published figures, and indulged in severe denunciation of the Commission; but the brief

Hudson River State Hospital.

discussion of the subject which took place in the executive chamber showed beyond cavil the accuracy of the figures furnished.

As a result of this discussion, the Governor informally requested the resignation of the superintendent of the hospital. This request was refused, and as a result an investigation was asked by the managers, as appears by the following correspondence :

ALBANY, *February* 10, 1893.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER, *Governor of the State of New York* :

DEAR SIR.—In view of the suggestions made of a lack of economy in the purchase of certain supplies for the Hudson River State Hospital, I, as president of the board of trustees, and on its behalf, respectfully request that you institute an investigation into its affairs by an impartial tribunal, which shall make a complete and thorough inquiry into its management.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed.)

AMASA J. PARKER,
President Hudson River State Hospital.

To which the Governor replied :

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, *February* 10, 1893. }

HON. AMASA J. PARKER, *President Hudson River State Hospital* :

DEAR SIR.—Replying to yours of this date requesting an investigation into the affairs of the Hudson River State Hospital, I have to say that no charges have been made or intimated which have come to my knowledge, in any way reflecting upon the president or any of the trustees of that institution.

However, in view of the charges made against the superintendent and steward, an inquiry will be made into its affairs.

Very truly yours,

(Signed.)

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

The Governor thereupon directed the Commission to proceed at once to an investigation of the general management of the institution, and pursuant to the statute, the Attorney-General was requested to appear, whereupon Deputy Attorney-General Francis R. Gilbert was designated by the Attorney-General to appear and formally conduct the investigation.

Hudson River State Hospital.

Inasmuch as the investigation necessarily involved the financial management of the hospital, the Comptroller of the State appeared by his deputy, Calvin J. Huson.

To those unacquainted with the history of the Hudson River State Hospital from its inception, it will be interesting to note that investigations of it, beginning soon after its organization and repeated from time to time, during its whole history, have shown the same wasteful methods, neglect of public interests, incompetency and poor results, which became apparent to the Commission within a year from its creation in 1889.

It must be borne in mind that the executive head remained unchanged from the organization of the hospital in 1867, down to the change which resulted from the investigation by the Commission in 1893. Changes had occurred in the personnel of the board of management from time to time, although the organization, as a whole, had been continuous.

It can safely be asserted that at no time from 1867 to 1893, a period of twenty-six years, did the financial management of the hospital command the confidence either of the Legislature or of any State officer, including two former commissioners in lunacy, who had become officially cognizant of its business methods.

From the lack of any properly constituted central authority possessed of full power to remedy defects, mismanagement continued substantially unchecked, although it had been frequently pointed out and severely characterized.

In 1873, six years from the organization of the hospital, the maladministration of the managers had become sufficiently serious to awaken public interest and to attract the particular attention of the Senate, whose finance committee made an investigation. See Senate documents 1873, No. 107. The committee reported in substance as follows:

The original plan contemplated that the institution was to cost when completed, \$800,000, and was to accommodate 400 patients; beginning in 1867, the managers had in a period of six years expended \$1,174,000, and an estimate made by a competent architect showed that if continued at the rate at which it was then progressing, the total cost of the buildings would reach

Hudson River State Hospital.

between three and four millions of dollars. Literally, the committee said :

“ The building operations have been conducted on a scale of extravagance that has no parallel, and without any regard to expense or saving of money. * * * The board of managers, all excellent and accomplished gentlemen, met very rarely and then only for a few hours, having no time to give attention to details.”

The committee further referred to the plans drawn by Superintendent Cleaveland, who dismissed the architect whose plans had been accepted by the board; that Dr. Cleaveland's plans had already cost over \$1,700,000. The committee explicitly stated that a portion of the money had been misappropriated and recommended that work on the institution should be immediately suspended until the plans and specifications should be revised to bring the price down to a proper standard.

It is hardly necessary to point out to those familiar with the subject that this report had little effect. With the lack of adequate central supervision, the influence of a large number of managers whose inattention to the State's interest had been so conspicuous, was sufficient to thwart any well directed effort toward the reform of the abuses which had been so explicitly pointed out. The old reign of extravagance and incompetency continued. The institution was partly completed on the original plans at probably the highest per capita cost of any similar structure in the world, without any adequate results or justification of this reckless expenditure of public funds.

Again, six years later, in 1879, the business management was adverted to through the Comptroller's department, if not in specific and direct language, yet in words none the less unmistakable and convincing. The report of the Comptroller's agent, which was fully confirmed, showed the per capita cost of maintenance as well as of buildings to be the highest in the State, indeed to be unequalled in extravagance anywhere, but with an inverse ratio in curative results. The language of the Comptroller's report is as follows :

“ The Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie was opened in 1871. The tables printed in the appendix cover the years from 1873 to 1878 inclusive. * * * In 1875, with 207 inmates, the cost of sup-

Hudson River State Hospital.

port per capita for the year was \$339.51, or including repairs, \$348.73; in 1876, with 197 inmates the per capita cost of support was \$399.69, or including repairs, \$407.11; in 1877, with 219 inmates, the per capita cost of support was \$353.20, or including repairs, \$365.59; in 1878, with 236 inmates, the per capita cost of support was \$344.40, or including repairs, \$351.70. The per capita cost for salaries and wages during the last year was \$135.36; for provisions and supplies, \$124.09; for fuel and light, \$47.99. It would seem that each of these items was much too large. * * * From 1873 to 1878 the average cost for fuel and light for each year had been \$52.51 per capita. At the Northampton (Mass.) asylum, the average cost per capita for the same years has been \$17.26. Whether this excessive cost of fuel arises from waste now, or from the adoption of an extravagant system of heating at the beginning, extravagant not only in its original cost, but in that of subsequent years, I will not stop here to inquire. The question may, however, be discussed in the notes to be added to the tables contained in the appendix to this report. The price charged for county patients in this institution was \$5.50 per week up to the first of November last, at which time it was reduced to \$4.50 per week. The cost of support of each inmate during the year 1878, excluding officers' salaries and clothing, was \$5.80 per week. At the time of my visit to the institution, I was informed by the superintendent that the number of pay patients was under thirty; that the highest price paid by any one was \$7 per week, and that most of them were paying between \$4.50 and \$5 per week. It would appear, therefore, that the pay patients even are not paying as much as the actual cost of their support, unless that cost has been considerably reduced since last year; and it is apparent with the price \$4.50 charged to county patients, there can be no other prospect than that the end of the year will show a deficiency in the maintenance account which will have to be made up by the State.

* * * * *

"The erection of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane was begun in 1867. The institution now has a maximum capacity of 350, and its cost, exclusive of land, furniture, improvements and some other items which should properly be included in construction account, has been \$1,163,502. This makes the per capita cost of the bare buildings \$3,324. There are in the county of Dutchess, in which this institution is located, 13,224 private dwellings, the value of which is \$29,534,993, making the average cost of each dwelling \$2,233.44, the average number of persons to each dwelling being a trifle under six. The average

Hudson River State Hospital.

per capita value of all the private dwellings in the county is \$386.92, being slightly more than one-ninth of the cost of the buildings erected by the State for the care of the indigent insane. It seems strange that the per capita cost of buildings erected for a charitable purpose and to hold over 300 inmates should be nearly nine times as great as the per capita valuation of the separate dwellings in which reside the people, who not only support themselves, but who are relied upon to furnish the means for such extravagant expenditure."

A report made by a committee of the board of managers a few years later, in 1882, to which more specific reference will hereafter be made, shows the same marked indifference to the State's interest which had characterized the conduct of this board from the beginning.

The investigation begun on February 20, 1893, although progressed as rapidly as practicable, was not concluded in time for presentation of a report thereon to the last Legislature. The principal features of the investigation related to expenditures for staple articles of supply; but, while the voluntary resignation of the superintendent, following the conclusion of his testimony given at the first session, and the sudden resignation of the matron and her departure from the State before a subpoena could be served upon her, led the managers to verbally intimate to the Commission that a change of administration would speedily be made, thereby rendering the need of special inquiry into the medical service and discipline less than otherwise might have been deemed necessary, yet it may be permissible to briefly refer to a few of the more important features of mismanagement, extravagance and waste which were clearly shown to exist.

In the purchase of fresh meat it was shown that for a period of nearly twenty-one years one dealer had had a monopoly in supplying the hospital. This statement is amply sustained by the following question to and answer of the superintendent and executive head: Q. You have simply given the whole business of furnishing the fresh meat, so far as beef and mutton are concerned, down to the present time to that man Van Wagenen? A. It has all been given to Van Wagenen. (Lines 40 to 42 inclusive, page 29.)

Hudson River State Hospital.

The business of furnishing the fresh meat, being given to one individual, without competition, it followed that the prices were fixed by the seller, and the evidence showed conclusively that the State was paying, upon an average, from two to two and one-half cents per pound more than other purchasers of equal quantities could have obtained equally good meat for. In 1891 Van Wagenen furnished 255,000 pounds, and it is of interest to note, as showing the methods employed, that while the seller was agent of one of the largest beef dealers in the country and sold to all other purchasers on a commission, in the case of beef supplied to the hospital he bought it from his principal outright and sold it to the hospital for a much higher price, which enabled him to enormously swell his profits at the expense of the State. A little calculation suffices to show that by the sale of an average of 150,000 pounds per year of fresh meat for a period of twenty years at an excess in price of two and one-half cents per pound the State was practically defrauded during this period of \$75,000.

In the purchase of coal the same loose and unbusinesslike methods were shown as in the case of beef. The prices paid were in excess of those paid by Vassar College, located a few miles from the hospital, and by the city of Poughkeepsie for its water works. Not only was the price paid excessive, but the quantity used was extravagant in comparison with the coal consumed by other hospitals for the insane.

The evidence of a competent engineer brought out the fact that the greater portion of the heating apparatus of the institution was old, defective, badly arranged and much out of repair; that the steam pipes had not been properly covered and that the loss of heat from this source was very great. No system of weighing or checking the coal as it was delivered had been in force. The amount paid for cartage was excessive. It also conclusively appeared that the coal was generally bought from a company of which one of the trustees was a director. The general sales agent of this company was unwilling to swear that at the time of the last purchase of coal from his company the large quantity contracted might not have been sold cheaper. It is a

Hudson River State Hospital.

curious commentary on the remarkable methods of management by the board of managers of this institution that one of them complained to the Commission that his son-in-law, the agent of another large coal company, was not permitted to supply any coal to the hospital on any terms, except, on one occasion, when the other manager above referred to as a director of a rival coal corporation, was in Europe.

The system of bookkeeping, too, was so faulty and the methods so unbusinesslike, that, while it could be determined that the quantity of coal consumed had been markedly excessive, it was not possible to tell with any degree of accuracy the amount used in any one year.

It further appeared, although not included in the sworn testimony, that a brother of one of the managers supplied, at a good round price, a greater portion of the milk used by the hospital, the bills being audited by this same manager.

The purchase of flour, too, was conducted in the same unbusinesslike manner. The evidence was conclusive that most of the flour purchased was of brands known as "wildcats;" in other words, brands of flour which did not have an established reputation and which were delivered to the institution with the brands removed from the barrels so that it was impossible to identify them, or to discover whether the price paid was a fair market price or otherwise. The method of selecting flour was such that all the advantage was with the seller. The evidence of competent and reliable dealers showed that the flour generally supplied to the institution was of inferior quality, and that the price paid therefor was excessive.

An examination of the evidence shows that not only the three staple articles of supplies above mentioned, but that many other articles were furnished to the State at excessive prices, in some instances at prices nearly or quite as high as those for which the goods could have been purchased at retail. Moreover, the quantities to be purchased were determined by the steward, by the cook or by the butcher. The superintendent seems to have given little or no attention to the subject. The quantity of meat alone was, per capita, nearly double

Hudson River State Hospital.

what scientific authorities have decided to be necessary for the proper diet of the insane. In short, the whole question of supplies, both as to quantity and quality, was left to be determined by unscientific and inexperienced persons, and hence, notwithstanding this improvidence, and its resultant high per capita cost, the diet of the patients at this hospital was far below the standard of that of any other hospital for the so-called "acute" insane. Both patients and employes frequently complained to the commissioners that the diet was insufficiently varied, and that the supplies furnished were often inferior in quality. In 1882, as above referred to, even the managers seemed to awake to the fact that the State was being mulcted in the purchase of meat, and a committee of their number was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject. A majority of the committee reported as follows :

"To the Board of Managers of the Hospital :

"GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned of the committee appointed by the executive committee of the hospital, at their last meeting, to investigate the charge 'that the price of meat furnished for August and September was excessive' respectfully report that they find the charge sustained." (See page 361, lines 39-43.)

A minority report was submitted, which, while not entirely agreeing with the majority report as to the purchase of meat, made it entirely clear that the hospital had paid too much for mutton and lamb, and in some instances for beef. The report concluded with a request for the adoption of the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the superintendent be instructed to ask large dealers in Poughkeepsie, New York and elsewhere to compete for the supply of meats for the hospital, and that this be done sufficiently early in the month to secure tender of prices for the succeeding month." (See page 363, lines 18-21 inclusive.)

This minority report was a clear and explicit direction to the superintendent to have the meats purchased upon competition, yet he swears that after the lapse of a few months the old practice of purchasing the meat from the favored buyer, Van Wagenen, was resumed, and that it had continued down to the date of the

Hudson River State Hospital.

investigation. In fact, as previously stated, the meats had been purchased from this favored dealer for almost the entire period of the existence of the hospital, and this without further protest or notice by the managers.

The superintendent testified that for several years he had been desirous of retiring from office; that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the president of the board, but that it had not been accepted, although he had pleaded inability to perform his duties by reason of ill-health and infirmity. It was also shown that for a considerable period of time he had seldom visited the wards or paid attention to the active demands of the institution, and yet with all this before him, the president of the board of managers testified that he had placed the resignation in his pocket, and said nothing about it to the board. The superintendent also testified that he had never been in the habit of visiting other hospitals or institutions for the insane, especially those of his own State; he therefore could have had no intimate knowledge, derived from personal observation, of modern methods of management or of construction of buildings for the insane, and yet that when he expressed a desire to retire, he was solicited to remain in order that the State "might have the benefit of his knowledge and experience" in the erection of the new buildings under the act of 1890, providing for State care of the insane.

As indicating the want of a proper sense of responsibility on the part of one of the managers, it may be said that he had procured the appointment of his brother-in-law to the position of apothecary, well knowing that the appointee had been for years a person of intemperate habits and unable to conduct the business of a retail store, and that, in spite of the occasional remonstrances of the superintendent, this man was kept in the responsible position of apothecary, a position where clearness of mind and steadiness of hand are most essential requisites to a proper discharge of its duties. This person, notoriously unfit, was kept in this position for a period of over two years, until the commission, upon complaint of the assistant physicians, that a drunken apothecary was employed in the institution, directed the superintendent to dismiss him.

Hudson River State Hospital.

Before the investigation was concluded, a competent superintendent was appointed; one whose training and experience justified the belief that he would be able to bring the institution up to the standard of the other State hospitals. The necessity for the change was so imperative and so evident that the managers made no attempt to resist it, although if left to themselves, it seemed certain that nothing would have been done to correct the evils which then existed.

It need scarcely be said that the effects of this mismanagement, incompetency and neglect were reflected throughout the entire establishment. The per capita cost of maintenance was higher than that of any other State hospital, as, also, was the death rate; the ratio of recoveries was below that of any of the four hospitals for the "acute insane;" the discipline was lax and demoralized, while the buildings and their equipment were more or less out of repair and generally disorderly. The dietary, also, as before stated, was not as good as at the other State hospitals formerly conducted on the so-called "acute" basis.

The most important result of the investigation was the immediate acceptance of the resignation of the superintendent by the managers, and the appointment of a competent successor. The greater portion of a year has elapsed since the change was made, and the results have fully equalled the Commission's highest expectations, as shown in the restoration of order, economy and general good government, improvement in the diet, in the medical service and in the cleanliness of the hospital, and in the elevation of the standard of care to a degree equal to that which obtains in the other State hospitals.

The greatest material gain to the State, however, from a financial standpoint, which of course is secondary to the humane aspect of the subject, appears in the increased capacity of the hospital, as reported by the new superintendent. The Commission early became satisfied that the accommodations of the hospital were greatly underestimated and that under competent supervision space would be found for many additional beds. In fact the Commission had previously pointed out where additional beds might properly be located, but its suggestions were disregarded, even at a time when hundreds of the insane

Hudson River State Hospital.

poor were obliged to remain in wretchedness, squalor and neglect in poorhouses. Soon after the appointment of a new superintendent the managers, upon his recommendation, certified to an increase of capacity from 1,138, the capacity certified to by the former superintendent, to 1,400 — a gain of 262 additional beds — as appears by the following certificate of the board of managers:

STATE OF NEW YORK:

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, }
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. }

At a regular meeting of the board of managers of the Hudson River State Hospital, held at the hospital on the 28th day of October, 1893.

Present — President Parker, Managers Roosevelt, Lown, Chanler, Taylor, Shrady and Sherry.

On motion of Mr. Roosevelt, it was ordered that this board certify to the State Commission in Lunacy that the present capacity of the hospital is as follows, viz.: 750 for men and 650 for women.

An extract from the minutes.

ALLISON BUTTS,
Secretary.

In round numbers this means a saving to the State, according to the basis established by the State Care Act for additional buildings for the insane, of over \$144,000 — a direct and permanent result of the investigation of 1893.

While it is true that the superintendent or executive head may be held to great responsibility, the people of the State have the right to hold the managers primarily responsible for the economical and proper conduct of a hospital for the insane, subject to the statutory authority of the State Commission in Lunacy. Hence it is clearly apparent that the responsibility for the condition of affairs at the Hudson River State Hospital, as revealed by this investigation, rests solely upon the board of managers.

Incidentally, in connection with the manner in which this board has performed its duties, mention may be made of the fact that an examination of the records required by statute to be kept of the visits of the managers and of the notes of visitations, showed that the last entry on such record bore date of December 15, 1888.

Hudson River State Hospital.

In conclusion, this investigation, as well as the others which preceded it, shows that under the division of responsibility between the managers and superintendent, coupled with the laxity of attention to, and perfunctory performance of his duties by the former, the institution would have been better off without any board whatever, thus placing the responsibility directly upon the superintendent, who, in that event, would doubtless have been sharply called to account by the State authorities for any shortcomings on his part. As long as the present system of government obtains, good results are to be expected only so long as the hospital is in charge of a competent and industrious superintendent. It is unlikely, however, even should the present system of local managers continue, that under central supervision, which is responsible directly to the people of the State, and entirely independent of local influences, such a condition of affairs as this investigation disclosed could ever return.

It is proper and just to say that in the opinion of the Commission, the investigation revealed nothing which in the least reflected upon the personal rectitude or honesty of Superintendent Cleaveland.

CHAPTER 17.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

The Legislature, in the creation of the Rochester State Hospital, provided, among other things, that the annual report of the board of trustees should be presented to the Commission, instead of to the Legislature, as is the case with the other State hospitals. This being the last State hospital created in point of time, the innovation may be taken as presaging a policy requiring that the reports of all these institutions be placed where they can be conveniently reached, and where the information would be accessible to the public in one volume instead of being scattered through many, as at the present time.

The report is incorporated herein, and is as follows :

STATE OF NEW YORK — ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FREDERICK COOK,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.
JAMES VICK,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.
WILLIAM MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.
GEORGE RAINES,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.
LEONARD BURRITT,	-	-	-	-	-	Spencerport, N. Y.
LEVI J. DELAND,	-	-	-	-	-	Fairport, N. Y.
JANE E. ROCHESTER,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.
THOMAS A. O'HARE,	-	-	-	-	-	Rochester, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

FREDERICK COOK,	-	-	-	-	-	President.
E. H. HOWARD,	-	-	-	-	-	Secretary.
F. P. ALLEN,	-	-	-	-	-	Treasurer.

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

EUGENE H. HOWARD, M. D.,	-	-	Medical Superintendent.
EZRA B. POTTER, M. D.,	-	-	First Ass't Physician.
ROBERT M. ELLIOTT, M. D.,	-	-	Second Ass't Physician.
EVALINE P. BALLINTINE, M. D.,	-	-	Woman Physician.
WILLIS S. REMINGTON,	-	-	Steward.
MARY E. MAY,	-	-	Matron.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

To the State Commission in Lunacy :

The managers of the Rochester State Hospital respectfully submit their third annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1893, together with the reports of the treasurer and the medical superintendent.

By the report of the superintendent it will be seen that 133 patients have been admitted during the year, and that the daily average population has been 395. The number discharged during the year was 130, which included twenty-five recoveries and thirty-three deaths.

By the treasurer's report it will be seen that the amount of the expenditures for the year was \$110,798.26. Vouchers showing in detail these expenditures are filed in the office of the Comptroller. They have been audited by the executive committee and entered on the financial records of the hospital.

Frequent visits have been made to the hospital by the managers during the year, when the several departments have been carefully inspected, together with the improvements directed by the board.

The unsatisfactory condition of the building, noted in our first annual report, has been removed, to a considerable extent, and it has been demonstrated that the thorough renovation recommenced at that time can be carried out successfully and economically.

In accordance with plans and specifications prepared by J. Foster Warner, architect, in conformity with the recommendations of the State Commission in Lunacy and architect I. G. Perry, an administrative building and a new department for male patients have been constructed, within the amount appropriated

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

therefor. The crowding, which we so strongly deprecated in former reports, is thereby relieved and the comfort of the patients largely enhanced.

The officers have continued their zealous efforts during the year to maintain the training school and other hospital accessories in commendable working order. Their duties have been much more exacting on account of the close attention given by the superintendent to all the details of the construction of the new buildings. Their work has been necessarily hampered by alterations in the old buildings, and special credit is due them that the year's work has been accomplished with so little friction and without serious accident.

The female wards have been very much improved by embayments with open fire-places and verandas, which give extensive views across the eastern valley. The rooms opening from these wards need thorough renovating, and an appropriation of \$5,300 is asked for the continuation of repairs and improvements to remove the effects of hard usage and decay.

The female department should also be supplied with a modern system of heating and ventilation, which can be operated in conjunction with the apparatus provided for the same purposes in the new buildings. The old system of small pipes and radiators can not be used economically and does not furnish a comfortable temperature for the patients in cold weather. Careful estimates have been made of the cost of reheating this department by a competent engineer, and an appropriation of \$9,800 is earnestly urged for this purpose.

The attempt to manage a hospital for the insane without a farm owned by the institution, should no longer be continued by the State. The economical and sanitary benefits accruing therefrom are so manifest that we heartily concur in asking for an appropriation of \$65,000 to supply this important adjunct.

The needs of the hospital for the ensuing year have been very carefully estimated, and are recapitulated in the following table :

Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,300 00
Heating and ventilation.....	9,858 00
Adjoining farm lands.....	65,000 00

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Morgue and equipment.....	\$2,856 00
Workshops.....	2,983 00
Three summer houses.....	1,675 00
Total	<u>\$87,672 00</u>

Appropriations are asked for these items as necessary to the care and comfort of the patients as well as to the economical preservation of the property of the hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK COOK,
President.

JANE E. ROCHESTER.
GEORGE E. RAINES.
THOMAS A. O'HARE.
PERLEYETTE H. GRAHAM.
L. BURRITT.
WILLIAM MILLER.
LEVI J. DELAND.
JAMES VICK.

December 15, 1893.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

To the Board of Managers :

The treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of the receipts and expenditures of the Rochester State Hospital for the year ending September 30, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account	\$5,588 07
From the State Treasurer on account of the appropriation for erecting a boilerhouse and setting boilers, constructing fire-escapes and erecting outside closets, lavatories and bath-rooms (Chapter 356, Laws of 1892)	29,680 00

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

From the State Treasurer on account of the appropriation for erecting an administrative building and buildings for the accommodation of two hundred patients, including furniture for the same (Chapter 356, Laws of 1892)	\$115,314 43
From the State Treasurer for officers' salaries	11,100 00
From the State Treasurer for maintenance (Chapter 726, Laws of 1893).....	10,000 00
From county patients.....	74,805 44
From private patients	5,601 68
From State Board of Charities ..	1,711 83
From the steward, for farm produce, old material, etc., sold by him.....	1,298 53
	<hr/>
	\$255,099 98
	<hr/> <hr/>

EXPENDITURES.

For boilerhouse, fire-escapes and outside closets...	\$29,680 00
For administrative building and buildings for two hundred patients.....	90,861 66
For salaries.....	11,100 00
For wages.....	24,992 80
For provisions and stores	28,274 33
For ordinary repairs.....	3,132 35
For farm and grounds	3,045 60
For clothing.....	7,857 32
For furniture and bedding	9,361 17
For books and stationery	958 41
For fuel and light.....	7,303 72
For medical supplies	813 46
For miscellaneous expenses.....	13,959 10
	<hr/>
	\$231,339 92
	<hr/> <hr/>
Balance to new account, October 1, 1893	\$23,760 06
	<hr/> <hr/>

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC P. ALLEN,

Treasurer.

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers:

The Superintendent of the Rochester State Hospital, in compliance with the statute relating to its organization, makes the following report of its operations for the year ending Sept. 30, 1893, together with such recommendations as seem to be for the welfare of the institution:

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were four hundred and one patients in the hospital—one hundred and eighty-five men and two hundred and sixteen women. During the year one hundred and thirty-three patients were admitted. The average daily population of the hospital was three hundred and ninety-five. There have been thirty-three deaths. Of the one hundred and thirty patients discharged twenty-five had recovered. At the close of the fiscal year there remained in the hospital four hundred and four patients—two hundred and four men and two hundred women.

The total area of lawns, gardens and farming land owned by the hospital is only thirty-five acres. Eighty acres of an adjoining farm are rented. The value of the farm and garden products for the year was three thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars. Sufficient land should be purchased by the State to make it possible for the hospital to produce the grains and vegetables for its own consumption, thus ensuring variety and freshness in the supply for the table, and being true economy in view of the facilities of the hospital for grading, underdraining, fertilizing and cultivating land. Undoubtedly it is expedient that adjoining land be secured by the State during the coming year. For the accomplishment of this purpose I would recommend that an appropriation of sixty-five thousand dollars be asked for.

The increased happiness and the great improvement in the mental and physical condition of patients resulting from occupation in grading, draining and tilling the soil can not be noted too frequently.

The open air life of the female patients has been very satisfactorily increased, when the ground has been wet, by giving them frequent carry-all rides about the neighboring parks. This

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

is a safe, inexpensive and pleasant method of giving exercise to the feeble, suicidal and disturbed patients at such times.

The Rochester State Hospital has received during the last two years an increased number of recent cases. The number of cases of long standing, however, is sufficient to make the environment of the recent cases wholesome. It is a fact that, for the insane, the companions best adapted to promote their recovery are those whose mental state is quite unlike their own. The ideal ward is one in which the patient would come in contact with only sane persons of cheerful temperment, who were wise, firm and kind. Although such a ward is manifestly impracticable, we find an approximation in existing methods of care. Many patients, after long residence in a hospital, are so in harmony with the conditions of their daily lives, that their insanity is not apparent to superficial observers. They are averse to changes. They take up the routine of their lives calmly. A new patient coming among them feels the influence of this spirit of compliance and contentment. Mutual benefit is conferred by the presence of new cases and those of longer duration. The introduction of a new patient upon a ward is a source of healthy, human interest to those already there. The tendency to routine is thereby checked. Many insane patients are capable of receiving pleasure from knowing that their efforts are of use, that they are depended on for something. In no other place, could a patient whose insanity has extended over a number of years, be as useful as on the ward of a hospital. The trained attendant knows the degree of supervision such a patient needs, and knows to what extent the capability of assisting on the part of that patient can be utilized, to the benefit of the other patients as well as for the patient's pleasant sense of being a part of the dominating element in hospital life, in so far as his efforts go to turn discord to harmony, and confusion to order. A new patient coming into a well organized ward, in many instances modifies his own eccentricities unconsciously by reason of the influences about him. He becomes an organic part of the ward, subject to its healthful tendencies. Thus is accomplished the twofold object of the hospital for the

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

insane ; the improvement and recovery of the patients, and the maintenance of a home, safe and comfortable, for those who probably will never again live without the skilled care that is best furnished by such a hospital.

Through the liberality of the State Legislature the managers of the Rochester State Hospital have been enabled to build and furnish, at a per capita cost of five hundred fifty dollars, four large, well lighted, cheerful wards, with dormitory and lavatory accommodations. An administrative building, with comfortable apartments and convenient offices has also been constructed.

A large embayed extension has been built in connection with wards 4, 6 and 8 in the female department, which adds much to their attractiveness. Verandas that command a wide and beautiful view have also been added to these wards.

The laundry has been remodeled and supplied with improved machinery and sanitary appliances. A large, well lighted room, with north, east and south windows has been set apart for the use of the ironers, making this one of the most attractive industrial departments of the hospital. The farm buildings have been erected at a suitable distance from the hospital, and will soon be completed.

Among the things most needed by the hospital are shops for industrial departments and a morgue.

The proximity of a dead body is particularly distressing to the insane. Through the courtesy of the neighbors, we have avoided keeping the dead in the hospital before interment thus far. It is certainly undesirable to continue an object of charity in this respect. For building and equipping a morgue adequate to the several uses to which it will be devoted, \$2,856 are required.

Work shops are demanded by the needs of industries, like carpentering and painting, the materials for which are inflammable. For this purpose \$2,983 are needed.

The hospital grounds have but few shade trees. The lack of trees could be in a measure compensated by building three summer houses on desirable sites. The cost will not exceed \$1,675.

The female department is very imperfectly heated by a system of small steam pipes and radiators, put in, section by section,

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

from time to time during the last twenty years. This portion of the building should be heated by a modern system, which would also secure proper ventilation. Nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars is the estimated cost.

It is necessary to continue the work of repairs and improvements in the departments and rooms of the buildings where the effects of long use and decay are a constant menace to the comfort and safety of patients. For these purposes an appropriation of \$5,300 will be needed during the coming year.

From the training school twenty-two attendants were graduated, and have continued in the service of the hospital. Lectures by the physicians, clinical instruction in general nursing, classwork conducted by the matron (who is the preceptress, and is a trained nurse) and oral and written examinations have received faithful attention from both instructors and pupils. The training school is valued on account of the increased efficiency of the attendants, and the economy of effort on the part of the officers, in giving the employes true ideas in regard to their duties. The interest taken by the woman physician has contributed in a great measure to its success.

Entertainments for the patients have been frequently held. Their variety and excellence have been due to friends of the hospital, who, by means of their own musical or dramatic talents, or from other sources, have secured a series of widely differing entertainments. Members of the board of managers have made most successful efforts in that direction.

The interest in the affairs of the hospital manifested by the members of the board of managers has been of special benefit during the last year, while so many alterations and improvements have been in progress; in connection with which the advice of the State Commission in Lunacy and architect I. G. Perry has been particularly valuable.

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE H. HOWARD,

Medical Superintendent.

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

The steward makes the following report of the productions of the farm and garden :

Three hundred and seventeen bushels of early potatoes, at eighty cents.....	\$253 60
One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five bushels of late potatoes, at forty cents.....	750 00
Forty-two bushels of beet greens, at twenty cents,	8 40
Eight hundred and thirty-five bunches of early onions, at five cents	41 75
Seventy-five bushels of late onions, at eighty cents,	60 00
Eighty dozen early squash, at twenty cents.....	16 00
One and one-half tons late squash, at twenty-five dollars.....	37 50
Twenty-eight bushels of rhubarb, at ten cents....	2 80
Forty-seven bushels of green peas, at seventy-five cents	35 25
Five hundred and forty quarts of strawberries, at nine cents.....	48 60
Ninety-two bushels of string beans, at one dollar..	92 00
Three hundred and eighty-four head of early cabbage, at six cents..	23 04
Eight thousand head of late cabbage, at two cents...	160 00
Four hundred and fifty-eight dozen of early cucumbers, at eight cents.....	36 64
One hundred and twenty-four dozen of pickle cucumbers, at six cents.....	7 44
Eight hundred dozen early corn, at ten cents.....	80 00
Ninety-three dozen of late corn, at five cents.....	4 65
Two thousand three hundred and sixty bunches of lettuce, at two cents	47 20
Eight hundred and seventy-five bunches of radishes, at four cents	35 00
Sixty-two pounds of cherries, at four cents.....	2 48
Four hundred pumpkins, at five cents.....	20 00
Two hundred and thirty-six bushels of tomatoes, at fifty-five cents.....	129 80

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Forty-three bushels of tomatoes (green), at twenty cents.....	\$8 60
Two hundred bushels of parsnips, at thirty-five cents	70 00
Two hundred bushels of carrots, at twenty-five cents.....	50 00
Eight thousand head of celery, at three cents.....	240 00
One hundred and eighty bushels of rutabagas, at twenty cents.....	36 00
Two and one-half bushels of red peppers, at two dollars	5 00
Twenty-one bushels of vegetable oysters, at seventy-five cents.....	15 75
Four hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, at forty-cents.....	170 00
One hundred eighty-nine and thirty-seven sixtieths bushels of rye, at fifty-two cents.....	98 60
One hundred eighty-one and eighteen sixtieths bushels of wheat, at sixty-eight cents.....	123 28
Fourteen tons of straw, at eight dollars.....	112 00
Thirty tons of hay, at fifteen dollars	450 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,271 38

Value of stock on hand September 30, 1893:

Ten horses, at one hundred and twenty-five dollars	1,250 00
Nine brood sows, at eleven dollars.....	99 00
Nineteen young pigs, at two dollars.....	38 00
Two male hogs, at fifteen dollars.	30 00
Seventeen shoats, at twelve dollars.....	204 00
Eighteen fat hogs, at twenty-one dollars	378 00
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Total	\$5,270 38

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. REMINGTON,
Steward.

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE MATRON.

The matron reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the female department :

Aprons	1,932
Aprons, laundry.	35
Aprons, kitchen.	112
Aprons, bakery	42
Aprons with waist.	28
Aprons, for shoemaker.	3
Attendants' aprons.	353
Attendants' caps.	632
Attendants' pillow cases.	156
Bandages, yards of material.	529
Burial robes	38
Bean bags.	14
Bureau covers	75
Bread cloths	3
Bed tidies.	5
Bath suits	4
Chemises.	199
Combination suits for women.	33
Clothes bags.	50
Cases for couch pillows.	10
Curtains	75
Caps for day.	26
Cushions.	1
Coffee bags	12
Caps for bakery.	36
Covers for hot water bags.	2
Dresses	867
Dresses, strong.	6
Doilies	296
Drawers, pairs of.	177
Holder	442
Lambrequins.	6
Meat cloths.	4

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

Night caps	25
Night dresses	70
Night shirts	14
Pillow slips	1,245
Pillow ticks	90
Protection sheets	6
Ruffles	42
Rubber aprons	9
Skirts, canton flannel	117
Skirts, strong	4
Skirts, colored	561
Shirts	156
Sheets	681
Scarf ties	1,191
Steam cloths	8
Suspenders, pairs of	49
Stupe wringers	6
Spreads for barber	4
Table napkins	215
Towels, roller	433
Towels, bath	902
Towels, dish	747
Tablecloths	150
Toothbrush holders	16
Underwaists	263
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Total	13,267
Articles mended	29,432
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Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. MAY,

Matron.

Rochester State Hospital — Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR.

The supervisor reports the following list of articles made and repaired in the male department :

Coats	95
Cupboards.....	4
Cradle	1
Door frames.....	2
Ironing boards.....	6
Knife boxes	12
Lime box.....	1
Molding boards	5
Racks for steam-box.....	12
Sawbucks	3
Saw-horses	6
Screen doors.....	3
Starch board	1
Steam box.....	1
Step-ladders	3
Stretcher	1
Surveyor's stakes.....	200
Tables	4
Towel racks	8
Trays	24
Transom windows.....	8
Trousers	117
Vests	68
Window screens	26
Window frames.....	4
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Total	615
Articles repaired	7,360

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID BALLAGH,

Supervisor.

CHAPTER 18.

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL.

This institution, formerly known as the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, was originally located at Auburn and so closely adjacent to the State prison, that many thought it was a part of the prison, although, in fact, it was entirely separated therefrom, both in organization and in management.

The fact that its inmates were largely drawn from the populous counties of New York and Kings, which are obviously the most important crime centers of the State, made it desirable that its location should be nearer to those counties, while the increasing demands upon the limited accommodations at Auburn and the lack of sufficient land for farming and other purposes, rendered it necessary that a new and larger establishment should be provided—hence its erection at Matteawan.

The buildings of the new hospital were substantially completed and were opened for the reception of patients in May, 1892. With the new buildings and enlarged facilities, planned with reference to a separation of those patients held on criminal orders from the convict insane, and in view of the further fact that a majority of the inmates are of the former class, or so-called "court cases," it was deemed desirable to change its title and place it in name as well as in fact, upon a State hospital basis, and thus give to it the same standing, in the public mind, as to care and treatment of its inmates, as the other public hospitals for the insane. When the new hospital was completed it was found to be necessary to revise and consolidate the statutes relating to this institution; and for public information the new statute changing the name and consolidating the laws relating thereto is here inserted.

In the revision of the statutes governing this institution, it will be observed that one important principle was adopted, namely, empowering the superintendent to appoint and discharge all subordinate officers. This is a principle for which the Commission has contended since its organization, and it believes it should be adopted in all hospitals for the insane.

Matteawan State Hospital.

CHAP. 81.

AN ACT to establish the Matteawan State Hospital.

APPROVED by the Governor March 1, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Establishment and purposes of the Matteawan State Hospital. The grounds, buildings and property located at Matteawan, in the county of Dutchess, and since the twenty-fifth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, used for the purposes of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, which, prior to that date, was established at Auburn, is hereby declared to be the Matteawan State Hospital, to be used for the purpose of holding in custody and caring for such insane persons as may be committed to the said institution by courts of criminal jurisdiction, and for such convicted persons who may be declared insane while undergoing sentence at any of the various penal institutions of the state.

§ 2. **Medical superintendent.** The superintendent of state prisons shall, as often as there is a vacancy, appoint a medical superintendent for the Matteawan State Hospital, who shall be a well-educated physician of at least five years actual experience in a hospital for the care and treatment of the insane. The superintendent of state prisons, subject to the approval of the state commission in lunacy, shall make by-laws and regulations for the government of the hospital and the management of its affairs.

§ 3. **Medical superintendent as treasurer of the hospital.** The medical superintendent shall be the treasurer of the hospital, and before entering upon his duties, shall file with the comptroller of the state his undertaking to the people with sureties to be approved by the superintendent of state prisons, to the effect that he will faithfully perform his trust as such treasurer. He shall have the custody of the moneys, securities and obligations belonging to the hospital, and shall open with some bank to be selected with the approval of the comptroller, an account in his name as such medical superintendent and immediately deposit in such bank all moneys received by him as such medical superintendent and treasurer, and shall draw therefrom only for the use of the hospital and in the manner provided by the by-laws and upon the order of the steward, specifying the object of each payment. He shall keep a full and accurate account of the receipts and payments, as directed by the by-laws and of such other matters as the

Matteawan State Hospital.

superintendent of state prisons and the state commission in lunacy may prescribe, and balance all his accounts, annually, on the thirtieth day of September, and within ten days thereafter, deliver to the superintendent of state prisons, a statement thereof and an abstract of such receipts and payments for the past year. His books and vouchers shall at all times be open to the inspection of the superintendent of state prisons and the state commission in lunacy, and they may at any time require of him a statement of his accounts and of the funds and property in his custody.

§ 4. **Salaries of resident officers.** The superintendent of state prisons shall, from time to time, determine the annual salaries and allowances of the resident officers, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed twelve thousand dollars; and the same shall be paid quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July and October, by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the medical superintendent, on his presenting a bill of particulars thereof signed by the steward and properly certified by such medical superintendent.

§ 5. **Powers and duties of medical superintendent and assistants.** The medical superintendent shall appoint such number of assistant physicians, not to exceed one for each two hundred inmates or fraction thereof, as the necessities of the institution may require, a steward and matron, all of whom and the medical superintendent shall reside in the hospital and shall be known as the resident officers thereof. Before entering upon their duties as such, they shall severally take and file with the clerk of the county in which the hospital is situated, the constitutional oath of office. The medical superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the hospital, and shall have the general superintendence of buildings and grounds, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to such rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the superintendent of state prisons, with power to assign them their respective duties; also to appoint such and so many attendants and other subordinate employes as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the hospital, and to prescribe their several duties and places, and fix, with the approval of the superintendent of state prisons, their compensation, and to discharge any of them at his sole discretion; but in every case of discharge so occurring, he shall forthwith enter the same, with the reasons therefor, under an appropriate

Matteawan State Hospital.

heading, in one of the record books of the hospital. He shall also, from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expense; and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain sanitary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the hospital. He shall further cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings and of the entire business and operations of the institution to be kept regularly, from day to day, in books provided for that purpose, in the manner and to the extent prescribed in the by-laws; and he shall see that all accounts and records are fully made up to the last day in September in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the superintendent of state prisons within forty days thereafter. The first assistant physician shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities of the superintendent in his sickness or absence. The steward may personally purchase any supplies for the use of such hospital, but only in the name of the medical superintendent, and in each instance by his direction, and not otherwise.

§ 6. **Monthly estimates.** The medical superintendent shall cause an estimate to be made monthly, in accordance with forms to be approved by the state comptroller, of all moneys necessary for the support and maintenance of the hospital which may be required to supplement the deficiencies in the earnings thereof. Such estimate shall be submitted to and examined by the superintendent of state prisons, who, if he is satisfied that it is correct, and that the articles named therein are actually needed for the support and maintenance of the hospital, shall certify to the same, and on production of such estimate so certified to the comptroller, he shall draw his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount thereof, and the state treasurer shall pay such amount to the medical superintendent of the hospital out of any money in the treasury appropriated for the support of such hospital.

§ 7. **Power of removal.** The superintendent of state prisons shall have the power of removal of the medical superintendent for cause, and such officer shall not be reappointed to the office of medical superintendent or to any other subordinate position in said hospital.

§ 8. **Transfer of insane convicts to the Matteawan State Hospital.** Whenever the physician of either of the state prisons, county penitentiaries or of the State Reformatory or other penal insti-

Matteawan State Hospital.

tution, shall certify to the warden or other officer in charge, that any convict or inmate confined therein is, in his opinion, insane, such warden or other officer in charge shall cause such inmate to be transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital and delivered to the medical superintendent thereof, who is hereby required to receive him into such hospital, and to retain him there until legally discharged; and such warden or other officer in charge, before transferring such insane inmate, shall see that he is in a state of perfect bodily cleanliness, and is provided with a new suit of clothing similar to that furnished to convicts on their discharge from prison.

§ 9. **Disposal of insane convicts after expiration of term of imprisonment.** Whenever any convict in the Matteawan State Hospital, under and by virtue of this act, shall continue to be insane at the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, he may be retained therein until he has recovered or is otherwise legally discharged. The medical superintendent of such hospital, with the approval of the state commission in lunacy, may discharge and deliver any patient whose sentence has expired, and who is still insane, to his relatives or friends who will undertake, with good and approved sureties for his peaceable behavior, safe custody and comfortable maintenance without further public charge, and the undertaking of such sureties shall be approved by the judge of the county in which such patient resides; and such patient may, in the discretion of the medical superintendent, be provided with the whole or a portion of such allowances as are hereinafter granted to recovered convicts. Whenever any convict, who, by reason of his insanity shall have been retained beyond the date of the expiration of his sentence shall recover, he may be discharged by the medical superintendent, and such convict shall be entitled to ten dollars in money, suitable clothing and a railroad ticket to the county of his conviction or to such other place as he may designate at no greater distance. Any convict in the Matteawan State Hospital, whose term of imprisonment has expired by commutation or otherwise, and who is not recovered, may, upon an order of the commission in lunacy, be transferred to any institution for the insane.

§ 10. **Convicts on recovery to be transferred to prison.** Whenever any convict, who shall have been confined in such hospital as an insane person, shall have become restored to his right mind before the expiration of his sentence, and the medical superintendent thereof shall so certify in writing to the agent and warden or other officer in

Matteawan State Hospital.

charge of the institution from which such convict was received or to which the superintendent of state prisons may direct that he be transferred, such agent and warden or other officer in charge shall forthwith cause such convict to be transferred to the institution whence he came, or, if received from one of the state prisons, to such state prison as the superintendent of state prisons may direct; and the agent and warden or other officer in charge of such institution shall receive such convict into such institution, and shall, in all respects, treat him as when originally sentenced to imprisonment.

§ 11. **Certificate of conviction to be delivered to medical superintendent and copy filed.** Whenever any convict shall be transferred to the Matteawan State Hospital, the agent and warden or other officer in charge of the prison, penitentiary, reformatory, or other penal institution from which such convict is transferred, shall cause a correct copy of the original certificate of conviction of such convict to be filed in the office of the warden or officer in charge, and shall deliver the original certificate to the medical superintendent of such hospital; and whenever any such convict shall be transferred to any penal institution from such hospital, as hereinbefore provided, the medical superintendent shall deliver to the agent and warden, or other officer in charge of such institution, such original certificate, which shall be filed in the clerk's office of the same.

§ 12. **Transfer from state hospitals to Matteawan State Hospital.** The commission in lunacy may, by order in writing, transfer any insane inmate of a state hospital, committed thereto upon the order of a court of criminal jurisdiction, to the Matteawan State Hospital, and the county in which the criminal charge arose or conviction or acquittal was had, shall defray all the expenses of such person while at the Matteawan State Hospital and the expenses of returning him to such county.

§ 13. **Authority to recover for the support of patients.** The medical superintendent of the hospital is hereby authorized to recover for the support of any patient therein, chargeable under the law to either counties or penitentiaries, in an action to be brought, in said medical superintendent's name as treasurer of said hospital, against the county or penitentiary, for the maintenance of said patient, and judgment therein shall be rendered for such sum as shall be found due, together with interest from the time the demand is made. Such action shall not abate by reason of the death or removal of such medical superintendent but may be continued in the name of his successor.

Matteawan State Hospital.

§ 14. **Tenure of office.** Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the tenure of office of any of the present officers of the hospital.

§ 15. **Repeal of act establishing the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn.** Chapter two hundred and eighty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eight-four is hereby repealed.

§ 16. **When act to take effect.** This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 19.

REVIEW OF STATE HOSPITALS.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The number of inmates October 1, 1892, was 837, and adding to those the 379 admissions we find that the total number treated during the year was 1,216, or ninety-three more than the preceding year. The average daily population was 923.

The discharges, including eighty-five recoveries and ninety-four deaths, were 245. The number remaining September 30, 1893, was 474 men and 497 women, a total of 971.

The receipts of the institution for the support of the patients for the current fiscal year:

From the counties.....	\$159,926 82
From private patients.....	20,760 25
From articles sold	4,084 37
From other sources	2,317 92

Several important repairs, betterments and additions have been made during the year out of special funds provided by Chapter 726 of the Laws of 1893, as well as out of surplus moneys which the hospital had to its credit at the close of the fiscal year, these latter repairs and additions to the hospital having been undertaken with the approval of the State Commission in Lunacy.

Two building lots situated on Harper street, Utica, in such manner as to interfere seriously with access to, and the privacy of, the infirm-

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.

ary group, have been purchased, properly graded and made an integral portion of the grounds.

A second story has been added to the vegetable room, thus providing extra accommodation for shops and workrooms.

New stone walks have been laid in various parts of the premises.

The electrical dynamos, two in number, have been changed from shunt wound to compound wound machines.

A covered approach has been provided to the assembly hall from the male department.

A new oven has been built for the bakery and the old oven reconstructed.

The roads about the institution have been macadamized and otherwise improved.

Outside and inside painting have been done to the extent of the appropriation, although much more needs to be done.

Additional fire protection has been provided by the purchase of hose, extinguishers, etc.

Fire-proof ceilings for ward 1 of the male department and wards 7, 8 and 9 of the female department, as well as the large dormitories, have been provided.

A suitable addition has been made to the piggery.

A domestic telephone exchange with seventeen stations has been installed.

A cold storage warehouse has been provided in connection with the ice and slaughter houses, and the ice-house has been put in good order.

The foregoing improvements were provided by the special appropriations above referred to.

In addition, contracts for the following work have been awarded:

For the erection of a two-story warehouse in which all supplies shall be stored and from which all requisitions shall be issued; for a new bakery adjoining said warehouse, the second story of which is designed for an attendants' club-room; for a hose-house with tower for drying hose; for the reconstruction and extension of the brick barn in such manner as to provide accommodation for seventy head of cows in its basement; for an addition to the new boiler-house and installation therein of two new boilers; for a congregate bath-house, designed according to the most modern and approved plans, in which it is intended all patients shall be bathed according to the rain or spray system; for a new greenhouse and repairs to the old one; for an addition to the laundry, providing more commodious quarters for soap making.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

The present hydrant system has been connected with a six-inch city water main.

Arrangements have been made to lay 2,050 feet of four-inch main, thus connecting the piggery with the general system. Incidentally a supply of water is thus furnished to the slaughter-house and gardener's greenhouse.

All the stand-pipes in the fire-proof stairways have been connected with the hydrant system, with valves outside the building.

The wall in the kitchen of the infirmary has been strengthened, a twelve-inch wall having been substituted for one of eight inches.

The lighting of the infirmary has been completed by the installation of electroliers and other fixtures. Considerable wiring has been done throughout the house, made necessary by the placing of steel ceilings in several wards and the rearrangement of the shops.

Steel ceilings have been provided in wards 10, 11 and 12 of the female department, as well as for the superintendent's office and managers' room.

New book shelving has been provided in the medical office, also a card catalogue cabinet and a Tucker letter and document file. The steward's office has also been provided with a similar file.

Additional book shelves have been provided in the assistant physician's office, and the superintendent's office has been floored wainscoted, trimmed, and generally remodeled in hard wood.

The steamer "Russell Hazzard," to which reference has been made in a previous report, has been put in commission for the use of the patients.

A veranda has been constructed in the quadrangle on the roof of the steward's and matron's offices, for the superintendent's apartments.

Extensive repairs have been made to the hydraulic elevator in the women's kitchen, and new coffee and tea urns have been provided in the men's and women's kitchens.

Arrangements are being made to discontinue the use of the small boilers in the infirmary by connecting the latter with the central steam plant. In this way we shall heat from 7,000 to 8,000 square feet of surface more than last year from our central plant. It is expected that greater economy in fuel will be effected by this means. When the two new boilers shall have been built the hospital plant will consist of nine boilers. The boilers in process of construction are to be six feet by seventeen feet, horizontal tubular boilers of 150 horse-power each.

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.

Additions have been made to the printing office and bookbindery, the latter now having quarters of its own. Considerable printing and binding have been done for the other State hospitals. A stamping and embossing machine was bought for the bookbindery.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

The percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 22.43.

Give the percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

The percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 9.2.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

The percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 6.99.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number discharged ; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

The percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 34.69 ; thirteen patients were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893, of those discharged recovered the previous year.

Give the percentage of deaths on number admitted.

The percentage of deaths on number admitted was 24.8.

Give the percentage of deaths on daily average population.

The percentage of deaths on daily average population was 10.18.

Give the percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

The percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 7.73.

Give the percentage of deaths on number discharged.

The percentage of deaths on number discharged was 38.36.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were six inebriates discharged during the year; all were discharged as not insane.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.

G. Alder Blumer, Superintendent.—Date of employment, December 14, 1886. Compensation, \$4,000. Previous experience: As assistant physician, six and one-half years (acting superintendent, one year); before his engagement as assistant physician at the State Lunatic Asylum in June, 1880, he was house physician at the German Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

William Mabon, first assistant physician.—Date of employment, February 8, 1892. Compensation, \$2,000. Previous experience: As second assistant, two years; as third assistant, two years three months; as fourth assistant, seven months; as assistant at Morris Plains, N. J., asylum, one and one-half years; and in general practice, three and one-half years; also one year as house physician and surgeon at the Jersey City Charity Hospital.

Richard R. Daly, second assistant physician.—Date of employment, March 4, 1892. Compensation, \$1,600. Previous experience: As third assistant, one month; as fourth assistant, two years; at Bloomingdale Asylum, one month; lunatic asylum, Blackwell's Island, one year and seven months.

Harold L. Palmer, third assistant physician.—Date of employment, March 4, 1892. Compensation, \$1,400. Previous experience: One month as fourth assistant; two years as house physician at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.

Whitmore Steele, fourth assistant physician.—Date of employment July 1, 1892. Compensation, \$1,300. Previous experience: Two years at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, as house physician.

Clara Smith, woman assistant physician.—Date of employment, May 15, 1891. Compensation, \$1,200. Previous experience: New York Infirmary for Women and Children, interne, one year; private practice, two years in city of Syracuse, N. Y.

John R. Jones, steward.—Date of employment, January 11, 1887. Compensation, \$1,400. Previous experience: As acting steward, seven months; as clothing clerk and store-keeper, fourteen years; as supervisor, nine years; as charge attendant, about three months.

Emma Barker, matron.—Date of employment, October 1, 1867. Compensation, \$500. Previous experience: As assistant matron, seven months; as charge attendant and night watch, one year, ten months; as dining-room attendant, about two months.

The salary of the treasurer is \$1,500 per annum.

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYES.

1. Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The whole number of employés other than resident officers, is 212, as per following schedule, stating compensation, etc.:

Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Compensation per month.
1	Bookkeeper	\$108 33
1	Assistant bookkeeper.....	40 00
1	Chaplain	66 66
1	Stenographer.....	83 33
1	Stenographer, assistant.....	30 00
1	Storekeeper	55 00
1	Storekeeper, assistant.....	30 00
1	Apothecary	50 00
1	Supervisor	50 00
10	Attendants	22 00
15	Attendants	20 00
8	Attendants	24 00
7	Attendants	26 00
6	Attendants	28 00
1	Attendant	30 00
2	Night watchmen.....	40 00
1	Night watchman.....	45 00
.....	1	Office attendant.....	17 00
.....	1	Matron, assistant.....	30 00
.....	1	Supervisor	35 00
.....	1	Supervisor, assistant.....	25 00
.....	12	Nurses.....	12 00
.....	11	Nurses.....	13 00
.....	16	Nurses.....	14 00
1	Coachman.....	50 00
1	Engineer.....	100 00
1	Engineer, assistant	38 00
1	Electrician	50 00
1	Electrician, assistant	45 00
1	Night fireman	50 00
3	Firemen	40 00
2	Plumbers	50 00
1	Tinsmith.....	per day, 2 00
1	Painter	per day, 2 50
1	Painter	42 00
1	Carpenter.....	per day, 1 75
1	Printer	60 00
1	Bookbinder	52 00

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYES — (*Continued*).

Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Compensation per month.
1	.....	Upholsterer	\$50 00
1	.....	Upholsterer, assistant	36 00
1	.....	Shoemaker	40 00
1	.....	Soapmaker	40 00
.....	1	Waitress	14 00
.....	2	Chambermaids	16 00
.....	1	Chambermaid	13 00
.....	1	Chambermaid	12 00
1	.....	Photographer and usher	30 00
1	.....	Barber	45 00
1	.....	Chief cook	40 00
3	.....	Cooks	30 00
.....	1	Cook	18 00
.....	1	Cook's helper	15 00
.....	3	Cook's helpers	14 00
.....	2	Cook's helpers	13 00
.....	3	Cook's helpers	12 00
1	.....	Baker	50 00
1	.....	Baker	40 00
1	.....	Baker, assistant	30 00
1	.....	Butcher	48 00
1	.....	Farmer	55 00
1	.....	Swineherd	40 00
1	.....	Herdsmen	50 00
2	.....	Teamsters	45 00
1	.....	Gardener	45 00
1	.....	Florist	50 00
1	.....	Laborer	35 00
3	.....	Laborers	40 00
2	.....	Laborers	24 00
.....	4	Nurses	15 00
.....	9	Nurses	16 00
.....	2	Nurses	17 00
.....	4	Nurses	18 00
.....	2	Nurses	19 00
.....	6	Nurses	20 00
.....	1	Night nurse	18 00
.....	1	Night nurse	20 00
.....	1	Nurse	25 00
.....	1	Dressmaker	20 00
.....	2	Seamstresses	16 00
.....	1	Cutter	18 00
.....	1	Tailoress	18 00
.....	1	Mender	14 00
.....	1	Mender	per day, 75

Utica State Hospital — Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES — (*Concluded*).

Male.	Female.	OCCUPATION.	Compensation per month.
.....	1	Tailoress.....	per day, \$1 25
1	.....	Tailor.....	48 00
1	.....	Laundryman.....	60 00
1	.....	Laundryman.....	45 00
1	.....	Laundryman.....	40 00
.....	2	Laundresses.....	per day, 1 00
.....	1	Starcher.....	per day, 1 00
.....	1	Charge laundress.....	18 00
.....	3	Laundresses.....	21 00
.....	1	Officers' laundress.....	per day, 1 00
.....	1	Laundress.....	per day, 1 00
.....	1	Waitress.....	18 00

2. Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 4.35.

3. Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Day, 1 to 9; night, 1 to .75.

4. Give separately the rate of wages* paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$20; women, \$12.

5. Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

\$20.

6. State the rules, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The compensation of attendants is determined in part by the length of service and in part by the character of the service rendered.

7. Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

At the end of six months male attendants are entitled to \$2 extra per month and at the end of a year to \$2 more, making the maximum rate of wages for the ordinary attendant not in charge of a ward \$24 per month. Similarly, nurses are entitled to an increase of \$1 at the end of each of these periods, making the maximum \$14 per month for nurses not in charge of wards. There is no other definite rule.

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fresh fruits, bushels	773 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.25	\$1.049	\$968 93
Fruits, dried, pounds	2,335	.071	.179	165 83
Vegetables, fresh, pounds.	377,164	.0103	4.22	3,902 99
Vegetables, canned, cans..	466	.14	.071	65 56
Vegetables, dried, pounds.	2,652	.031	.089	82 21
Meats, fresh, pounds	178,854	.0747	14.478	13,363 76
Meats, salt, pounds	65,302	.074	5.23	4,833 73
Meats, smoked, pounds . . .	12,906	.1087	1.52	1,403 36
Poultry, pounds	2,363	.15	.38	354 85
Fish, fresh, pounds	23,283	.059	1.49	1,380 68
Fish, salt, pounds	6,331	.076	.522	482 59
Fish, dried, pounds	7,422	.061	.49	452 74
Flour, wheat, barrels	1,299	3.685	5.18	4,786 81
Flour, graham, barrels . . .	40	3.39	.146	135 60
Flour, rye, barrels	10	3.73	.04	37 30
Flour, B. wheat, pounds . .	1,206	.025	.032	30 15
Corn meal, barrels	26	3.25	.09	84 50
Oat meal, barrels	138	5.29	.79	730 02
Rice, pounds	4,334	.036	.169	156 02
Tapioca, pounds	245	.033	.0087	8 08
Farina, pounds	43	.045	.002	1 93
Crackers, pounds	2,532	.054	.148	136 72
Butter, pounds	44,697	.2355	11.40	10,526 14
Cheese pounds	4,248	.102	.469	433 29
Coffee, pounds	8,300	.17	1.52	1,411 00
Milk, gallons	68,229	.16	11.82	10,916 64
Eggs, dozen	10,992	.182	2.16	2,000 54
Tea, pounds	5,655	.217	1.33	1,227 13
Sugar, pounds	49,334	.0505	2.699	2,491 36
Molasses, gallons	700	.35	.26	245 00
Syrup, gallons	714	.27	.208	192 78
Vinegar, gallons	1,197	.107	.138	128 07
Salt, barrels	50	1.40	.075	70 00
Pepper, black, pounds	202	.085	.018	17 17
Spices, pounds	1,164	.0752	.095	87 60
Liquors, distilled, gallons.	420	2.098	.955	881 50
Liquors, vinous, gallons . .	71	1.92	.147	136 50
Liquors, malt, barrels	6	6.00	.039	36 00
				\$54,365 08

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with estimated value of same, are included.

Utica State Hospital—Special Report.

GENERAL.

(1) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, is \$14,932.29. The per capita cost, \$16.18. The average purchase price per ton of hard coal is \$2.97; of soft coal, \$3.12. The number of tons of hard coal consumed during the year was 4,403.241; of soft coal, 586.15.

(2) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$4,107.13; per capita cost, \$4.449.

(3) Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost, \$8,685.23; per capita cost, \$9.41.

(4) Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Total cost, \$3,237.08; per capita cost, \$3.507.

(5) Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

Total cost, \$5,756.72; per capita cost, \$6.236.

(6) Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost, \$14,900; per capita cost, \$16.14.

(7) Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds, other than officers' salaries.

Total cost, \$65,396.04; per capita cost, \$70.85.

(8) Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost, \$25,646.38; per capita cost, \$27.785.

(9) Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost, \$2,959.84; per capital cost, \$3.206.

(10) Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

Total cost, \$12.76; per capita cost, .0138.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

(11) Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost, \$103,326.29; per capita cost, \$111.946.

(12) Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

Total cost, \$220,373.22; per capita cost, \$238.757.

(13) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost, \$24,164.82; purchase of land from the appropriations of 1893, \$1,911.55.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

The managers propose to apply to the Legislature once more for an appropriation of \$60,000 for 300 acres of additional farm land. This matter has been referred to at length in previous reports. I am not aware that any other special appropriation will be requested.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The general operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, have been of an active and extensive nature. The following are the main structural improvements for the year, and with the exception of the completion of Hadley Hall, the dispensary and the tool house, they have all been completed within the last five months of the year.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

Hadley Hall.—The completion of the building has at last been accomplished, an appropriate main floor and stage floor have been made, the heating apparatus has been installed, ceilings have been painted and decorated, gas pipes and electric wires have been introduced, seats for the body of the house and the gallery have been furnished, appropriate stage scenery has been purchased, dressing rooms have been constructed back of the stage, and the building is now ready for use.

Steel ceilings.—The general dilapidation of ceilings in this hospital called for almost extensive operation, which has been successfully performed. Fourteen modern steel ceilings of pleasing pattern have been put up in the wards, sitting rooms, dining rooms and reception room, and they have been painted and decorated in a becoming manner.

Dispensary.—A dispensary having sufficient space for the classification of drugs has been a most useful addition.

Reception room.—A reception room for the admission of patients has been appropriately fitted up and serves a most useful purpose.

Tool house.—A needed improvement has been the building of a tool house for holding farm implements and other tools.

Boat pier.—The purchase of a new steam yacht called for a safe place in which to shelter it, and a boat pier was built of sufficient dimensions and weight to serve as a breakwater, behind which the yacht was safely anchored.

Central tower.—The sills of the central tower of the main building had decayed and were unsafe, and had to be renewed.

Porticos.—The porticos of the detached buildings had most of them fallen in decay, and they have all been largely or completely rebuilt.

Broad gauge railroad.—The purchase of a broad gauge railroad locomotive and the laying of track for it are among the operations for the year.

Telephone and telegraph.—The broad gauge railroad is now complete to Willard Station on the new road, and in order to put us in communication with this new railway branch a separate telephone and telegraph wire with independent apparatus have been set up between Willard State Hospital and Willard Station.

Suction pipe.—A pure supply of water has been provided by carrying a cast-iron pipe 400 feet into Seneca lake. This cast-iron pipe was also connected with about 900 feet of steel spiral pipe, which has, however, thus far continued to prove a failure, but it is hoped that still further efforts will make it a success.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

New boilers.—Two new boilers for the heating of D. B. 1 have been purchased and installed.

Fire escapes.—Three new fire escapes of a practical pattern have been purchased for the wings of the main building.

Cooling fans.—During the heat of summer large fans were geared up to relieve the patients and employés who were working in the laundry and in the sewing-room.

General minor repairs.—A large amount of general minor repairs were found very necessary and have been promptly accomplished during the last two months of the year. The main dining-room, central building, was completely renovated and painted. The morgue, the carpenter shop, the gas-house and the main barn were painted. Several of the wards of the south wing of the main building were painted and decorated, and a supply of appropriate furniture for them was also provided. The officers' and employés' quarters at the branch were also repainted and papered, and two of the wards were retouched, and an additional spray bath was placed in one of them.

A vast amount of painting, plastering, plumbing and carpenter work was accomplished during the year.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted 10.7+.

Give percentage of recoveries on average daily population.

Percentage of recoveries on average daily population 1.9+.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated 1.6+.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged.

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged 12.5+.

Of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

Of those discharged recovered the previous year, two were returned prior to October 1, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted 43+.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

Percentage of deaths on average daily population 7.7+.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated 6.6+.

Willard State Hospital—Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged 50+.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these were classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No inebriates discharged during the year. Such cases are always classified as "not insane."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

Theodore H. Kellogg, superintendent.— May 2, 1893. Compensation \$4,000 per year. Experience: Seven years first assistant physician New York City Lunatic Asylum; two years medical superintendent New York City Asylum for the Insane; three and one-half years first assistant physician Hudson River State Hospital; two years physician in charge of Sanford Hall; four years medical study in Europe.

Alexander Nellis, Jr., first assistant physician.— First term of service from October, 1873, to May, 1880. Second and present term of service began April 1, 1883. Compensation \$1,800 per year. Nine months' previous experience in Albany city almshouse and asylum as assistant city physician.

Horace G. Hopkins, assistant physician.— July 1, 1874. Compensation \$1,500 per year. Two years' general practice.

Henry P. Frost, assistant physician.— August 1, 1891. Compensation, \$1,300 per year. One year in general practice and sixteen months as assistant physician in New York City Asylum for the Insane (males), Ward's Island, N. Y.

Samuel F. Mellen, assistant physician.— March 16, 1891. Compensation, \$900 per year. Three years in general practice and nine months in Dr. Parsons' private hospital at Sing Sing, N. Y.

Thomas J. Currie, assistant physician.— December 1, 1891. Compensation, \$900 per year. Two years Harlem Reception Hospital (Bellevue branch) and one year and a half in general practice.

Frederick A. Lewis, assistant physician.— July 11, 1893. Compensation \$900 per year. One year in general practice. One year as resident physician in Monroe County Hospital.

Willard State Hospital—Special Report.

George O'Hanlon, assistant physician.—October 14, 1893. Compensation, \$900. One year clinical assistant at Willard State Hospital. One year clinical assistant, Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Ten months assistant physician Kings County Insane Asylum, Flatbush, N. Y. Four months assistant physician St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Emma Putnam, assistant physician.—April 1, 1889. Compensation, \$1,200 per year. Interne at Woman's Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn., September, 1883, to October, 1894. In general practise for three years.

Morris J. Gilbert, steward.—March 17, 1873. Compensation, \$1,800 per year.

Juliet W. Wyman, matron.—January 7, 1885. Compensation, \$600 per year.

James B. Thomas, Ovid, N. Y., treasurer.—1869. Compensation, \$1,000 per year. Banker.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Attendants, per month	\$12 00	25	.....	25
Attendants, per month	13 00	6	.....	6
Attendants, per month	14 00	21	.....	21
Attendants, per month	15 00	17	.....	17
Attendants, per month	16 00	30	14	16
Attendants, per month	17 00	1	.....	1
Attendants, per month	18 00	24	20	4
Attendants, per month	20 00	25	24	1
Attendants, per month	22 00	12	9	3
Attendants, per month	23 00	12	12	.....
Attendants, per month	24 00	2	2	.....
Attendants, per month	25 00	11	11	.....
Attendants, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Attendants, per month	35 00	3	3	.....
Total .....	.....	190	96	94
Baker, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Baker's help, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Baker's help, per month	23 00	1	1	.....
Baker's help, per month	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	4	4	.....
Butcher, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Butcher, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Carpenter, per month	\$75 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month	20 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per day	1 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter's apprentice, per month	12 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	6	6	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Clerk, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Clerk's assistant, per month	50 00	1	1	.....
Clerk's assistant, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Clerk, medical, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Clerk, clothing, per month.....	35 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	5	5	.....
Apothecary, per month.....	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month.....	\$58 33	1	1	.....
Cook, per month.....	20 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month.....	18 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month.....	17 00	1	.....	1
Cooks, per month	16 00	5	.....	5
Total .....	.....	9	1	8
Coachman, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	\$20 00	2	2	.....
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	18 00	3	3	.....
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	16 00	3	2	1
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	14 00	5	.....	5
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	13 00	6	....	6
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	12 00	17	.....	17
Dining room and kitchen, per month..	11 00	8	.....	8
Dining-room and kitchen, per month..	10 00	23	.....	23
Total .....	.....	67	7	60
Engineer, per month.....	\$100 00	1	1	.....
Engineers, per month	60 00	2	2	.....
Engineers, per month	50 00	1	1	.....
Engineers, per month	45 00	1	1	.....
Total . .....	.....	5	5	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Electric light linemen, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Electric light linemen, per month.....	24 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Farmer, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Farmers, per month.....	32 00	5	5	.....
Farmer, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Farmer, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	8	8	.....
Firemen, per month.....	\$35 00	6	6	.....
Firemen, per month.....	30 00	6	6	.....
Firemen, per month.....	25 00	2	2	.....
Fireman, per month.....	18 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	15	15	.....
Gardener, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Gardener's assistant, per month.....	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Grounds, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Gasmaker, per month	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Housekeepers, per month	\$25 00	4	.....	4
Houseworkers, per day	\$0 75	4	.....	4
Houseworker, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
Houseworkers, per month.....	12 00	11	.....	11
Total .....	.....	16	....	16

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Launderer, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Launderer's help, per month	28 00	1	1	.....
Launderer's help, per month	22 00	1	1	.....
Launderer's help, per month	20 00	6	6	.....
Laundresses and wash-room, per day . . .	1 00	3	.....	3
Laundress and wash-room, per day . . .	85	1	.....	1
Laundresses and wash-room, per day . . .	75	7	.....	7
Laundress and wash-room, per month . .	20 00	1	.....	1
Laundress and wash-room, per month . .	15 00	1	.....	1
Laundresses and wash-room, per month .	14 00	3	.....	3
Laundresses and wash-room, per month .	12 00	4	.....	4
Total . . . . .	.....	29	9	20
Medical interne, per month	\$50 00	2	2	.....
Nightwatchmen, per month	\$35 00	3	3	.....
Nightwatchman, special, per month . . .	23 00	1	1	.....
Nightwatch, per month	22 00	1	.....	1
Nightwatch, per month	20 00	2	.....	2
Total . . . . .	.....	7	4	3
Nurses, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Nurses, per month	16 00	2	...	2
Nurses, per month	15 00	2	.....	2
Total . . . . .	.....	6	2	4
Organist, per month	\$8 00	1	.....	1
Painter, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	23 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	22 00	1	1	.....
Painter, per month	20 00	1	1	.....
Painters, per month	18 00	4	4	.....
Painters, per month	16 00	2	2	.....
Total . . . . .	.....	11	11	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Pipe fitter, per hour	\$0 25	1	1	.....
Pipe fitter, per month	50 00	1	1	.....
Pipe fitter, per month	40 00	1	1	.....
Pipe fitters, per month.....	35 00	2	2	.....
Total .....	.....	5	5	.....
Policeman, per month	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Porter, per month	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Porters, per month.....	20 00	3	3	.....
Porters, per month.....	18 00	4	4	.....
Porter, per month	12 00	1	1	.....
Total.....	.....	9	9	.....
Printer, per month	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Quarryman, per month	\$20 00	1	1	.....
Railroad employé, per month	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Railroad employé, per month	18 00	1	1	.....
Railroad employés, per month.....	13 50	3	3	.....
Total .....	.....	5	5	.....
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	\$25 00	2	.....	2
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	18 00	2	.....	2
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	16 00	1	.....	1
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	15 00	3	.....	3
Sewing-room and tailoress, per month .	14 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	9	.....	9
Shoemaker, per month	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Shoemaker, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES — (*Concluded*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Storekeeper, per month.....	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Storekeeper's assistant, per month	25 00	1	1	.....
Storekeeper's assistant, per month	10 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Supervisor, per month	\$51 67	1	1	.....
Supervisors, per month	40 00	2	2	.....
Supervisors, per month	33 34	2	.....	2
Supervisor, per month	25 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	. . . .	6	3	3
Stenographer, per month	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Tailor, per month.....	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Teacher, per month	\$20 00	1	1	.....
Teamster, per month... ..	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Teamsters, per month	20 00	3	3	.....
Total .....	.....	4	4	.....
Waitress, per month	\$16 00	1	.....	1
Total number employed .....	.....	445	222	223

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Ratio of employés of all kinds to patients, 1 to 4 72-89.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients, 1 to 11 5-19.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service: Men, \$16; women \$12.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and attendants.

Maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants : Men, \$35 women, \$22.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Attendants are promoted to fill vacancies in accordance to length of service and qualifications.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

Men are raised to \$20 and women to \$14 at the end of a year, whether their services are changed or not, and frequently before that time they are promoted to better paying places. Beyond that there is no definite time when faithful service is rewarded. Each position has its own salary and those found faithful are promoted to such places, length of service always being considered.

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....	\$0.982	\$2,102 69
Fruits, canned.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits, dried .....	.....	.....	0.479	1,026 08
Vegetables, fresh ... ..	.....	.....	6.510	13,951 33
Vegetables, canned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vegetables, dried.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meats, fresh.....	567,245	\$0.064	17.054	36,496 54
Meats, salt.....	4,400	.084	.172	369 85
Meats, smoked	3,954	.111	.205	439 06
Meats, canned.....	17,400	.067	.546	1,168 81
Poultry, live	3,446	.089	.144	309 83
Poultry, dressed.....	9,662	.113	.511	1,095 59
Fish, fresh.....	43,676	.037	.771	1,651 13
Fish, salt	27,284	.066	.851	1,822 74
Fish, dried.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, wheat, barrels....	4,161	3.300	6.410	13,731 30
Flour, graham, barrels...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, rye, barrels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, buckwheat, barrels.	27	4.720	.059	127 44
Cornmeal	19,872	.012	.111	238 46
Oatmeal	27,372	.024	.314	673 35
Rice	24,936	.036	.430	920 89
Hominy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other cereals.....	.....	.....	.006	13 82
Crackers.....	3,473	.056	.091	196 57
Butter	84,491	.211	8.362	17,895 35
Cheese	6,242	.107	.314	673 51
Milk, gallons.....	85,329	.160	6.379	13,652 64
Eggs.....	20,131	.183	1.721	3,684 09
Tea	11,771	.207	1.141	2,442 60
Coffee	20,637	.222	2.141	4,583 48
Sugar	144,902	.053	3.649	7,810 22
Molasses.....	1,378	.273	.176	377 29
Syrup	2,776	.213	.277	593 61
Vinegar	3,398	.097	.154	330 76
Salt	58,800	.003	.085	183 30
Pepper	688	.118	.033	81 18
Spices .....	.....	.....	.042	91 75
Liquors, distilled, gallons.	398	2.103	.391	836 99
Liquors, vinous.....	387	.579	.104	224 38
Liquors, malt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Willard State Hospital—Special Report.

(1). Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel exclusive of wages was \$23,940.46; the yearly per capita cost was \$11.18. Average purchase price per ton of hard coal was \$4.823. Average purchase price per ton of soft coal was \$2.279. The number of tons of hard coal for the year was $695\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{4}$. The number of tons of soft coal for the year was $9029\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{8}$.

(2). Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Cost of lighting the hospital was, exclusive of wages, \$27,197.88, and the yearly per capita cost was \$12.94. (The same fuel used in heating the hospital, is also used for running the electric light plant, and we keep no account of coal used in the gas house; hence we can not give accurately the cost of lighting.)

(3). Give the yearly and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing was \$18,170.54; the yearly per capita cost was \$8.49.

(4). Give the yearly and per capita cost of bedding.

The total cost of bedding was \$8,978.25; the per capita cost was \$4.19.

(5). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture was \$13,395.86; the yearly per capita cost was \$6.25.

(6). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

The total salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer) was \$16,594.17, and the yearly per capita cost \$7.75.

(7). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages and labor of all kinds other than officers' salaries was \$110,419.72, and the yearly per capita cost \$51.59.

(8). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost of attendants proper \$40,195.78; yearly per capita cost \$18.78.

Willard State Hospital—Special Report.

(9). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total cost of medicines, medical stores and appliances was \$3,598.03; the yearly per capita cost was \$1.68.

(10). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The total expenses of managers were \$612.59; the yearly per capita cost was \$0.28.

(11). Give the total and yearly per capita cost of miscellaneous and all others items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items was \$92,601.10, and the yearly per capita cost \$43.27.

(12). Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account, was \$332,262.92, and the yearly per capita cost was \$155.26.

(13). Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, buildings, improvements, etc., was \$41,243.27, and the yearly per capita cost was \$19.27.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

Hospital for acute cases.—There is urgent need of a hospital for acute cases to be constructed with all the modern appliances for the treatment of this class of patients and for the accommodation of fifty inmates. Appropriation required, \$20,000.

Agricultural colony buildings.—The overcrowding in this hospital can be relieved in part by inexpensive additions to the farmhouses on the various farms for the accommodation of working patients, who

Willard State Hospital — Special Report.

will thus form small agricultural colonies. Appropriation required, \$6,000.

New barn.—The loss by fire during the year makes the need of a new barn still greater than last year, when an appropriation was asked for that purpose. Appropriation required, \$1,600.

Reservoirs.—The filter in the main reservoir has broken down and the cleaning of all the reservoirs is a matter of the utmost necessity. The two principal reservoirs should be cemented to the highest water level. Appropriation required, \$4,000.

Laundry.—The heating sections in the laundry are inadequate for the amount of work to be done. New pipes must be laid. The hot water heater is too small and another one is required, as it is impossible to satisfactorily accomplish all the work with the present apparatus. Appropriation needed, \$1,300.

Outside shoe room.—The sixteen ward rooms now used as shoe rooms are needed for the accommodation of patients. Four outside shoe rooms should be constructed, two at D. B. 1 and two at D. B. 3, both as an economical and as a hygienic measure. Appropriation needed, \$1,700.

Hospital ward.—There is no hospital ward for the use of the patients of the main building, but such a ward can be constructed at a slight expense and appropriately arranged for the treatment of cases of intercurrent disease and of patients suffering from exhaustion from acute mental disease. Appropriation needed, \$100.

Foundation walls.—The walls at D. B. 2 and D. B. 4 are pronounced in an unsafe condition and their fundamental repair should be undertaken without delay. Appropriation required, \$3,400.

Farm fences.—There are several fences now in need of repairs on the several farms belonging to this hospital. Appropriation required, \$900.

Tile floors.—Many of the floors in the bath-rooms and water-closets are decayed and should be renewed with tile without delay. Appropriation needed, \$700.

Boat house.—A boat house for the safe keeping of the new steam yacht is a necessity and in the long run will prove an economy, as the storms are very severe on this lake during the winter and the preservation of the yacht calls for a house of this description. Appropriation required, \$1,000.

Steel ceilings.—There are several ceilings which have partially fallen or threatened to fall and should be renewed during the year. Appropriation required, \$1,000.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

Inside walls.— Many of the inside walls of the detached buildings are greatly in need of repairs which will not admit of further delay in order to keep the wards not only in a presentable state but in a state of actual safety for patients. Appropriation required, \$3,000.

Hog barn.— The present hog barn and breeding barns are in too close proximity to the hospital buildings. As a hygienic measure of decided urgency they should be removed to the lake farm at which place a new hog barn and breeding pen should be erected sufficiently large to hold eight hundred swine. The fattening and breeding of hogs at this hospital is a source of many thousands of dollars profit every year, so that the expense of the new building for them will be offset by a single year's income from this source. Appropriation required, \$6,000.

Slaughter house.— Another hygienic measure of decided importance would be the building of a new slaughter house. The present one is too near to the dwellings and in the warm weather is a constant source of unhealthy emanations and disagreeable odors. Appropriation required, \$1,000.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.**GENERAL OPERATIONS.**

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The eight new cottages built under the State Care Act were opened during the last quarter of the fiscal year, four being occupied by men and four by women.

Among the extraordinary repairs may be mentioned the painting and renovating of the greater part of the administration building; the painting and decorating of the amusement hall and the erection of an outside stairway to same; the enlargement of the distributing room of the laundry; the complete overhauling of the dock and the erection of a coal shed capable of holding 1,500 tons of coal; and a good deal of plastering, carpentry and painting in the wards of the main building; a large number of pictures have been placed in the wards and more than 200 white enameled bedsteads have been added.

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

The new features in the method of management aside from the inauguration of the cottage system relate chiefly to the introduction of women in the men's dining-rooms and to the extension of night care. In all of the cottages women do the dining-room work, even in the buildings occupied by men; this is rendered practicable by the employment of married persons. The same arrangement is about to be tried in the large dining-room of the men's department, and also on the convalescent wards. The night care has been very much extended in the main building by using the old sitting-rooms as dormitories. As they are very near the water section, night care of the feeble and filthy has been made easy and successful.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

20 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

.06 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged.

$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

Four men and four women.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

$23\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

.08 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

40 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Of the two patients discharged as "not insane," one woman was an inebriate and the other was a case of nervous prostration.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL—Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

Charles W. Pilgrim, M. D., superintendent. Date of employment, May 1, 1893; compensation, \$4,000 per year, with maintenance; previous experience, eighteen months on the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York city; one year assistant physician, Asylum for Insane Criminals, Auburn, N. Y.; seven years assistant physician, Utica State Hospital; three years superintendent Willard State Hospital; and one year in the hospitals of Europe.

Selwyn A. Russell, M. D., first assistant physician. Date of employment, July 11, 1890; compensation, \$2,500; previous experience, Albany Hospital, eighteen months; Utica State Hospital, three years, nine months.

Charles H. Langdon, M. D., second assistant physician. Date of employment, April 1, 1882; compensation, \$1,700; previous experience, Hudson River State Hospital, four years, and general practice, four years.

Ralph W. Parsons, M. D., third assistant physician. Date of employment, July 17, 1890; compensation, \$1,300; graduated, 1890.

Isham G. Harris, M. D., fourth assistant physician. Date of employment, November 19, 1891; compensation, \$1,300; previous experience, two years in hospital practice.

Thomas E. Bamford, M. D., fifth assistant physician. Date of employment, June 15, 1893; compensation, \$1,200; previous experience, Bellevue Hospital, New York city, three months; Blackwell's Island, New York city, eleven months; Willard State Hospital, two years, eight months.

Caroline S. Pease, M. D., resident woman physician. Date of employment, November 10, 1890; compensation, \$1,200; previous experience, thirteen years' hospital and private practice.

D. Porter Lord, steward. Date of employment, December 1, 1885; compensation, \$1,500; previous experience, merchant and clerk, twenty years.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Allison Butts, treasurer. Compensation, \$1,000.

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1). Give the number of employés other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

The whole number of employés other than resident officers is 315, as per following schedule, stating compensation, etc.:

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Accountant, luncheon only.....	\$90 00	1	.....	.....
Accountant's assistant.....	35 00	1	.....	.....
Apothecary.....	40 00	1	.....	.....
Attendant, without board.....	40 00	1	.....	.....
Attendant.....	31 00	1	.....	.....
Attendant.....	30 00	1	.....	.....
Attendants.....	28 00	4	.....	.....
Attendants.....	27 00	2	.....	.....
Attendant.....	26 00	1	.....	.....
Attendants.....	25 00	5	.....	.....
Attendants.....	24 00	20	.....	.....
Attendants.....	23 00	7	.....	.....
Attendants.....	22 00	17	.....	.....
Attendants.....	21 00	4	.....	.....
Attendants.....	20 00	13	\$20 00	12
Attendants.....	19 00	1	19 00	4
Attendants.....	18 00	46	.....	.....
Attendants.....	.....	.....	17 00	14
Attendants.....	.....	.....	16 00	10
Attendants.....	.....	.....	15 00	19
Attendants.....	.....	.....	14 00	15
Attendants.....	.....	.....	13 00	27
Attendant.....	.....	.....	12 00	1
Baker.....	43 00	1	.....	.....
Baker's assistant.....	30 00	1	.....	.....
Barber.....	30 00	1	.....	.....
Blacksmith, without board.....	50 00	1	.....	.....
Butcher.....	40 00	1	.....	.....
Copyist and clerk.....	35 00	1	.....	.....
Cooks.....	50 00	2	25 00	1
Cooks.....	40 00	1	16 00	1
Clothing clerk.....	.....	.....	24 00	1
Coal passers, without board.....	50 00	6	.....	.....
Choreman, without board.....	35 00	1	.....	.....
Carpenter.....	100 00	1	.....	.....
Carj enters.....	55 00	3	.....	.....
Carpenter.....	35 00	1	.....	.....
Dairyman.....	27 00	1	.....	.....

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Concluded*).

OCCUPATION	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Electrician	\$70 00	1	.....	.....
Electrician, without board	60 00	1	.....	.....
Engineer	100 00	1	.....	.....
Assistant engineer	60 00	1	.....	.....
Engineer and overseer.....	85 00	1	.....	.....
Farmer, without board	45 00	1	.....	.....
Farmers, without board.....	40 00	3	.....	.....
Firemen, without board	60 00	4	.....	.....
Gardener, without board.....	40 00	1	.....	.....
Hostler, without board	45 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	24 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	23 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	21 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helpers.....	20 00	2	\$20 00	.....
Kitchen helper	19 00	1	.....	.....
Kitchen helper	14 00	1	.....	.....
Launderer, without board	55 00	1	.....	.....
Laundry sorter	23 00	1	.....	.....
Laundress.....	.....	.....	20 00	1
Laundress.....	.....	.....	18 00	1
Laundresses .....	.....	.....	14 00	7
Laundress.....	.....	.....	15 00	1
Mattress maker	18 00	1	.....	.....
Medical interne.....	50 00	1	.....	.....
Mason, without board, per hour.....	38 $\frac{8}{9}$	1	.....	.....
Mason helper, without board, per hour.....	20	1	.....	.....
Painters, without board, per hour ...	27 $\frac{1}{9}$	2	.....	.....
Pumpman, without board	57 00	1	.....	.....
Painter's apprentice	16 00	1	.....	.....
Poulterer	10 00	1	.....	.....
Seamstress	26 00	1	.....	.....
Storekeeper	60 00	1	.....	.....
Stenographer	40 00	1	.....	.....
Stableman	20 00	1	.....	.....
Supervisors	33 00	1	35 00	1
Shoemaker	30 00	1	.....	.....
Teamsters, without board.....	36 00	2	.....	.....
Teamster	25 00	1	.....	.....
Teamster	23 00	1	.....	.....
Teamster	21 00	1	.....	.....
Tailor	30 00	1	.....	.....
Watchmen, midnight meal	50 00	3	.....	.....
Watchman	35 00	1	.....	.....
Yardman, without board.....	32 00	1	.....	.....

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

(2). Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

One to three.

(3). Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One to five.

(4). Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, 18; women, 13.

(5). Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, 28; women, 20.

(6). State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Men begin at \$18 and are increased to \$19 at the end of three months; \$20 at the end of six months, and \$22 at the end of the year. Charge attendants get from \$24 to \$28 per month. Women begin at \$13 and are increase to \$14 at the end of three months; \$15 at the end of six months, and \$16 at the end of the year. Charge attendants get from \$16 to 20 per month.

(7). Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay or both?

Only as above stated under question six.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchased price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh	\$0.683	\$641 03
Fruits, canned329	309 25
Fruits, dried255	239 72
Vegetables, fresh	7.092	6,659 28
Vegetables, canned023	21 75
Vegetables, dried.....

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (*Concluded*).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Meat, fresh, pounds...	287,138	\$0.082	\$24.992	\$23,468 30
Meats, salt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meats, smoked, pounds.	7,614	.12	.974	914 52
Meats, canned, pounds.	7,239	.066	.512	481 67
Poultry, pounds	4,128	.167	.736	691 74
Fish, fresh, pounds....	26,585	.064	1.818	1,707 53
Fish, salt, pounds.....	8,252	.076	.673	631 93
Fish, salt, barrels.....	66	16.776	1.179	1,107 20
Oysters, numbers	150,521	.005	.808	827 82
Oysters, quarts.....	28½	.361	.011	10 29
Clams, numbers	44,200	.005	.256	241 06
Flour, wheat, barrels..	1,546	3.571	5.881	5,522 24
Flour, Graham, barrels.	16	3.363	.057	53 82
Flour, rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, buckwheat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn meal, barrels ...	63	3.623	.243	228 30
Oat meal, barrels	112	4.943	.59	553 65
Rice, pounds.....	12,530	.037	.493	462 97
Hominy, barrels	80	3.365	.286	269 20
Other cereals.....	.....	.....	.145	136 63
Crackers, pounds	6,134	.06	.394	370 59
Butter, pounds	54,433	.192	11.158	10,477 66
Cheese, pounds.....	4,070	.11	.477	448 00
Milk, quarts..	236,271	.036	9.189	8,628 82
Eggs, dozens.....	19,002	.217	9.41	4,141 29
Tea, pounds.....	2,895	.272	.841	789 48
Coffee, pounds	6,986	.281	2.092	1,964 73
Sugar, pounds.....	61,323	.048	3.138	2,947 10
Molasses, gallons . . .	441	.284	.133	125 67
Syrup, gallons.....	3,317	.191	.676	634 96
Vinegar, gallons.....	883	.119	.112	105 46
Salt, barrels.....	61	2.25	.146	137 50
Pepper, pounds.....	299	.012	.04	37 65
Spices, pounds.....	.....	.....	.147	138 83
Liquors, distilled, gals .	212	2.45	.553	519 39
Liquors, vinous, gals ..	50	1.25	.066	62 50
Liquors, malt, half casks	36	6.01	.23	216 50
Liquors, malt, bottles..	.....	.....	.028	27 00

NOTE — In the above table farm and garden products, with estimate of value of the same, are included.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

GENERAL.

Give the total per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed; the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages; the yearly and per capita cost of clothing; the yearly and per capita cost of bedding; the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture; the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer); the yearly per capita and total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries; the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors; the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances; the yearly per capita and total cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds; the yearly per capita and total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items; the yearly per capita and total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may properly be charged to maintenance account; the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The following table is submitted as a reply to the above questions :

	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
(1) Coal, hard, 807½ tons.....	\$3.52	\$3.03	\$2,845 32
Coal, charcoal, pounds.....	.01	.481	451 44
(2) Fuel and light.....	7.308	6,862 62
(3) Clothing	8.085	7,591 93
(4) Bedding.....	5.752	5,401 12
(5) Furniture.....	3.985	3,742 20
(6) Salaries of officers	20.454	19,206 28
(7) Wages	93.449	87,748 85
(8) Attendants proper	48.357	45,407 48
(9) Medicines and medical stores.	3.924	3,685 13
(10) Trustees' expenses365	342 46
(11) Miscellaneous and all other items of expense for main- tenance not included in the preceding ten items	93.762	88,042 71

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

GENERAL — (Concluded).

	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
(12) Maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries and ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.....	\$257.539	\$241,829 53
(13) The total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals was....	8.705	8,173 68
For additional lands to provide for storage reservoir and pump works for State care cottages.....	1.065	1,000 00
For new buildings for 288 patients.....	100.378	94,255 18
For additional water supply	17.876	16,785 93
For purchasing and setting boiler for steam heating.....	3.194	3,000 00
For purchase of electric light plant for State care plant.....	8.062	7,570 00
For new coal sheds.....	1.065	1,000 00
Amount paid from other special appropriations	2.471	2,320 44
Amount paid from Adeline L Beadle Memorial Fund.....403	378 49

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

The following appropriations will be required for the coming year:

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Economy, safety and convenience all point to the necessity of the introduction of electric lights in the main building and about the grounds. The gas which is now supplied blackens the ceiling, costs more than electricity would, is far more dangerous, and gives an inferior light. The engineer who runs the plant for the men's building could just as easily attend to the larger plant and the only additional cost after the installation of the plant would be for fuel. The grounds, thickly covered by trees as they are, are so dark that it is unsafe to have patients come from the men's department to entertainments in

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

the amusement hall of the main building. The entire cost of the installation of a suitable plant for outdoor and indoor lighting, with the additional boiler and the necessary enlargement of the dynamo room would be about \$20,000. This I consider one of the most pressing needs of the hospital.

RENEWALS, BETTERMENTS AND REPAIRS.

As constant repairs and betterments are necessary to the buildings which can not properly come out of the appropriation for maintenance, there should be a fund which could be drawn upon for such purposes. I would suggest that \$10,000 be asked for to be devoted to such uses.

FURNITURE.

It is the same with furniture. We should have a great deal in order to put the wards in proper condition, and much of that which we now have will soon need replacing. The pictures and furniture purchased during the past year have added greatly to the appearance of some of the wards, but we have only made a beginning and can not keep on without more funds. An appropriation of \$5,000 would be none too much for our requirements.

REPAIRS OF STEAM PLANT.

The steam plant in the women's building is in very bad repair and as a result much more fuel is used than would be necessary if the plant were in good condition. Mr. Norwood, chief engineer of the capitol, has the matter under consideration and will make a report before the meeting of the next Legislature, telling us what will be necessary in that direction.

NEW GRATE BARS IN BOILERS OF MAIN BUILDING.

The grate bars in the boilers of the main building are in bad condition and should be replaced by the McClave or some similar grate. The cost would be \$1,500.

REPAIRS TO BATH-ROOMS AND CLOTHES ROOMS.

The bath-rooms in the women's building need considerable attention. They should be remodeled and arranged for spray baths, the floors and sides should be tiled and clothes rooms in connection with them should be altered and improved. The spray bath is far

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

superior to the ordinary tub, for when properly installed no accident can possibly happen, a great saving is effected in the use of water, and absolute cleanliness is assured. In addition there is a great saving of time, as the most tedious part of bathing is the filling and emptying of the tub. Two thousand four hundred dollars would fit up four rooms in the manner desired.

HOT WATER BOILERS.

On wards 2, 6 and 10 it is almost impossible to get sufficient hot water to do the bathing in a satisfactory manner. The difficulty could be overcome by the expenditure of \$900, for hot water boiler and connections. The old boiler under the first section, which has been in use for twenty years, should also be renewed, at a cost of \$500.

STEEL CEILINGS.

In several of the wards the ceilings are in bad condition and need extensive repairs or renewing. As steel plates give much better satisfaction than mortar, I would suggest their trial. One thousand eight hundred dollars could be profitably expended in that direction.

CENTRAL DINING-ROOM.

Much of the complaint which now exists in the main building in regard to the service of food would be overcome if we had a central dining-room near the kitchen. When it is known that some of the present ward dining-rooms are a full quarter of a mile from the kitchen, it will be readily seen that it is almost impossible to get the food served in an acceptable manner. No matter how good the quality or how well it is cooked, it necessarily reaches the patients and nurses cold and unpalatable. With \$35,000, a new dining hall connected with the wards could be built, or the amusement hall, which is directly over the kitchen, could be changed into a dining-room, another amusement hall containing a gymnasium and bath-room could be erected midway between the two departments, and the old dining-rooms could be converted into dormitories. At least 110 more patients could thus be provided for, and the change, besides being beneficial, would be very economical. The waste from one large dining-room would be much less than eleven small ones, and the number of employes in that department would be very much reduced. Instead of the eleven dining-room attendants that are now necessary, three or four at most

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

would be able to do all the work in the large one. Still another plan would be the enlargement of that part of ward 11, which is now used as dining and sitting rooms for the patients in that ward. The room required could be provided by adding two stories to the part just mentioned, which would give a large dining-room on each floor. It could be done for about half the cost of either of the other plans, but as considerable space now used as dormitories would be lost, only about half the additional number of patients could be accommodated, and it would therefore be no cheaper in the end.

This would not be an experiment, for a similar change made at Willard three years ago was far more satisfactory than it was believed it could be when the change was first suggested.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS IN LAUNDRY.

The laundry, which was built and fitted up for about one-third of our present number of patients, is far too small to do the work that is now required of it. The present drying-room should be rearranged upon the most modern principles, and quite a good deal of new machinery should be bought. Three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars would be required for such purposes. The extension of the wash room sixty feet to the north could be done for \$4,500. While the same enlargement of the ironing-room and the room below would cost about \$5,600. This latter change is very important, as a large room would be gained in the basement which would be very suitable for industries of all kinds. Just now we have no suitable workshops, and various industries are carried on at a great disadvantage. If the change suggested should be brought about all our manufacturing, such as tailoring, shoemaking, mattress-making, etc., could be carried on in one place, and much better results would be sure to follow.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

At the men's department a great many repairs are necessary. Nearly all the second floor is in an unfinished condition, even the rough mortar on the walls never having been colored. The kitchens need extensive repairs and the corridors leading to them should be tiled. At least \$5,000 should be appropriated for renewals, repairs and betterments, and \$2,000 should be obtained for furnishing and refitting in the men's department. The water sections should be tiled and some of the bath-rooms should be rearranged and fitted up with spray baths. Four

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL — SPECIAL REPORT.

thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine dollars would be required to do all the work, but one-half of that sum would probably provide for all that could be done during the year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The system of pipes for fire protection, for which an appropriation was asked last winter, was so reduced that nothing was left for the purchase of hose.

The cottages are also without fire protection, except a few pails of water in each building, and the fourth story of the center building of the women's department is now occupied by about twenty nurses who would have no means of escape should a fire cut off escape by way of the stairs. Five thousand dollars will be required to put the hospital in a fair shape in this direction.

COMPLETION OF NURSES' HOME.

Last year \$6,000 was asked for to complete the nurses' home connected with the men's department, but the amount was stricken out of the supply bill. The work should not be delayed any longer and the same amount should be asked for this year.

MORGUE FOR MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The same remarks may be applied to the appropriation of \$4,000, which was asked for last year for the purpose of building a morgue in connection with the men's department. And also the appropriation of \$12,000 which was asked for to build a barn and vegetable cellar. A barn for the farm horses is greatly needed, as the present accommodations are not only inadequate but unsuitable in every way.

COAL SHED.

The coal sheds at boiler house of the men's department require new sleepers and three inch oak floor. To do the work 36,000 feet of oak plank and 4,000 linear feet of chestnut sleepers would be required. The material and labor would call for an expenditure of \$2,160.

STEAM PLANT AT MEN'S BOILER HOUSE.

In order to make the return system of the steam plant satisfactory a receiver 12 feet x 4 inches should be put in. The necessary alterations and connections would cost a thousand dollars.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

PAINTING, INSIDE AND OUTSIDE.

A great deal of painting is necessary both in the men's department and in the main building. Forty-eight hundred dollars was asked for last year and has been expended with great advantage to the institution. The same amount could be expended with equal benefit during the coming year.

THE COTTAGES.

Cottages Nos. 2 and 3 were opened for the reception of patients on the nineteenth day of July, and since that date the other six have been opened. No very careful comparative estimate of running them has been attempted, but the limited experience of the past few weeks, during which all have been in operation, would indicate that there will be no material difference in the per capita cost between the cottages and the main building. If the eight cottages were near enough to each other to have a central kitchen, a general dining-room and one heating plant, the cost of maintenance would be considerably lessened, but as home life and home comforts were the objects sought, each building was provided with its own kitchen, dining-room and heating apparatus, thus making each one in every particular distinct in itself. The main hospital, from which all supplies must be carried by wagon, necessarily makes a considerable increase in the cost of wages, but on the other hand, the placing of the cottages at such a distance has taken away some of the unpleasant features of hospital life and has made them more home-like than they could have been, had economy and convenience of management been the objects sought. No plant has ever been started and found perfect, and the cottages have proved no exception to the rule. Experience has demonstrated that the bathing facilities are quite inadequate, as each building must depend entirely upon a sixty-gallon hot water boiler to supply the bath-rooms where more than fifty persons bathe. When five or six patients have been bathed, the supply is completely exhausted, and in consequence bathing is going on in every building from Monday morning until Saturday night. A hot water generator with a Sun Ray would overcome the difficulty. The cost would not exceed eighty dollars for each building.

On account of the location of the buildings it was impossible to connect with the old sewerage system, or in fact to find any place in which to carry the sewerage. As a temporary expedient, privy vaults and tanks for the waste water were provided for each building. As Dr. Cleaveland stated in his report last year, the plan was not intended

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

to be permanent, and it has been found very unsatisfactory. A suitable system should be provided for the disposal of the sewerage without delay, and in fact immediate action has been recommended by the State Board of Health. While no plans have as yet been prepared, inquiries which have been made show the cost of establishing a satisfactory system would not be far from \$30,000. A great deal of the necessary work, however, could be done by our patients, and I think that \$10,000 at least could be saved in that way.

The original plan of the colony contemplated the erection of a physicians' residence or administration building and a small hospital. The necessity for a central building, in which the medical and other officers might reside, has been made very apparent during the past few months. To overcome the difficulty one of the large dormitories and two smaller rooms in cottage No. 2 were fitted up for the physician's use. Space for fourteen patients was thus lost, and still more will be taken when provision is made for the second assistant physician. Another serious difficulty which confronts us is the fact that 400 able-bodied men and women are deprived of religious services as well as amusements of all kinds because the colony has no room large enough for such purposes. This is a great hardship, as the patients who live in the colony are just the ones to enjoy and appreciate such privileges. A central building with a large room on the first floor for social and religious gatherings, another for a general workshop and others for storerooms, with living rooms for physicians and other employes, as one, would entirely overcome the difficulty. With a large workshop, where the washing and mending could be done, and with a cold storage room and a storeroom where the supplies could be kept, many of the present inconveniences in management of the cottages would disappear, and I am sure that a considerable saving in expense would also follow. A suitable building could be built for about \$16,000.

The \$10,000 which was asked for last year to build a reservoir should be appropriated this year, and \$4,000, in addition will be necessary to get the bottom of the lake and water supply in good condition.

An ice house near the storage pond should also be erected, large enough to hold three hundred tons of ice. It would cost \$1,600 to build it.

As is elsewhere stated, the cottages were built to accommodate thirty-six patients each, with the necessary attendants, and an appropriation was granted on that basis, but upon finishing the buildings it was found that twelve more could be placed in each building, thus increasing the total capacity by ninety-six. Had the capacity been so figured from

Hudson River State Hospital—Special Report.

the beginning we would have been entitled to \$52,800 more than we received. When we ask, therefore, for the preceding items (\$52,240), we ask for less than the amount that we are justly entitled to upon the State care basis of \$550 per capita under which act the cottages were build.

AMUSEMENTS.

Much of the tedium of hospital life is overcome by amusement within the hospital and entertainments of various kinds outside. In summer, base ball, boat rides, carriage drives, the annual fair and circus, and occasional open air concerts bring pleasure and hasten recovery, while in winter theatricals, dances, sleighrides, etc., serve the same purpose. Such amusements, however, in addition to the time and trouble in getting them up, call for a considerable expenditure of money. If a thousand dollars were appropriated for such purposes, a great deal of good could be accomplished.

AMUSEMENT HALL.

The amusement hall has been repainted during the summer and now presents a very cheerful appearance, but in order to complete the improvement begun, \$600 should be expended for scenery and \$860 for chairs.

FARM AND BARN EQUIPMENT.

A team of horses, harness, a six passenger wagonette, some farm wagons and considerable farm machinery will be needed during the year, \$2,000 should be asked for to defray the purchase of the same.

REPAIRS AT PUMPING STATION.

The hydraulic pumps at the river need extensive repairs. At least a thousand dollars will be required to do the work.

COAL SHED AND HOISTING ENGINE AT DOCK.

The question of getting our supply of coal to the various buildings has always been a troublesome one. The cost of cartage from the dock to the various buildings is between five and six thousand dollars each year. In order to lessen the cost somewhat, a shed capable of holding fifteen hundred tons was erected on the dock last year the intention being to have it carted as needed by our teams, in the winter. If an additional shed large enough to store another 1,500 tons were erected near the dock and hoisting apparatus provided to unload and carry it from the boats to the sheds. a considerable saving would be effected as it could be carted by our

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

own teams from the sheds to the boiler houses as needed. In the men's department shaking grates have been placed in the boilers and buck-wheat coal is being used with satisfactory results. The boilers have also been covered with an idea of lessening the expense for fuel, but we should go still further in that direction by erecting the sheds and trestle as suggested. Two thousand five hundred dollars would be required for the trestle, \$1,800 for the shed and \$750 for the hoisting-engine, making a total of \$5,050.

Another plan would be the extension of the switch of the P. & E. R. R. into the hospital grounds if a satisfactory arrangement could be made for the right of way with the owner of the intervening strip of land. This would be the most satisfactory arrangement that could be made, as the coal could be dumped just where it would be used. The railroad company would be glad to extend the switch if the right of way could be obtained.

NEW LOCKS.

There is a great variety of locks in the doors in the main building and many of them are worn out and out of date, so that when they are renewed it is necessary to have them made to order at an increased expense. All the doors leading in and out of the wards (excepting bedroom doors) should be equipped with a good spring master-keyed lock. The cost in the main building, where the change is most needed, would be \$382.50.

WALK AND ROADS.

The two departments should be connected by a good sidewalk, either of stone or cement. During a good part of the year walking between the main building and the men's department is difficult and disagreeable. A great many people stop at the main building without knowing that the other department is about half a mile away by the shortest route and consequently have to walk through mud and snow. A suitable sidewalk would not only be appreciated by visitors, but it would be found a very useful place for exercise for the patients when walking would otherwise be out of the question. Several miles of roads must also be built in connection with the cottages. Four thousand dollars would not be too much to expend in the above directions during the coming year.

LIBRARY.

Our library is a very modest affair and needs considerable additions. Another piano and one or two music boxes are also needed. Fifteen hundred dollars should be appropriated for the purpose of furnishing books, periodicals and musical instruments for the use of the patients.

Hudson River State Hospital — Special Report.

To recapitulate, the Legislature should be asked to make the following appropriations:

FOR MAIN BUILDING.

Electric light plant for indoor and outdoor lighting, new boiler and enlargement of dynamo room.....	\$20,000 00
Renewals, betterments and repairs.....	10,000 00
Furniture	5,000 00
Repairs to steam plant.....	12,000 00
New grate bars in boilers.....	1,500 00
Two hot water boilers	1,400 00
Fitting up four bath-rooms with spray bath.....	2,400 00
Steel ceilings	1,800 00
Central dining-room and new amusement hall, with gymnasium and bath.....	35,000 00
New laundry machinery and remodeling of dry-house ...	3,250 00
Extension of wash-house	4,500 00
Extension of ironing-room and workshop	6,200 00
New locks on principal doors of main building	382 50

FOR MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Renewals, betterments and repairs.....	5,000 00
Furniture	2,000 00
Tiling water section and fitting bath-rooms with spray baths	4,469 00
Coal shed at men's boiler-house	2,160 00
Steam plant at men's boiler-house.....	1,000 00
Completion of nurses' home.....	6,000 00
Morgue	4,000 00

FOR COTTAGES.

Sun Ray heaters, eight, at \$80	640 00
Sewage system.....	20,000 00
Central building.....	16,000 00
Reservoir	10,000 00
Cleaning lake	4,000 00
Ice house near lake	1,600 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire protection for various buildings	5,000 00
Barn and vegetable cellar	12,000 00
Painting, inside and outside (general).....	4,800 00
Amusement fund.....	1,000 00

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Scenery for amusement hall.....	\$600 00
Chairs for amusement hall.....	860 00
Farm and barn equipment.....	2,000 00
Repairs at pumping station.....	1,000 00.
Coal sheds and hoisting engine at dock.....	5,050 00
Roads and walks.....	4,000 00
Library and musical instruments.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$218,111 50</u>

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the fiscal year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of population for the year ending September 30, 1893.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	435	419	854
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1893.....	163	180	343
Total number under treatment dur- ing year.....	598	599	1,197
Average daily population.....	488 $\frac{383}{386}$	486 $\frac{283}{386}$	975 $\frac{261}{386}$
Capacity of institution.....	.....	.....	875
Discharged during year:			
As recovered.....	48	59	107
As not recovered.....	14	18	32
As not insane.....	1	.....	1
Died.....	49	30	79
Whole number discharged during year.....	112	107	219
Remaining October 1, 1893... ..	486	492	978

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

The foregoing table shows the whole number of patients treated at this hospital and the general results obtained ; also, it gives the number of patients in the hospital at the close of the fiscal year which terminated September 30, 1893.

NEW BUILDINGS, ETC., COMPLETED.

Shed for wagons, with chamber for storage of hay, etc., and seven new fire escapes.

IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

One home for male attendants.

One home for female attendants.

Addition to dynamo room (for additional dynamo and engine).

One storage reservoir (capacity 10,000 barrels).

One artesian well (800 feet deep).

New coal trestle.

Three piazzas— one in front of corridor leading to pavilion No. 1; one in front of corridor leading to pavilion No. 2 ; and one in rear of annex No. 1.

Two thousand one hundred and forty-eight feet of twelve-inch sewer pipe laid, changing course of main sewer.

Steel ceilings in basement of pavilions Nos. 1 and 2.

Steel ceilings in superintendent's office.

Steel ceilings in first and second floors of pavilion No. 1.

Steel ceilings in bath-rooms in annexes.

New galvanized sinks in all dining-rooms.

New linoleum in fifty-three different rooms and in ten closets in the various buildings.

Seventy-eight new carpets, distributed as follows: Talcott Hall, twenty-three; pavilion No. 1, eight; main building, nineteen; pavilion No. 2, eleven; cottages, ten; superintendent's house, eight.

Four new spray baths, located one each in Talcott Hall, pavilion No. 1, pavilion No. 2 and annex No. 1.

Eight new water-closets in patients' rooms in main building.

New bath tubs in doctors' apartments.

New water-closet, urinals and wash basins in kitchen building.

New tin roof on main building and corridors.

Painting pavilion No. 1, pavilion No. 2, main building, corridors, cottages, tin roofs generally and superintendent's house.

Stone floor in pavilion No. 1 basement; assolete floor in basement of pavilion No. 2.

New flag walk on Monhagen avenue.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

New assolete walk from gate to main building.

New oak floors in first, second, third and fourth floors of main building.

New oak floors in corridors leading from main building to pavilions.

New oak floors in vestibules of pavilions.

New steam heating for pavilions.

We have endeavored during the past year, as best we were able, to exemplify in the administration of the hospital the adaptation of the homeopathic method of treatment to the care of the insane. Believing, as we have always done, that homeopathy and dietetics go hand in hand, we have continued a careful adaptation of suitable food products to the necessities of the sick committed to our care. A careful medical treatment of the insane by the homeopathic system demands the exercise of painstaking study and observation by the physician, for the reason that the successful exhibition of drugs for the cure of the sick according to our method of treatment requires a close correspondence between the symptoms of the drug and the symptoms of the patient, and without this the highest curative results can not be attained; hence the necessity in a hospital, which is the only representative of the homeopathic school in the State of New York, for having a medical staff of intelligent and carefully selected physicians who shall be able to devote a large part of their time to the study of the individual peculiarities of their patients, with a view of prescribing intelligently, homeopathically and successfully for them. We fear that it is too often the case that the medical staffs of our large institutions are satisfied with routine work, so far as treatment of patients is concerned, and that to the neglect of a careful individualization in prescribing medicines for the insane in our hospitals is due the meager results which we have been accustomed to see as the effect of therapeutic agencies. It is our wish that the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital may continue to illustrate the most advanced methods in the care and treatment of the insane. To this end, therefore, we believe that the medical staff should be, as much as possible, unhampered with mere routine, statistical work, lest their time be too much taken up by work of this kind, and energies which they should devote to the welfare of their patients be thereby exhausted to little purpose. The welfare of the insane is a sufficiently important subject to command the best efforts of the members of the medical profession who are employed in caring for them, and the laws and rules by which such workers must regulate their efforts should at all times

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital — Special Report.

be adapted to secure to these physicians the opportunity to work for the good of the insane, as far as may be, unhampered and untrammelled by attention to extra-professional business matters. It would appear that the tendency of legislation in behalf of the insane during the past few years had rather increased than diminished the clerical, detail and statistical work which falls upon the medical staff of the State hospitals. In the midst of these difficulties, the medical staff of this hospital has endeavored to devote as much time as possible to the care of patients, and though the results in the way of cures have not been as satisfactory as we might have wished, yet we feel that this has been due rather to the character of the cases we have been called upon to treat than to a lack of effort or care on the part of the medical staff. When we shall have passed the present transition stage in the management of the New York State hospitals, and become familiar with the new system, it is our earnest hope that the staff of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital may again be able to resume its legitimate work of ministering to the insane patients intrusted to their care.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 31.19.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 10.97.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 893.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were admitted prior to October 1, 1893?

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 48.85; of those discharged recovered the previous year, four were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted was 23.03.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

Percentage of deaths on daily average population, 8.09.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 6.59.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged was 36.07.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other “narcotic habitues” discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as “recovered” or “not insane” in your report of discharges.

One alcoholic habitue discharged “not insane.” All other patients were regularly committed as insane, so considered, and when they “recovered” they were so discharged.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation, and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also, salary of treasurer.

Selden H. Talcott, M. D., medical superintendent. Date of employment, April 24, 1887. Salary, \$4,500 per annum. Had experience on Ward’s Island previous to coming here; was chief of staff of the Homœopathic Hospital; also, had charge for a time of the Soldiers’ Home of New York city, and of the New York City Asylum for Inebriates; had charge of 150 of the male insane, occupying two of the general wards of the hospital — overflow from the city asylum.

George Allen, M. D., first assistant physician. Date of employment, May 1, 1890. Salary, \$3,000 per annum. Previous experience as an assistant physician in the Ward’s Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York city, and twelve years of general practice.

C. Spencer Kinney, M. D., second assistant physician. Date of employment, December 1, 1880. Salary, \$2,000 per annum. Had experience in the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward’s Island, New York, and also at this hospital. Previous to appointment he performed the duties of second assistant during the illness of Dr. N. Emmons Paine.

Daniel H. Arthur, M. D., third assistant physician. Salary, \$1,500 per annum. He was employed as an interne at this hospital May 1, 1887, and was appointed third assistant physician December 9, 1888.

Maurice C. Ashley, M. D., fourth assistant physician. Date of employment, September 1, 1892. Salary, \$1,200 per year. Previously served seven years in the capacity of nurse, pharmacist, and as medical student in a hospital for the insane.

Clara Barrus, M. D., woman assistant physician. Date of employment, March 1, 1893. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. Previous experience, house physician, one year at Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, Mass., and four years of general practice.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

John Cochran, steward. Date of employment, September 1, 1874. Salary, \$2,200. Family lives in the city and is not boarded at the hospital.

U. T. Hayes, treasurer. Salary, \$900 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Supervisors	\$75 00	1	\$54 00	2
Supervisor .....	.....	.....	40 00	1
Head nurse .....	.....	.....	56 00	1
Housekeeper .....	.....	.....	35 00	1
Head attendants.....	40 00	3	37 00	9
Head attendants.....	39 00	4	33 00	1
Head attendants.....	38 00	2	30 00	2
Head attendants.....	37 00	2	28 00	1
Head attendant.....	35 00	1	.....	.....
Second attendants	35 00	1	27 00	2
Second attendants	33 00	4	26 00	3
Second attendants	31 00	6	24 00	4
Second attendants	30 00	3	.....	...
Dining-room attendant	32 00	1	21 00	1
Dining-room attendants.....	30 00	1	18 00	2
Dining-room attendants.....	26 00	3	15 00	1
Dining-room attendants.....	25 00	2	.....	.....
Dining-room attendant	24 00	1	.....	.....
Night nurses... ..	37 00	2	37 00	1
Night nurse.....	33 00	1	29 00	1
Night nurses.....	28 00	2	25 00	1
Night nurses.....	26 00	2	23 00	1
Night nurse.....	24 00	1	21 00	1
Night nurse.....	22 00	1	.....	.....
Night nurse.....	21 00	1	.....	.....
Attendants	31 00	1	24 00	3
Attendants	29 00	1	22 00	6
Attendants	28 00	1	21 00	2
Attendants	26 00	7	20 00	2
Attendants	25 00	2	19 00	1
Attendants	24 00	3	18 00	2
Attendants	23 00	1	17 00	4
Attendants	21 00	1	16 00	3

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Attendants	\$20 00	5	\$15 00	10
Attendants	18 00	10	14 00	4
Night watch	38 00	1	.....	.....
Night watch	30 00	1	.....	.....
Night watch (outside)	29 00	1	.....	.....
Night watch	26 00	1	.....	.....
Assistant steward	110 00	1	.....	.....
Accountant	80 00	1	.....	.....
Clerk	60 00	1	.....	.....
Clerk	46 00	1	.....	.....
Secretary .....	.....	.....	50 00	1
Storekeeper	36 00	1	.....	.....
Storekeeper	14 00	1	.....	.....
Carpenter	70 00	1	.....	.....
Carpenter	46 00	1	.....	.....
Engineer	100 00	1	.....	.....
Engineer	60 00	1	.....	.....
Engineer	44 20	1	.....	.....
Electrician	80 00	1	.....	.....
Fireman	47 00	1	.....	.....
Fireman	37 00	1	.....	.....
Steamfitter (per day)	1 70	1	.....	.....
Messenger (pharmacy)	27 00	1	.....	.....
Messengers	18 00	2	.....	.....
Messenger .....	.....	.....	10 00	1
Laundry	74 00	1	.....	.....
Laundry	56 00	1	.....	.....
Laundry	20 00	1	.....	.....
Laundry	14 00	1	.....	.....
Laundry .....	.....	.....	24 00	1
Laundry .....	.....	.....	22 00	4
Laundry .....	.....	.....	18 00	1
Laundry .....	.....	.....	17 00	1
Laundry .....	.....	.....	15 00	2
Laundry .....	.....	.....	14 00	1
Cook	100 00	1	.....	.....
Cook	40 00	1	.....	.....
Cooks .....	.....	.....	25 00	2
Baker	69 00	1	.....	.....
Baker	50 00	1	.....	.....
Butcher	40 00	1	.....	.....
Painter	57 20	1	.....	.....
Painters	41 60	3	.....	.....
Overseer and farmer	68 00	1	.....	.....
Coachman and farmer	48 00	1	.....	.....

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Concluded*).

OCCUPATION.	Male wages per month.	Number.	Female wages per month.	Number.
Seamstress .....	.....	.....	\$29 00	1
Seamstress .....	.....	.....	25 00	1
Seamstress .....	.....	.....	24 00	1
Help	\$29 00	1	26 00	1
Help	26 00	2	23 00	1
Help	22 00	1	22 00	1
Help	21 00	1	21 00	1
Help	20 00	1	16 00	2
Help	18 00	7	.....	.....
Help	14 00	1	.....	.....
Help	9 00	1	.....	.....
Florist	75 00	1	.....	.....
Help in floral department.....	33 00	1	.....	.....
Help in floral department.....	28 00	1	.....	.....
Help in floral department.....	21 00	1	.....	.....
Help in floral department.....	19 00	1	.....	.....
Gardener	67 00	1	.....	.....
Gardener	42 00	1	.....	.....
Teamster	21 00	1	.....	.....
Teamster	20 00	1	.....	.....
Teamsters	18 00	2	.....	.....
Driver mail wagon.....	27 00	1	.....	.....
Laborer	22 00	1	.....	.....
Laborers	21 00	3	.....	.....
Laborers	21 00	3	.....	.....
Laborers	20 00	2	.....	.....
Laborers	19 00	2	.....	.....

Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients is one to 3.75.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is one to seven and one-fifth.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women on entering the service is : Men, eighteen dollars per month ; women, twelve to fourteen dollars per month.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital — Special Report.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants is :
Men, forty dollars per month; women, thirty-seven dollars per month.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Efficiency.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No stated time.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books :

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh, farm.....	.....	.....	} \$3.266	{ \$27 50
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....
Fruits, dried.....	6,893	\$0.078		
Vegetables, fresh, farm..	.....	.....	} 6.935	{ 5,037 78
Vegetables, fresh.....	.....	.....
Vegetables, canned, doz..	80	1.596		
Vegetables, dried.....	.....	.....	.311	304 22
Meats, fresh, farm	1,710	} .092	25.19 {	85 50
Meats, fresh, farm	32,821			3,282 10
Meats, fresh	232,053			21,218 29
Meats, salt.....	32	.12½	.004	3 92
Meats, smoked	986	.136	.138	134 43
Poultry	5,794	.16	.95	925 53
Fish, fresh.....	38,582	.0489	1.69	1,654 49
Fish, salt	2,322	.092	.22	214 55
Fish, dried	471	.072	.034	33 80
Flour, wheat, bbls	1,344	4.33	5.967	5,824 00
Flour, graham, bbls.	92	4.75	.458	436 88
Flour, rye, bbls	40	3.75	.152	150 00
Flour, buckwheat.....	212	.027	.006	5 85
Cornmeal, bbls.	82	2.77	.233	227 50
Oatmeal, bbls.....	94	4.96	.478	466 60
Rice	10,623	.037	.41	400 10

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY—(Concluded).

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Hominy, bbls.	91	\$3.22	\$0.30	\$293 04
Cereals . . . . .	.....	.....	.383	374 35
Butter	38,678	.229	9.098	8,880 32
Cheese	5,225	.119	.641	625 74
Milk, galls. (farm).....	33,503	} .112	16.413 }	3,683 33
Milk, galls.	108,358			12,336 07
Eggs	25,594	.197	9.098	5,046 14
Tea.	3,287	.258	.877	949 12
Coffee.	11,709	.2425	2.909	2,839 12
Sugar	68,559	5.338	3.749	3,659 48
Molasses.	727½	.30	.224	219 06
Vinegar	950	.13	.126	123 50
Salt, bush	448	.391	.179	175 20
Pepper	561	.111	.006	62 45
Spices.	448	.265	.122	118 90
Liquors, distilled, galls..	58	4.03	.24	233 77
Liquors, vinous, galls....	138	5.36	.758	739 93
Liquors, malt, galls	45	.722	.038	32 50

GENERAL.

(1) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages; the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also, the number of tons of each consumed.

(a) \$10,762.18; (b) \$11,027; (c) \$2,734; (d) 3,935.34.

(2) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$3,222.75; per capita cost, \$3.302.

(3) Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost, \$6,673.65; per capita cost, \$6.837.

(4) Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Total cost, \$4,375.96; per capita cost, \$4.483.

(5) Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

Total cost, \$24,059.45; per capita cost, \$24.651.

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital—Special Report.

(6) Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost, \$15,766.66; per capita cost, \$16.154.

(7) Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Total cost, \$82,082.04; per capita cost, \$84.10.

(8) Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost, \$45,454.43; per capita cost, \$46.572.

(9) Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost, \$1,826.60; per capita cost, \$1.871.

(10) Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

Total cost, \$180.84; per capita cost, \$0.185.

(11) Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost, \$130,685.55; per capita cost, \$133.89.

(12) Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

Total cost, \$278,635.68; per capita cost, \$285.49.

(13) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost, \$45,077.86.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

New building for males	\$75,000 00
Addition to boiler house and new boilers.....	30,000 00

Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital — Special Report.

Enlargement of laundry and shops over same for tailor, shoemaker, brushmaker, etc.....	\$15,000 00
New quartered oak floors for pavilions 1 and 2, Talcott hall and two annexes	6,000 00
New steel ceilings throughout institution in addition to those already put in (measurements and estimates care- fully made)	6,951 79
Fire sprinklers for main building and annex 2, for kitchen and laundry, for boiler house and laundry.....	4,500 00
Furniture to replace old and wornout furniture.....	3,000 00
Bath-room and water-closet for kitchen and outside help,	4,000 00

With regard to the new building for males, this will be required by reason of the fact that our numbers are steadily increasing and our wards are already filled to overcrowding.

The boiler house needs to be entirely renovated and remodeled. The old boiler house is a low, small, unsuitable structure, designed for the heating of buildings that would accommodate about two hundred and fifty patients. Now we need a boiler house suitable for the heating of buildings for the accommodation of at least twelve hundred or fifteen hundred people. The work of remodeling was commenced this fall, and an addition has been provided for by the surplus on hand. The proposed structure should be thirty feet high in order to give accommodations for vertical boilers, and in order to raise the roof, as far as possible, away from the decaying influences of heat and steam.

We should construct a series of workshops over the present laundry, as that is a good location for such shops. In these shops we can locate the tailor, and seamstresses, and menders, and shoemakers, and brush-makers, and mat-makers, and artisans of every variety of skilled employment. To accommodate the purposes disclosed by the Commission, we must erect suitable shops for our working population.

The floors in the pavilions are old, splintered, and darkened by use. They should be covered with new, bright, clean, cheerful and healthful quartered oak. We also need quartered oak floors for Talcott hall and the two annexes.

Some of the buildings have been erected quite a number of years, and the plastering has been rendered loose and unsafe by reason of the constant trampling and jumping overhead of violent and destructive patients ; hence the ceiling should all be renewed, and the best ceiling

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

of the present time is made of steel. A careful estimate of every hall and large room has been made, and the amount is stated in the list of appropriations.

We need an appropriation for fire sprinklers for the further protection of our second hospital annex, the kitchen and bakery, the boiler house and laundry, and all other of the other out-buildings. In this way, we hope to prevent the inception of fire in every nook and corner of the establishment.

We need an appropriation to replace furniture which has been worn out.

We need an appropriation to carry out the suggestion of the Commission, with regard to removing bath-rooms and water-closets for help to some place outside the kitchen building. This new building should be divided for the sexes, and should have baths, lavatories and water-closets enough for all.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the year ending September 30, 1893, there has been a great deal of activity in the matter of building. The Legislature made an appropriation for erecting a new ward of stone on the westerly side of the administration building, a new kitchen, bakery and connecting corridor. These structures have been begun and are well progressed.

During the year the nurses' home was completed. This substantial brick structure containing two stories with dormer roof furnishes accommodations for thirty attendants. It is already occupied by twenty-five attendants, taken from the wards, thus adding to the capacity of the institution for patients.

The laundry has been enlarged by the addition of an ironing-room of the same size as the original one, and of a room for the manufacture of soap, both hard and soft.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

The cow barn of wood has been enlarged by adding another third to its size and capacity. A new paint shop has been erected of brick with slate roof to take the place of the small, inconvenient and dangerous wooden structure.

An iron fence has been erected on the easterly side of the hospital grounds, on the continuation of Elmwood avenue. This is about 2,000 feet in length and is made to correspond with the fence on the front on Forest Avenue. This required extensive grading, both along the line of the fence and on the easterly side of the hospital grounds. It has also required the construction of a roadway and foot-path from the new gateway on Elmwood Avenue, through the grounds of the institution.

A veranda has been erected at the end of Ward E. This now finishes the easterly end of the hospital building.

A new house for the steward is being erected, which will furnish him a residence upon the grounds of the hospital.

Contract has also been entered into, and the work is now being carried on, for the introduction of an electric light plant, to supply the whole institution.

A new covering has been put upon most of the steam piping, which will economize the use of steam in heating.

A new walk of cement has been laid over the tunnel between the center building and engine room.

A large number of trees and shrubs were purchased, and are now in the nursery, for transplantation on the grounds.

In addition to these there has been a large amount of work done in the way of repairs to the steam heating and ventilating plant of the hospital.

We have no special report to make regarding new features in methods of management. We propose to continue the instruction in physical culture, the instruction of patients in singing, the school for patients and the training school for nurses.

Every effort is being made to perfect the present methods of management and to get the best results in the care and treatment of patients. The success of the year, in regard to recoveries, has been substantially a repetition of the previous year, notwithstanding the large number of transfers from county houses. The figures regarding this are found in answer to the second question.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted, 30.53.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population, 17.028.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated, 10.63.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged ; of those discharged recovered the previous year how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged, 31.38 ; number of those discharged recovered the previous year and readmitted prior to October 1, 1893, three.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted, 15.27.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

Percentage of deaths on average daily population, 8.51.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated, 5.32.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged, 15.69.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as recovered or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Whole number "narcotic habitués," 10, classed as "not insane."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer ; also salary of treasurer.

Dr. Judson B. Andrews, superintendent, November, 1880, \$4,000 per annum ; thirteen years experience as assistant physician at Utica.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

Dr. Arthur W. Hurd, first assistant physician, August, 1885, \$2,000; experience in a general hospital.

Dr. Herman G. Matzinger, second assistant physician, October, 1888, \$1,600 ; experience in a general hospital.

Dr. Percy Bryant, third assistant physician, February, 1889, \$1,000; two years experience in general hospitals, and one year in New York Asylum for the Insane.

Dr. Helene Kuhlmann, woman physician, November, 1892, \$1,200 ; two years experience in general hospitals.

Thomas Wilding, steward, \$1,200 per annum, October, 1891; promoted after ten years service in steward's office.

Florence A. Seeley, matron \$500, October, 1891; three years and nine months experience as attendant and supervisor.

Elias S. Hawley, treasurer, \$1,200 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

	Men	Women.	Compensation.
Medical interne	1	.....	\$50 00 with board.
Apothecary	1	.....	60 00 without board.
Stenographer .....	.....	1	40 00 with board.
Bookkeeper	1	.....	40 00 with board.
Issuing clerk.....	1	.....	30 00 with board.
Chaplain	1	.....	10 00 per Sunday.
Organist	1	.....	1 00 per Sunday.
Office boy.....	1	.....	20 00 with board.
Supervisor	1	.....	40 00 with board.
Attendant (charge).....	1	.....	32 00 with board.
Attendants (charge).....	5	.....	30 00 with board.
Attendants (charge).....	3	.....	28 00 with board.
Attendants	6	.....	26 00 with board.
Attendant.....	1	.....	25 00.
Attendants	2	.....	24 00.
Attendants	8	.....	23 00.
Attendants	4	.....	22 00.
Night watch.....	1	.....	50 00 partial board.
Night watch.....	1	.....	38 00 partial board.
Night watches	2	.....	35 00 midnight meal.
Night watch.....	1	.....	30 00 with board.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Concluded.*)

	Men.	Women.	Compensation.
Supervisor		1	\$25 00 with board.
Housekeeper (nurses' home).....		1	25 00 with board.
Attendants (charge).....		6	20 00 with board.
Attendants		5	16 00 with board.
Attendants		9	14 00.
Attendants		4	13 00 with board.
Night watches.....		4	20 00 with board.
Dining-room maids.....		8	16 00 mea's only.
Dining-room maids.....		6	14 00 meals only.'
Seamstresses.....		2	35 00 without board.
Tailoress		1	18 00 with board.
Cook		1	30 00 meals only.
Cook, assistant.....		1	16 00 meals only.
Cook		1	20 00 with board.
Kitchen helpers.....	2	.....	20 00 meals only.
Domestics.....		5	14 00 with board.
Butcher.....	1	.....	40 00 meals only.
Baker	1	.....	40 00 meals only.
Kitchen helper	1	.....	25 00 meals only.
Launderer	1	.....	40 00 without board.
Laundress		1	24 00 without board.
Washerwomen.....		2	20 00 without board.
Tailor.....	1	.....	50 00 without board.
Shoemaker	1	.....	45 00 without board.
Barber	1	.....	30 00 with board.
Engineer.....	1	.....	75 00 without board.
Fireman	1	.....	53 00 without board.
Fireman	1	.....	50 00 night meals.
Fireman	1	.....	45 00 night meals.
Steamfitter ..	1	.....	55 00 without board.
Painter	1	.....	52 00 without board.
Carpenters	2	.....	2 25 per day.
Florist.....	1	.....	50 00 without board.
Gardener.....	1	.....	35 00 without board.
Coachman.....	1	.....	22 00 with board.
Teamster	1	.....	40 00 without board.
Teamster	1	.....	37 00 without board.
Teamsters.....	2	.....	35 00 without board.
Teamster	1	.....	25 00 with board.
Herdsmen.....	1	.....	35 00 without board.
Herdsmen.....	1	.....	25 00 with board.
Laborer.....	1	.....	35 00 without board.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients is one to 4.31.

(3) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients (including night watches), one to 8.94; not including night watches, one to 10.34.

(This does not include dining-room maids, of whom there is one on each of the wards of the hospital, fourteen in number. These are on the wards during the day and furnish efficient aid to the attendants, though they are not reckoned as such in the answer to the above question. Including these the ratio will be one to 8.33.)

(4) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The rate of wages paid men attendants on entering the service is twenty-two dollars; to women, thirteen dollars.

(5) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men attendants is thirty-two dollars; to women attendants, twenty dollars.

(6) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Graduation from training school and length of service.

(7) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both ?

Attendants are entitled to promotion in rank and pay at the end of three months' service, one year and at the end of two years, on graduation from training school.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books :

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total.
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....	\$1.4322	\$859 34
Fruits, canned.....	.....	.....	1.4773	886 38
Fruits, dried, lbs.	3,642	\$0.0823	0.4995	299 74
Vegetables, fresh .....	.....	.....	1.5347	920 87
Vegetables, canned ...	.....	.....	3.0896	1,853 75
Vegetables, dried, bu..	52	2.31	0.2027	121 65
Beef, fresh, lbs	135,165	0.0638	14.3725	8,623 53
Pork, fresh, lbs.....	16,461	0.10	2.7435	1,646 10
Pork, salt, lbs	12,074	0.1046	2.106	1,263 65
Ham, smoked, lbs.....	501	0.1246	0.104	62 42
Shoulders, smoked, lbs.	13,554	0.0992	2.2429	1,345 74
Bacon, smoked, lbs....	2,355	0.1095	0.4297	257 95
Beef, canned, lbs	8,084	0.0688	0.9278	556 68
Meat, canned, misc.....	.....	.....	0.7352	441 13
Poultry, lbs	1,574	0.1525	0.40	240 05
Fish, fresh, lbs	14,139	0.0684	1.6134	968 07
Fish, salt, lbs.....	485	0.08	0.0687	41 25
Flour, wheat, bbls.....	761	3.6457	4.6236	2,774 37
Flour, graham, bbls....	50	3.755	0.2812	168 75
Corn meal, lbs	2,000	0.0173	0.0579	34 77
Rolled oats, bbls.....	60	5.0533	0.5053	303 20
Rice, lbs.....	1,983	0.047	0.1546	92 78
Hominy, bbls.....	4	4.625	0.0308	18 50
Crackers, lbs	3,948	0.067	0.44	264 45
Butter, lbs.....	22,133	0.2635	9.7396	5,843 81
Cheese, lbs.....	3,139	0.1028	0.5378	322 72
Milk, gals.....	28,390	0.1600	7.5700	4,542 40
Eggs, doz.....	4,825	0.1793	1.442	865 29
Tea, lbs	3,682	0.2346	1.44	864 23
Coffee, lbs.....	5,418	0.18	1.63	975 55
Sugar, lbs.....	29,534	0.0493	2.4252	1,455 14
Molasses, gals.....	312	0.2411	0.1305	78 38
Syrup, gals.....	2,028	0.2603	0.882	529 25
Vinegar, gals.....	623	0.084	0.0819	55 16
Salt, bbls.....	55	0.79	0.073	43 76
Pepper, lbs.....	109	0.24	0.0436	26 21
Spices, lbs.....	80	0.20	0.02	16 00
Liquor, distilled, gals..	50	2.04	0.17	101 90
Liquor, vinous, gals ...	72	2.152	0.258	154 95
Total .....	.....	.....	\$66.5160	\$39,919 77

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with estimate of the value of the same, are included.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

GENERAL.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal; also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel for the year is \$7,829.46; the per capita cost \$13.0485. The average price per ton of hard coal is \$4.952, of which 112.1 tons were used; soft coal was \$1.742 per ton, of which 4,178.7 were consumed.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting the hospital buildings, exclusive of wages, was \$2,474. The per capita cost was \$4.125.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing for the year was \$3,416.56; the per capita cost was \$5.694.

4. Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

The total cost of bedding was \$1,491.25; the per capita cost was \$2.485.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture was \$3,117.07; the per capita cost was \$5.183.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

The total cost of salaries of resident officers, including treasurer, was \$12,550; the per capita cost was \$20.916.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries was \$43,614.60; the per capita cost was \$72.69.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

The total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors, was \$18,309.99; the per capita cost was \$30.516.

Buffalo State Hospital — Special Report.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total cost of medicine, medical stores and appliances was \$1,314.76 ; the per capita cost was \$2.19.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The total cost of managers' expenses of all kinds was \$228.57 ; the per capita cost was \$0.38.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

The total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items was \$41,781.04 ; the per capita cost was \$69.63.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account was \$131,128.62 ; yearly per capita, \$218.54.

13. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character were as follows:

Nurses' home	\$16,672 18
Laundry building	4,207 98
Covering pipe (steam)	1,077 60
Grading and ditching	1,960 00
Trees and planting	747 54
Furniture and bedding	1,943 16
Total	<u>\$26,608 46</u>

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

Completion of westerly wing for the accommodation of 250 additional patients; to complete the hospital; for the construction of additional water-closets and connections and relaying closet floors; for changing steam pipes in tunnel; for piping boiler and steam condenser and for new floor in engine room, \$370,150.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The year just closed has been a busy one in all the departments of the hospital, and the results on every side bear ample testimony to the earnest efforts of trustees, physicians and employes to faithfully discharge the duties of the responsible positions they occupy. The wards have been made more comfortable by the addition of much needed new furniture, handsome pictures, window draperies, flowers and better tableware. In the kitchens a greatly improved service has been established by the adoption of a uniform diet sheet, copies of which are issued daily from the office and sent to each kitchen, and by the employment of a supervisor whose duties are to visit each kitchen several times daily, to direct the use of the supplies issued and to see that the food is properly served to the patients. This system has resulted in a more satisfactory diet for the patients than was obtained before it was adopted. On the wards many ceilings have been handsomely decorated and the painters have also painted all the iron and wood work about the windows of the main building and the entire outside of the recently constructed west building. In addition to the ordinary repairs incident to wear and tear, the carpenters have done a great

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

deal of new work. The verandas of the east and north buildings have been almost entirely rebuilt in consequence of the decayed condition of the floors and underpinning, and a large new veranda has been erected on the east side of the north building kitchen. In the carpenters' shop also, many useful and handsome tables have been made for the wards and dining-rooms. During the year a number of clothes rooms in the main building have been remodeled in accordance with a plan adopted last year, and the results obtained have been not only gratifying to us, but they have won unstinted praise from the State Commission in Lunacy and other visiting officials. It is but simple justice, however, to state in this connection that the order and neatness so pleasing is due to the painstaking skill of our attendants rather than to any peculiar or original construction. By direction of the board of trustees, the six-inch sewer pipe, extending from the manhole near the steward's house to the foot of the hill, was taken up in August and replaced by a fifteen-inch pipe connecting with the new sewer extending through the city to the river. By making this change the overflow at the manhole, which had long been a source of annoyance and danger, was entirely obviated, the new sewer pipe having ample capacity for carrying all the sewage from the hospital. In the laundry a new wringer and a new starching machine have been installed, and the floor of the washing-room has been greatly improved by relaying with cement and being crowned in the center. This arrangement allows water to run freely into gutters at the sides, leaving the central floor where the workmen stand when they operate the machines, practically dry at all times. In the ironing-room fans were erected in the early summer and connected with the shafting, so that by their motion a constant circulation of air could be obtained. For the better supervision of the night service on the wards and about the hospital premises, a watchman's clock with twenty-four stations has been provided and is giving good satisfaction. The hospital store-room which had long been too small to accommodate the great quantities of supplies nearly always on hand, and unsafe owing to the settling of the floor has been greatly improved. Both of these defects have been corrected, the former by partitioning off a portion of the basement by means of a brick wall, thus forming a cellar in connection with the store-room, and the latter by the construction of a new floor. The storekeeper now has ample room for all his commodities and is able to arrange them much more systematically.

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

Of the industrial operations the most extensive, naturally, have been in the farming interests where the faithful labors of employes and patients have resulted in unusually large harvests. Ninety acres of ground were planted with potatoes and the crop has been larger than was anticipated, the farmer's report showing that no less than 9,750 bushels have been dug. Our three great silos are full of ensilage and a considerable quantity of corn remains standing in the fields for lack of barn room. The hay and grain crops have also been highly satisfactory, and the garden has yielded an unusually large supply of vegetables. Indeed at times so abundant have these products been that our large population has been unable to consume them. Throughout the summer and autumn a large number of patients have worked on the many driveways about the hospital grounds and also excavating the great bank of earth in the rear of the recently constructed west building. The rough, uncouth lands so unsightly about this building a year ago are now smooth green lawns, and constitute one of the most beautiful features of the hospital premises.

In the general shop in the basement of the north building, patients have constantly been at work fashioning a variety of useful articles, and so successful have they become in making many of these things that we were able to send a handsome assortment of the products of their handiwork to the World's Fair in June. This exhibit was displayed in the anthropological building, and, I am informed, attracted a great deal of attention. The shoe shop which was formerly in contracted quarters in the second story of the carpenter shop, was early in the spring transferred to a large well-lighted portion of the basement of the north building, where, by reason of the increased room available, the shoemaker is able to keep employed in the manufacture of shoes, from seven to ten patients almost continually. The sewing room in the basement of the same building has been a scene of busy activity throughout the year, as is evidenced by the matron's report, which shows an unusually large number of articles of wearing apparel made within the twelve months. The masons employed have been much of the time engaged in making repairs, but during the summer an experimental section of artificial stone walk was laid between the north building and the laundry with a view to ascertaining how well this kind of walk will withstand the frosts of winter. If it proves durable it should be generally adopted for hospital walks. With an extensive system of such walks about the grounds we should be able to have our

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

patients out for exercise during the spring and autumn more regularly than is practicable now. The engineering force has found constant employment in caring for the extensive heating plant necessary for warming the institution. The piping has been thoroughly overhauled, many new sections have been put in to replace defective old ones, and the entire length of the main steam line from the river station to the buildings has been repacked at the joints. Under the provisions of the supply bill, authorizing the construction of an electric lighting plant, a new bakery and a greenhouse, the architect has prepared plans and specifications and the board of trustees has adopted the same and authorized the work to be done. The construction of these plants will be commenced soon and it is expected that they will be completed early in the coming year. The policy inaugurated last year of allowing the largest degree of personal liberty consistent with safety to patients has been continued, and experience from year to year tends to confirm the belief that one of the most important factors in the treatment of the insane is the removal of the idea of restraint or imprisonment as completely as possible. On this principle the open door system has been extended, guards have been removed from additional windows and an increased number of patients have been permitted to enjoy the privilege of passing in and out of doors at will with scarcely any more restraint on their movements than was exercised over the paid employes of the institution. Occupation for body and mind is also believed to be a valuable aid in the treatment of the insane and, as heretofore, constant effort has been made to provide as many patients as possible with some form of employment.

In January the medical officers of the hospital organized a training school for the systematic instruction of the attendants, and during the winter and spring months weekly lectures were given in the chapel to a large class. The instruction covered the general duties of attendants toward the patients, toward the institution and toward one another; they were taught the fundamental principles of anatomy and physiology, the various forms of insanity were described, general nursing, and what to do in emergencies and when accidents occur were fully discussed. Such schools are now to be found in every well-regulated hospital for the insane and are very valuable adjuncts in the treatment of patients. To increase our facilities in the matter of fire protection, 500 feet additional hose was purchased, twenty-five Babcock fire extinguishers, a chemical engine and a hook and ladder truck.

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on the number admitted during the year.

13.6 per cent.

Give the percentage of recoveries on the daily average population.

2.5 per cent.

Give the percentage of recoveries on the whole number treated.

2.2 per cent.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year; how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

40 per cent; three were admitted.

Give the percentage of deaths on the number admitted.

34 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on the average daily population.

6.3 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on the whole number treated.

5.5 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on number discharged.

50 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates; that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitues" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were no inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitues" discharged during the year.

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also, salary of treasurer.

Charles G. Wagner, M. D., superintendent. Appointed February 8, 1892. Compensation, \$4,000 per annum. Previous experience, hospital service in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, two years, and seven years as first assistant physician at the Utica State Hospital, Utica, N. Y.

Dr. Charles C. Eastman, first assistant physician. Appointed October 24, 1881. Compensation, \$2,000 per annum. Was general practitioner for eleven years.

Dr. John F. FitzGerald, assistant physician. Appointed August, 1886. Compensation, \$1,700 per annum. Hospital service in St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

Dr. Arthur M. Collier, assistant physician. Appointed October 1, 1891. Compensation, \$1,400 per annum. Hospital service in New York city.

Dr. William A. White, assistant physician. Appointed April 27, 1892. Compensation, \$1,200 per annum. Hospital service in New York city and Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. Louis W. Dodson, assistant physician. Appointed October 25, 1892. Compensation, \$1,000 per annum. Hospital service in New York city.

Dr. E. Gertrude Crum, woman physician. Appointed October 1, 1890. Compensation, \$1,200 per annum. Hospital service in New York city and general practice in Rochester.

Edwin Evans, steward. Appointed July, 1880. Compensation, \$1,600 per annum.

Mrs. L. S. Smith, matron. Appointed November, 1881. Compensation, \$500 per annum.

Jerome De Witt, treasurer. Compensation, \$1,000 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employes other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

The following is the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation :

Number.	OCCUPATION.	Wages and number receiving the same compensation.				
2	Bookkeepers, men.....	\$75	\$50			
1	Copying clerk, man.....	25				
1	Stenographer, woman.....	60				
1	Stenographer, man.....	50				
1	Office boy	12				
		(2)	(1)			
3	Engineers, men.	75	38			
		(1)	(5)			
6	Firemen.	50	35			
		(2)				
2	Plumbers, men.....	40				
4	Carpenters, men.....	65	55	46	40	
4	Farmers, men	50	30	27	22	
		(3)	(6)			
9	Teamsters, men.....	20	18			
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)
6	Laundrymen	40	30	25	20	16
		(1)	(1)	(5)	(1)	
8	Laundresses.....	20	15	14	12	
1	Tailor.....	50				
		(1)	(3)	(5)		
9	Seamstresses	25	20	16		
		(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	
6	Outdoor attendants, men	40	32	25	24	
3	Painters, men	45	30	25		
2	Gardeners, men	50	37			
1	Florist, man	50				
2	Masons, men.....	50	25			
2	Upholsterers, men	40	18			
2	Bakers, men	70	40			
1	Coachman	30				
1	Stableman	18				
		(2)	(1)	(1)		
4	Cooks, women.....	14	20	13		
1	Usher, woman.....	23				
1	Clothing clerk, woman	20				
1	Inventory clerk, woman	35				
1	General night watchman.....	30				
1	Supervisor of grounds, man..	35				
1	Supervisor of kitchens, man..	35				
1	Apothecary, man.....	40				
1	Barber, man	35				
1	Storekeeper, man.....	35				
1	Shoemaker, man.....	50				
1	Butcher, man.....	40				
1	Blacksmith, man	40				
2	Herdsmen	25	23			
1	Housekeeper, woman.....	20				

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

Number	OCCUPATION.	Wages and number receiving the same compensation.						
		(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	
7	Kitchen employes, men	25	22	30	20	18	16	
13	Kitchen employes, women . . .	(2) 18	(2) 17	(1) 16	(2) 15	(1) 14	(3) 13	(2) 12
2	Supervisors, men	(2) 35						
3	Supervisors, women	(2) 22	(1) 20					
9	Dining-room employes, wom'n	(5) 14	(2) 15	(2) 13				
5	Chambermaids	17	16	14	13	12		
1	Night watchman	42						
7	Night attendants, men	(4) 25	(1) 24	(1) 22	(1) 20			
9	Night attendants, women	(1) 28	(8) 20					
58	Attendants, men	(1) 26	(10) 25	(2) 24	(5) 22	(12) 20	(12) 18	(16) 16
82	Nurses, women	(2) 18	(5) 17	(13) 16	(14) 15	(23) 14	(11) 13	(14) 12
	Total employes	292						

(2) Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

One to 4.

(3) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One to 9.

(4) Give the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$16; women, \$12.

(5) Give the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$35; women, \$22.

(6) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

After six months of service men attendants are advanced in salary two dollars a month; women, one dollar a month. At the end of a year's service, men are again advanced two dollars a month and women one dollar a month, and thereafter according to the service rendered.

(7) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

There is no definite term or period, except as stated in previous answer, at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books :

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, dried, pounds.....	6,429	\$0.093	\$0.47	\$595 85
Fruits, fresh.....	.....	.....	.92	1,158 97
Fruits, canned, dozen.....	171 $\frac{1}{6}$	2.80	.038	48 05
Vegetables, fresh.....	.....	.....	7.21	9,074 07
Vegetables, canned, dozen..	42	1.71	.057	72 92
Vegetables, dried, bushels..	221	2.00	.35	443 76
Meats, fresh, pounds.....	302,879	.063	15.12	19,030 77
Meats, salt, pounds.....	10,200	.091	.787	919 00
Meats, smoked, pounds....	4,838	.104	.40	504 45
Meats, canned, pounds.....	14,112	.069	.774	974 75
Poultry, pounds.....	2,412	.143	.274	345 61
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	8,009	.038	.24	306 09
Fish, salt, pounds.....	12,743	.088	.899	1,131 02
Flour, wheat, barrels.....	1,521	3.98	4.81	6,053 53
Flour, buckwheat, pounds..	125	.02	.002	2 65
Corn meal, pounds.....	1,600	.018	.023	29 37
Oat meal, pounds.....	12,525	.026	.252	318 08
Rice, pounds.....	8,608	.048	.325	410 01
Other cereals, pounds.	340	.056	.015	19 00
Crackers, pounds.....	8,490	.063	.425	535 73
Butter, pounds.....	62,703	.22	10.91	13,731 83
Cheese, pounds.....	598	.102	.048	60 85
Milk, gallons.....	55,284	.16	7.03	8,845 44
Eggs, dozen.....	9,732	.208	1.61	2,029 17
Tea, pounds.....	8,202	.193	1.25	1,581 78
Coffee, pounds.	13,480	.226	2.42	3,053 48
Sugar, pounds.....	58,991	.048	2.23	2,809 08
Molasses, gallons.....	58	.37	.02	21 50
Syrup, gallons.....	2,891	.277	.636	800 46
Vinegar, gallons.....	1,866	.122	.189	238 26
Salt, bushels.	422	.13	.045	57 34
Spices, pounds.....	293	.20	.046	58 80
Liquors, distilled, gallons...	112	2.56	.228	287 45
Liquors, vinous, gallons....	40	2.44	.077	97 50

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with the estimated value of same, are included.

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

GENERAL.

Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed; the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages; the total and per capita cost of clothing; the total and per capita cost of bedding; the total and per capita cost of furniture; the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer); the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries; the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors; the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances; the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

The following is submitted as a reply to the foregoing questions:

	Yearly per capita cost.	Total.
Coal (hard)	\$12 15	*\$15,296 77
Lighting	2 14	2,702 72
Clothing	7 74	9,736 46
Bedding	2 45	3,087 74
Furniture	4 13	5,200 74
Resident officers	10 84	13,641 30
Wages	58 34	73,398 20
Attendants	28 17	35,438 41
Medicines	1 46	1,844 55
Managers or trustees	05	64 01
Miscellaneous	69 44	87,363 17
Maintenance including officers' salaries	168 86	212,335 66
Extraordinary . . . . .	.....	15,066 73

* Average purchase price, \$2.03; number of tons 7,575.8.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

The forthcoming report of the Binghamton State Hospital will contain the following statement which is offered as the most complete answer possible to the inquiries made on this point :

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

After consultation with your executive committee, and careful consideration of the needs of the hospital for the coming year, I would respectfully recommend that efforts be made to secure the necessary legislation to undertake new construction and improvements as follows:

NEW BUILDING FOR MEN.

Passing over, for the moment, all other considerations, the need which is of paramount importance to the patients in this hospital to-day is a new structure for the accommodation of male patients. You will observe that on September 30, 1892, there were in the hospital 1,196 patients, and that on September thirtieth of the year just closed our population was 1,271, while the nominal capacity of the institution is 1,187. This statement of the nominal capacity is based on the number of beds now in use and does not take into consideration the crowded condition of rooms and dormitories where the number of beds is so greatly in excess of proper limits that hygienic conditions can not be maintained and patients suffer seriously from the vitiated air they are compelled to breathe.

The real capacity of the hospital if proper space were allowed each patient would be much less than the number given in our table, namely 1,187. I would therefore earnestly recommend that an effort be made to secure legislation providing for the erection of another hospital building of sufficient size to accommodate 250 male patients. A building suitable for our purposes should be built in two structures connected with a certain kitchen by means of corridors. Such construction satisfactory in all its appointments could be completed at per capita cost of \$650 or \$156,736 for the entire work.

AN ENTERTAINMENT BUILDING.

In my report last year I called your attention to the hospital's urgent need of a suitable building for entertainments. The importance of proper diversion for the mind as well as bodily occupation as a means of treatment of the insane is now so well established and so generally appreciated that it seems scarcely necessary for me to mention it in this report. Our shops and our extensive farm afford ample opportunity for manual labor, but for amusement during the long months of the winter season we have no facilities. Dances for a few patients are now held weekly in the chapel, but the space is limited and the location on the fourth floor of the main building

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

is inconvenient and unsafe for the assemblage of insane persons. As was stated in my last report, "It is imperative that a building should be constructed, with safe and easy entrances and exits, where the dances may be held, and where dramatic and musical entertainments may be given, to the end that our patients may be benefited and, in many instances, restored to reason. A building suitable for the purposes of this hospital should have a seating capacity of eight or nine hundred persons, an ample stage, a reading room and reception rooms. It should provide for religious services on Sundays, and for a school room where the medical officers should give systematic lectures for the instruction of the nurses, and where regular school instruction should be given to classes of patients. This feature of hospital work ought to engage our earnest attention to the fullest extent possible. Such a building would afford facilities for our attendants and other employes to spend their leisure hours when off duty pleasantly and profitably. The need of such rest for those who are constantly employed caring for the insane scarcely requires argument. Without it, irritability, loss of self-control, weariness, and many other undesirable conditions result, all of which tend to impair or destroy the individual's usefulness as an attendant upon the insane. At present, the hallways, the kitchens and the stairways are constantly invaded, and the officers of the institution feel constrained to overlook many breaches of discipline, for the reason that no definite place is provided where employes may find proper recreation." What was true a year ago is equally true now and the need is still greater in consequence of increased population. It was last year conceded by the Lunacy Commission, by both branches of the Legislature and by the Governor that the building asked for ought to be provided, but for prudential reasons the executive withheld his approval although he intimated to some of the trustees and to the superintendent that another year the petition of the hospital would be heeded. The sum needed is \$44,828.

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.

The contracts which have been awarded for lighting the hospital by electricity provide for light in the buildings occupied by patients and for the illumination of the grounds about them. The appropriation obtained last year was sufficient for this work but did not provide for the other buildings where light is needed every day. In these additional buildings it will be necessary to burn gas or use dangerous oil lanterns unless funds are obtained to extend the electric plant to

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

include them in its system. These buildings are the cottages occupied by the first assistant physician, the steward, the farmer and the gardener; the barns for horses, cows and pigs, the bakery, and the boiler house at the river. There should also be installed an alternating dynamo and in connection with it a small wire to the farm cottages and adjacent buildings. The chimney at the boiler house at the dynamo station should be increased about thirty feet in height to provide sufficient draft to produce steam for the additional work. A sum of money sufficient for this construction, and for the purchase of suitable fixtures for the offices and apartments of physicians should be obtained as soon as possible. The amount needed is \$8,000.

CONGREGATE DINING ROOMS.

A change in the method of serving food to the patients in the wings of the main building is very desirable. At present there are eight dining-rooms in these wings and the food for all but two of them after having been conveyed some distance by means of a car is hoisted on "lifts" to the second, third or fourth floors, as the location of the dining-room to be served may require, and much time and labor are thus expended and the services of a large number of attendants are required in the distribution of the food on the dining room tables, it is practically impossible to serve the food to the patients hot and palatable. By converting about half of the basement of each wing into a dining room in accordance with plans prepared by the architect and approved by the State Commission in Lunacy, where all the patients from the wards connected with it should assemble for their meals, we should be able to provide a less expensive and greatly improved table service. With this arrangement fewer dining-room attendants would be required and the food could be served so much more quickly that the patients could receive it hot from the ranges. The amount needed to provide for this change is \$5,000.

SUN ROOM FOR HOSPITAL WARDS.

Again I would call your attention to a very desirable addition to wards E and F, in the so-called Ogden building, where about sixty women patients are quartered. In this building are cared for the new cases suffering from melancholia, many feeble and sick, who are unable to get out of doors for exercise, and the bedridden in constant need of

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

nursing. These wards are small for the number of patients we are obliged to care for in them, and consequently there is constant overcrowding which can not fail to retard recovery. This difficulty could be remedied in an exceedingly desirable way by the construction of a "sun room," twenty-four by fifty-five feet in size and two stories in height, built almost wholly of glass at the south end of the building. From both wards E and F the patients could assemble in these rooms and enjoy the sunshine throughout the day. The accompanying plan shows the kind of construction desired. The sum needed is \$3,500.

THE WEED PROPERTY.

Directly in front of the main building, and distant but a few hundred feet, is a parcel of land containing about thirty-eight acres. It is the only intervening ground between the rapidly advancing city buildings and the hospital premises, and unless secured by purchase will soon be built up, thus not only cutting off the fine view now obtainable, but hemming the hospital in to a disadvantageous extent by the close proximity of dwelling houses, and possibly very objectionable neighbors. This land is in a high state of cultivation and would be very useful for grading purposes. It could now be obtained at a reasonable figure, but is rapidly advancing in value. I would, therefore, urge upon your board the importance of acting without delay. A special bill should be prepared providing for its purchase, and introduced as early as possible after the Legislature opens in January. The sum needed is \$20,000.

BUILDING FOR EMPLOYEES AND FIRE APPARATUS.

Owing to the limited accommodations for employes, many are now obliged to sleep in attics, basements and outbuildings, where in summer the heat is often stifling, and in winter the cold unendurable. A building should be erected of sufficient size to provide rooms for about forty men in the second story, and space for the chemical engine, the hose carts and the hook and ladder truck on the ground floor. Such a building would not only supply a long felt want in the way of suitable quarters for our attendants, mechanics and laborers, but would enable us to maintain a fire protective organization of inestimable value to the institution. With a large number of men sleeping in such close proximity to our excellent fire apparatus no time would be lost in responding to an alarm of fire at night. \$9,800.

Binghamton State Hospital—Special Report.

STEAM PIPE COVERING.

In many places on the main steam line and its branches repairs have injured the non-conducting covering so that renewal should be made soon. There are also portions of the line that have never been protected with suitable covering owing to lack of funds for the purpose. An appropriation of \$2,000 would enable us to make these repairs.

PAINTING.

A small sum of money was obtained last year for the purpose of painting the interiors of some of the wards. This fund is nearly exhausted, and there should be an additional appropriation to carry on the interior work, and also for the purpose of painting the outside of the south building, the carpenters' shop and the roof and brick portions of the main building. \$2,000 is needed.

TREE PLANTING.

Much has been done to beautify the hospital premises by grading the grounds and seeding them to beautiful lawns and also by laying out handsome drives and walks for the use of patients in taking exercise. This work should be continued by planting trees and shrubs where in time they would be both ornamental and useful. A small appropriation would accomplish a great deal. I would recommend that your board ask for the sum of \$300.

MUSIC.

Music is now regarded as such an important aid in the treatment of the insane that in every hospital efforts are made to maintain a musical organization of employes and patients. We have a large number of men who play brass or stringed instruments and have a fairly equipped band and orchestra, but the hospital owns only four instruments; of the remainder in use, some are owned by attendants, some are borrowed, and two or three are rented. An appropriation should be secured to purchase additional instruments for the band, and also for the purchase of two pianos for use on the wards. The sum needed is \$1,000.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The hospital should be provided with a telephone service connecting the various buildings and the more important wards with the medical office. Two or three cheap instruments have been in use several years,

Binghamton State Hospital — Special Report.

but they are so imperfect and unsatisfactory as to be practically worthless. At one of the other hospitals in this State a very complete telephone system has been installed during the past year, and the facility thus provided for instant communication between the medical office and the wards has enabled the officials to constantly maintain a closer supervision over the entire institution than would be otherwise possible. A suitable service could be installed here for \$1,000.

PROTECTION FOR THE RIVER BANK.

Extensive encroachment on the ground adjoining the pumping station is being made from year to year by the river current washing away its bank. This destruction is progressing so rapidly that the safety of the steam plant will, in time, be imperiled, unless the bank is protected by piling. An appropriation for this work was asked for last year without success. Another effort should be made to secure funds to perform the work. Two thousand four hundred dollars is needed.

COAL TRESTLE AT THE WATER WORKS.

The handling of the large quantities of coal annually consumed in the great furnaces, supplying light, power and heat and water to the hospital, becomes more difficult from year to year, as the population increases and new buildings are added to the plant. We are now using nearly 10,000 tons a year, and all of this is shoveled from the cars to the ground, then stacked and finally wheeled into the fire-room. It is, therefore, necessary to handle every pound of it over three or four times before it reaches the furnaces. Moreover, the area where we now store coal, adjacent to the Erie track, is so limited that much difficulty is experienced in caring for the fuel. A trestle should be constructed on the river side of the boiler house, with proper chutes and bunkers, where the coal cars might be emptied without the labor of shoveling. With this improvement, much of the labor now performed by patients in a very dangerous locality, close by the main line of the Erie railroad, where express trains frequently pass, would be unnecessary and these patients might be employed to advantage in other work about the hospital premises. In connection with this trestle there should be constructed scales for weighing the coal in bulk. The sum needed is \$4,300.

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

SPRAY BATHS.

The State Commission in Lunacy has recommended the use of spray baths for bathing the insane. One spray outfit in a suitable bath-room in each hospital building is very desirable. An appropriation of \$1,500 would enable us to construct them. This sum should therefore be obtained.

MINOR REPAIRS.

For various minor repairs, including papering rooms, renewing awnings to windows, replacing imperfect portions of roof, relaying of insecure battlements of the main building, and ceiling the interior of the carriage barn, the sum of \$2,000 is needed.

RECAPITULATION.

Improvements and repairs which should be provided for in the supply bill of 1894:

New building for men	\$156,736
An entertainment building	44,828
Extension of the electric light plant	8,000
Congregate dining rooms	5,000
Sun-room for hospital wards	3,500
Weed property	20,000
Building for employes and for fire apparatus	9,800
Steam pipe covering	2,000
Painting	2,000
Tree planting	300
Music	1,000
Telephone service	1,000
Protection for the river bank	2,400
Coal trestle the water-works	4,300
Spray baths	1,500
Minor repairs	2,000
	<hr/>
	\$264,364

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements began or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

At the beginning of the hospital year, October 1, 1892, there were 595 patients remaining under treatment. We received 325 patients, making a total of 920 under treatment during the year. There were seventy-one patients discharged as recovered, eighty as not recovered, six as not insane, and seventy-five died during the year, leaving September 30, 1893, 688 patients — 323 men and 365 women.

The following are items of construction that have been progressed during the year:

Group number three has been rebuilt and is now in condition for patients, having been certified as such to the Commission on December 9, instant.

Convalescent cottage east has been finished, or is nearly so, and will be ready for patients by February. This building is for the care of women.

Convalescent cottage west, and the two one story pavilions have been inclosed.

The addition to the boiler house has been made, one new power boiler has been purchased and placed, the electric station has been remodeled and one 150 horse power engine has been added to the power, two large forty-five K. W. incandescent dynamos and a line of counter-shafting has been added.

The cold storage warehouse has been built. Two wooden buildings have been constructed for permanent use as a paint shop and extra warehouse for heavy goods, but these buildings will be used temporarily for dormitories for employes. The workshop has had a foundation placed underneath it, and has been otherwise changed to make a permanent building.

Water and sewer lines have been run to the above mentioned buildings as well as to the rear of the boiler house.

Electric light wiring has been completed at group three and convalescent east, and all the steam heating and plumbing for these several buildings have been done.

A large amount of basement floor has been made of concrete; the food conduits have been relined and refloored and a track laid.

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

A pump for water supply has been purchased and the main intake pipe has been extended into the river eighty feet to a depth of twenty-five feet of water.

A large storage barn has also been built, partly by patients' labor. The main road to the hospital has been graded, drained, and the first layer of stone put on. There has been a large amount of grading done.

There has been a progressive improvement in the internal service. A number of new features have been introduced, previously reported to the Commission.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries and number admitted.

21.8.

Give the percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

11.2.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

7.7.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number discharged, of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

45.2; 12 were readmitted.

Give the percentage of deaths on number admitted.

23.

Give the percentage of deaths on daily average population.

11.8.

Give the percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

8.1.

Give the percentage of deaths on number discharged.

47.7.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitues" discharged during the year, and

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

whether these are classed as “recovered” or “not insane” in your report of discharges.

There were six inebriates and “narcotic habitues” discharged during the year as “not insane.”

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

Medical Superintendent.—P. M. Wise, M. D., appointed February 1, 1890. Salary, \$5,000 per annum. Experience previous to present appointment in institutions for the insane, was twelve years as assistant physician and five and one-half years as medical superintendent of the Willard State Hospital.

First Assistant Physician.—J. Montgomery Mosher, M. D., employed October 1, 1890. Salary, \$1,800 per annum. Previous experience ten months as apothecary in the Utica State Hospital; one year as clinical assistant, and one and one-half years as assistant physician in the Willard State Hospital.

Second Assistant Physician.—George G. Armstrong, serving temporarily for Robert G. Cook during his absence. Salary, \$1,500 per annum. Employed December 1, 1893. Previous experience, assistant physician in Ward's Island Asylum.

Third Assistant Physician.—Richard H. Hutchings, employed February 1, 1893. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience in New York Almshouse Hospital and Ward's Island Asylum as assistant physician, one year as clinical assistant St. Lawrence State Hospital.

Fourth Assistant Physician.—Salary, \$1,200. Position vacant.

Woman Assistant Physician.—Caroline L. Bristol, employed August 18, 1891. Salary, \$1,200. Previous experience, one year in New England Hospital for Women.

Steward.—William C. Hall, employed November 15, 1890. Salary, \$1,500 per annum. Previous experience, in transportation business twenty years, in mercantile business two years, in coal trade five years, American Consul at Prescott, Ont., for four years.

Treasurer.—James M. Wells. Salary, \$1,200 per annum. He also acts as clerk of the board of managers.

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

(1) The following data are from records for September 30, 1893:

MEN.	Per month.
One accountant with board, at.....	\$50 00
One apothecary, with board, at.....	40 00
One storekeeper, with board, at.....	30 00
One baker, with board, at.....	42 00
One assistant baker, with board, at.....	20 00
One meat cutter, with board, at.....	25 00
One repairer and electrician, with board, at.....	20 00
One pipefitter, with meals, at.....	50 00
One assistant pipe fitter, with board, at.....	23 00
One assistant pipe fitter, with board, at.....	20 00
One shop overseer, with meals, at.....	30 00
One clothing clerk, with meals, at.....	30 00
One dairyman, without board, house rent, at.....	45 00
One truckman, with board, at.....	20 00
One farm and grounds overseer, without board, at.....	100 00
One head painter, with board, at.....	40 00
One painter, with board, at.....	25 00
Two painters, with board, at.....	22 00
One laundry overseer, with board, at.....	50 00
One laundryman, with board, at.....	28 00
One expressman, with board, at.....	25 00
One lawn foreman, with meals, at.....	35 00
Two medical internes, with board, at.....	50 00
One engineer, with board, at.....	65 00
Two engineers, with board, at.....	45 00
One engineer, without board, at.....	50 00
One barn overseer, with board, at.....	35 00
One barn boy, with board, at.....	15 00
One dairy helper, with board, at.....	20 00
One night patrolman, with two meals, at.....	28 00
One porter, with board, at.....	18 00
One porter, with board, at.....	16 00

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

One porter, with board, at.....	\$15 00
One lineman, temporary, at.....	20 00
One kitchen inspector, with board at.....	50 00
Five kitchen helpers, with board, at.....	20 00
Two cooks, with board, at.....	25 00
Five firemen, with meals, at.....	30 00
Seven teamsters, with board, at.....	20 00
One supervisor, at.....	45 00
One supervisor, at.....	35 00
One supervisor, at.....	30 00
One gardener, house rent, at.....	30 00
One attendant, at.....	27 00
Two attendants, at.....	26 00
Seven attendants, at.....	25 00
One attendant, at.....	24 00
Four attendants, at.....	23 00
Four attendants, at.....	22 00
Three attendants, at.....	21 00
Twenty-two attendants, at.....	20 00
Ten attendants, at.....	18 00
One carpenter, without board, at.....	45 00
Two carpenters, without board, at \$2.25 per day.	
One carpenter's helper, with board, at.....	20 00
One dishwasher, with board, at.....	20 00

WOMEN.

One housekeeper, with board, at.....	\$35 00
One housekeeper, with board, at.....	20 00
One stenographer, at.....	35 00
One clothing clerk, with board, at.....	25 00
One seamstress, with board, at.....	16 00
Three house servants, at.....	12 00
Five house servants, at.....	10 00
One cook, at.....	16 00
Three cooks, at.....	14 00
Six dining-room girls, at.....	10 00
Three laundry women, with board, at.....	15 00
One supervisor, at.....	30 00
One office helper, at.....	20 00
One attendant, at.....	23 00
One attendant, at.....	22 00

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

Seven attendants, at	\$20 00
One attendant, at	19 00
Six attendants, at	18 00
Two attendants, at	17 00
Seven attendants, at	16 00
Five attendants, at.....	15 00
Twenty-six attendants, at.....	14 00
Six attendants, at	12 00

(2) Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

1 to 3.5.

(3) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the ward to patients.

1 to 6.

(4) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants upon entering the service.

Men, eighteen dollars; women, twelve dollars.

(5) Give the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Twenty dollars.

(6) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants, men, twenty-seven dollars; women, twenty-three dollars.

The rule of advancing wages is as follows: Men, upon entering the service are paid, during a trial period not to exceed three months, eighteen dollars, and women, twelve dollars. At the end of such period, if they are found satisfactory and desire to continue in the service, they are required to sign an agreement to remain one year, and are then paid, men twenty dollars per month and women fourteen dollars per month. At the end of each six months they are advanced one dollar in the monthly rate, unless they receive promotion, when they are paid the fixed rate for the position.

(7) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

As stated above.

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books :

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits, fresh .....	.....	.....	\$2.426	\$1,533 09
Fruits, canned .....	.....	.....	.402	253 80
Fruits, dried .....	.....	.....	1.599	1,011 01
Vegetables, fresh.....	.....	.....	8.119	5,136 93
Vegetables, canned .....	.....	.....	.397	250 10
Vegetables, dried.....	.....	.....	.081	51 57
Meats, fresh, pounds	230,825	\$0.064	23.449	14,719 84
Meats, salt, pounds	5,841	.047	.438	276 58
Meats, smoked, pounds....	26,087	.118	4.884	3,087 17
Meats, canned, pounds	588	.74	.72	45 38
Poultry, pounds.....	2,906	.152	.70	442 59
Fish, fresh, pounds	16,320	.043	1.09	692 46
Fish, salt, pounds.....	11,727	.055	1.02	643 67
Flour, wheat, barrels.....	1,154	4.22	7.69	4,865 86
Flour, graham, pounds	180	.027	.008	5 15
Flour, buckwheat, pounds..	2,115	.07	.....	44 73
Meal, corn, pounds.....	1,750	.013	.035	22 15
Meal, oat, pounds	5,320	.028	.241	152 55
Rice, pounds.....	7,131	.032	.365	230 60
Hominy, pounds.....	5,200	.02	.166	114 96
Other cereals, pounds	2,830	.042	.186	118 74
Crackers, pounds	4,117	.06	.392	247 02
Butter, pounds	37,369	.212	12.56	7,941 47
Cheese, pounds.....	942	.107	.16	101 34
Milk, gallons.....	35,900	.10	5.68	350 90
Eggs, dozen... ..	9,335	.174	2.583	1,632 57
Tea, pounds	5,360	.197	1.674	1,058 19
Coffee, pounds	10,107	.199	3.175	2,016 25
Sugar, pounds.....	63,295	.047	4.662	2,947 05
Syrup, gallons.....	531	.144	.12	76 37
Vinegar, gallons.....	1,211	.13	.247	156 27
Salt, barrels.....	56	1.135	.103	65 00
Pepper, pounds.....	150	.09	.021	13 50
Spices, pounds.....	.....	.....	.10	63 52
Liquors, distilled, gallons..	261	1.948	.804	508 49
Liquors, vinous, gallons ...	214	.669	.226	143 33

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with estimated value of same, are included.

St. Lawrence State Hospital,— Special Report.

GENERAL.

1. Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel, \$26,469.35. Yearly per capita cost, \$41.88. Number of tons of soft coal used, 6,622, at \$3.55 per net ton, delivered. Number of tons of hard coal used, 515 gross tons, at an average price of \$5.75 per gross ton.

2. Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$1,304.16; per capita cost, \$2.06.

3. Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost, \$7,529.38; per capita cost, \$11.91.

4. Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Furniture and bedding are not kept distinct in our classification. For both items the total cost is \$5,534.35. Annual per capita cost is \$8.75.

5. Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

See answer to question 4.

6. Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost, \$13,400; per capita cost, \$21.20.

7. Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Total cost, \$49,865.37; per capita cost, \$78.88.

8. Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost, \$28,380; per capita cost, \$44.90.

9. Give the total and per capita cost of medicine and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost, \$1,874.01; per capita cost, \$2.96.

St. Lawrence State Hospital — Special Report.

10. Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees expenses of all kinds.

The managers' expenses were paid from special appropriation.

11. Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost, \$66,035.33; per capita cost, \$108.48.

12. Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may properly be charged to maintenance account.

Total cost, \$172,007.95; per capita cost, \$272.45.

13. Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost, \$283,289.86.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule:

The following is an itemized statement of the work required for the ensuing year, calling for special appropriations, but as I have not received from the architect the estimate of amounts for this work, the figures can not be given.

(1) Finishing of convalescent cottage west, and two one story pavilions for disturbed patients, now erected and inclosed, making a capacity for 150 patients.

(2) Erecting and completing an employes' building. This need has been so frequently presented it is needless to repeat. This building will relieve the wards of attendants, and add not less than thirty beds to the capacity.

(3) Erecting and finishing the two hospital wings to the infirmary group which will complete this building, and add 100 to the capacity.

(4) A farm cottage for proximity to the barn and farm work, for agricultural laborers. Capacity fifty. Items 1 to 4 inclusive will add 330 to the capacity of the institution.

(5) A building for diversion, instruction, recreation, physical development, general and special bathing. This need has also been frequently

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

presented. An institution for 1,000 patients is very incompletely equipped without a place for the collection and entertainment of patients.

(6) For the completion of the boiler house plant, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, pipe fitter's shop, fire department and water tower, all in one structure.

(7) For a propagating and greenhouse. We have nothing of the kind now.

(8) A morgue, and place to deposit the dead while awaiting interment.

(9) To complete roads that have been begun in connection with the city of Ogdensburg, the latter having already expended \$20,000 in this direction; and for improving the grounds, \$21,000.

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, a new administrative building has been erected; also two buildings for male patients and a detached building containing baths, lavatories, etc. Corridors connecting these various buildings with each other and with the old buildings have also been erected. All of these buildings are nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

A cow barn and swine stall are also in process of erection on the farm. The detached baths and lavatories in connection with the female wards have been completed, and have been in use several months. They have given great satisfaction.

The new boiler house has been completed and the necessary changes have been made in the distribution of steam pipes in the various old buildings.

A well has been dug on the farm and a windmill for pumping water has been erected. This well is to be used in connection with the new buildings.

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

The old buildings formerly occupied by the male patients and known as the annex are being renovated. When completed it will contain the kitchens, associate dining-rooms, ironing room and amusement hall.

Three large embayments opening out of wards 4, 6 and 8, respectively, have been constructed. By this means the size of each ward has been greatly increased and the wards are also much better lighted.

Large fire places have been built in the old chimneys on wards 4, 6 and 8. Fires are kept burning constantly in these fire places, and by this means the ventilation of the wards is not only secured, but the presence of the open fire adds much to the comfort of its occupants.

The remodeling of the laundry has been completed and new machines added, thus the capacity of the laundry has been increased.

The fire escapes connected with the female department have been completed.

Two large verandas opening out of the east end of wards 6 and 8, respectively, have been built.

The lawn has been partly graded, and that part surrounding the administrative building sodded; also several rods of roadway and cement walk have been made.

The comfort of the female patients has been much enhanced by the betterments that have been made in the various wards, yet they have been very much crowded and will be until that part of the building now used for administrative purposes and one of the wards now used by men are vacated.

During the year the usual hospital methods have been continued and special efforts have been made to furnish daily employment and recreation for the patients.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

18.4.

Give the percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

6.07.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

4.49.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered during the previons year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

18.4; one was readmitted.

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

Give the percentage of deaths on number admitted.

24.8.

Give the percentage of deaths on average daily population.

8.35.

Give the percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

6.17.

Give the percentage of deaths on number discharged.

25.37.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitues" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

The number of inebriates discharged during the year was 1; she was transferred to Willard.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

Eugene H. Howard, M. D., medical superintendent. Appointed July 1, 1891. Salary \$4,000. Previous experience, six years superintendent, five years in general practice and two years in a general hospital.

Ezra B. Potter, M. D., first assistant physician. Appointed July 1, 1891. Salary \$2,000. Previous experience, eight years as first assistant physician and ten years in general practice.

Robert M. Elliott, M. D., second assistant physician. Appointed July 1, 1891. Salary \$1,200. Previous experience, one year as second assistant physician and three months in a general hospital.

Evaline P. Ballintine, M. D., woman physician. Salary \$1,200. Appointed July 1, 1891. Previous experience, fourteen years in general practice.

Willis S. Remington, steward. Appointed July 1, 1891. Salary \$1,500. Previous experience, four years in wholesale grocery, six years farmer and two years bookkeeper.

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

Mary E. May, matron. Appointed July 1, 1891. Salary \$600. Previous experience, eighteen months matron and two years in a training school for nurses.

Frederick P. Allen, treasurer. Salary \$600.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES.

(1) Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Whole number of employes, other than resident officers and chaplains, is ninety-five.

The capacity in which employed is :

	Male.	Female.	Per month.
Clerk.....	.....	1	\$30 00
Accountant	1	.....	40 00
Storekeeper	1	.....	30 00
Office attendant.....	.....	1	18 00
Supervisor	1	.....	40 00
Supervisor .....	.....	1	30 00
Attendant.....	1	.....	35 00
Attendants.....	3	.....	30 00
Attendants.....	4	.....	28 00
Attendants.....	2	.....	26 00
Attendants.....	7	.....	23 00
Attendants.....	4	.....	22 00
Attendants.....	.....	11	22 00
Attendants.....	.....	8	20 00
Attendants.....	.....	5	18 00
Attendants.....	.....	3	16 00
Attendants.....	.....	9	15 00
Sewing woman .....	.....	1	22 00
Baker	1	.....	35 00
Cook .....	.....	1	25 00
Cook .....	.....	1	20 00
Cook, assistant	1	.....	30 00
Cook, assistant .....	.....	1	20 00
Cook, assistant .....	.....	1	16 00
Laundress.....	.....	1	20 00
Launderer	1	.....	22 00
Ironer .....	.....	1	22 00
Ironer, assistant.....	.....	1	20 00
Mangler....	.....	1	22 00
Housemaid.....	.....	1	16 00
Housemaid .....	.....	1	12 00

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.
SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES—(Concluded).

	Male.	Female.	Per month.
Carpenter	1	.....	\$35 00
Painter	1	.....	35 00
Mason	1	.....	35 00
Tailor	1	.....	35 00
Barber	1	.....	23 00
Engineer.....	1	.....	35 00
Mechanic	1	.....	35 00
Fireman	1	.....	32 00
Farmer	1	.....	45 00
Gardener	1	.....	30 00
Foreman, farm	1	.....	30 00
Stableman	1	.....	25 00
Teamster	1	.....	28 00
Teamster	1	.....	22 00
Teamster	1	.....	22 00
Night watch.....	1	.....	22 00
Laundry assistant.....	1	.....	22 00
Janitor	1	.....	6 00

There are two chaplains employed, who each receive \$150 annually.

(2) Give the ratio of employed of all kinds to patients.

1 to 4.2.

(3) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Inclusive of night attendants 1 to 9.8.

(4) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$22.00; women, \$15.00.

(5) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$35.00; women, \$22.00.

(6) State, the rule, if any, governing the rank and pay of attendants.

Attendants are promoted in rank and pay first, at the close of three months' service, one dollar each; second, at the close of the following nine months' service upon passing the first year's examination in the

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

training school, men three dollars a month and women two dollars a month; third, upon graduation from the training school, or (not having graduated) being placed in charge of wards, two dollars each; fourth, being in charge of wards and having graduated from the training school, two dollars each.

(7) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in rank or pay, or both?

For long and faithful service an increase in the pay per month may be provided in special cases. The definite terms at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in pay and rank, are stated in answer to question 6.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books:

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruits:				
Apples	175.50	\$0.6469	.....	\$113 54
Berries, quarts	1,021	.103	.....	105 58
Cranberries, quarts ...	128	.0855	.....	10 95
Grapes, pounds.....	2,586	.0395	.....	122 28
Peaches, baskets . . .	67	.6873	.....	46 05
Melons	63	.2214	.....	13 95
Oranges	30,625	3.1183	.....	95 50
Lemons	13.15	4.378	.....	57 48
Cherries, pounds	62	.04	.....	2 48
Fresh .....	.....	.....	\$1.437	567 81
Dried, pounds.....	3,250	.0964	.767	315 09
Vegetables:				
Potatoes, bushels	1,917	.4653	.....	893 60
Greens, bushels	42	.20	.....	8 40
Onions, bunches	835	.05	.....	41 75
Onions, bushels.....	75	.80	.....	60 00
Squash, dozens.....	80	.20	.....	16 00
Squash, tons	1½	25.00	.....	37 50
Rhubarb, bunches.....	28	.10	.....	2 80
Green peas, bushels ...	47	.75	.....	35 25
String beans, bushels..	92	1.00	.....	92 00
Cabbage, heads	8,384	.021	.....	183 04
Cucumbers, dozens....	582	.082	.....	48 08

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY—(Concluded).

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Green corn, dozens.....	893	\$0.094	.....	\$84 65
Lettuce, bunches	2,360	.02	.....	47 20
Radishes, bunches	875	.04	.....	35 00
Pumpkins	400	.05	.....	20 00
Tomatoes, ripe, bush...	236	.55	.....	129 80
Tomatoes, green, bush.	43	.20	.....	8 60
Parsnips, bushels	200	.35	.....	70 00
Carrots, bushels	200	.25	.....	50 00
Celery, heads	80,000	.03	.....	240 00
Rutabaga, bushels	180	.20	.....	36 00
Red peppers, bushels..	2.5	2.00	.....	5 00
Vegetable oysters, bu..	21	.75	.....	15 75
Fresh .....	.....	.....	\$5.469	2,160 42
Canned, quarts.....	1,158	.0833	.244	96 49
Meats:				
Fresh, pounds.....	63,604.5	.0685	11.04	4,360 88
Salt, pounds	14,195.5	.0434	1.557	615 21
Smoked, pounds.....	3,743.5	.1329	1.276	504 34
Poultry, pounds	2,182.375	.1551	.857	338 58
Fish, fresh, pounds ...	11,624.65	.054	1.590	628 18
Fish, salt, pounds.....	3,376	.0775	0.662	261 68
Flour, wheat, barrels ..	628.69	3.874	6.1663	2,435 70
Flour, graham, pounds.	400	.0205	.....	8 10
Flour, buckwh't, lbs...	60.5	.0238	.009	3 75
Cornmeal, pounds.....	4,400	.0166	.1849	73 05
Oatmeal, pounds.....	4,080	.0301	.3113	123 00
Rice, pounds	3,017	.0406	.3107	122 76
Crackers, pounds	3,924	.0561	.5578	220 35
Butter, pounds	12,655	.2523	8.0859	3,193 95
Cheese, pounds.....	2,890	.1125	.824	325 48
Milk, gallons	17,941	.1566	7.1416	2,820 95
Eggs, dozens.....	3,560	.1844	1.6640	657 33
Tea, pounds.....	2,971	.2198	1.6539	653 31
Coffee, pounds.....	55,115	.1925	2.6870	1,061 37
Sugar, pounds	31,617	.0532	4.2627	1,683 79
Molasses, gallons.....	302.5	.3934	.3013	119 02
Syrup, gallons	674	.25	.4267	168 56
Vinegar, gallons	1,308	.0985	.3263	128 90
Salt, pounds.....	7,481	.0059	.1131	44 70
Pepper, pounds	261	.1531	.1011	39 97
Spices, pounds.....	2,435	.1552	.0957	37 81
Liquors, distilled.....	30.5	3.2098	.2478	97 90

NOTE.—In the above table farm and garden products, with estimated value of same are included.

Rochester State Hospital—Special Report.

GENERAL.

(1) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel for the year, exclusive of wages, was \$5,769.83. The per capita cost for the year was \$14.6071. The average purchase price per ton of hard coal was \$4.8795; the average purchase price per ton of soft coal was \$2.5478. The number of tons of hard coal for the year was 535.175. The number of tons of soft coal for the year was 1239.645.

(2) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$1,370.50; per capita cost, \$3.4695.

(3) Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

Total cost, \$7,857.32; per capita cost, \$19.891.

(4) Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

Total cost, \$3,374.72; per capita cost, \$8.5435.

(5) Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

Total cost, \$5,986.45; per capita cost, \$15.1555.

(6) Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

Total cost, \$11,100; per capita cost, \$28.1012.

(7) Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Total cost, \$24,992.80; per capita cost, \$63.2729.

(8) Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Total cost, \$14,131.41; per capita cost, \$35.7757.

(9) Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Total cost, \$813.46; per capita cost, \$2.0593.

Rochester State Hospital — Special Report.

(10) Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

Total cost, \$39.58; per capita cost, \$.1002.

(11) Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items.

Total cost, \$35,361.19; per capita cost, \$89.5220.

(12) Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may properly be charged to maintenance account.

Total cost, \$110,798.26; per capita cost, \$280.5019.

(13) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

\$123,911.86.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

The following is a list of improvements for which appropriations are needed for 1894 :

Adjoining farm lands, morgue, carpenter's shop, painter's shop, three summer houses, heating old building and repairing wards 4 and 6.

An adjoining farm was leased by the hospital in 1892, for a term of five years. This farm is now offered for sale. These are the only lands that are available by the hospital for pasturage or other farm purposes. On account of the situation of the hospital within the city limits, there is at present no suitable place available for the use of the patients for exercise. If the above mentioned farm be purchased, walks can be constructed, which will secure for the patients a secluded and proper place for exercise.

The hospital has no morgue. At present the morgue belonging to the almshouse is kindly proffered for the use of the hospital.

The lawn that is used for the patients in summer contains only a few small shade trees. If summer houses, or small pavilions were constructed on these grounds, much more time would be spent by the

Matteawan State Hospital — Special Report.

patients in the open air. The pleasure and health of the patients could be thus much increased, and the wear of the ward diminished.

At present there are no buildings that can be used for shops for the carpenter or painter.

It is desirable to fit up the old buildings with a different method of heating. A system of indirect radiation is desirable. The present method of heating is faulty and insufficient. The radiators are on the floors of the wards, which is a serious objection. The buildings have been gradually extended and new connections made, until the pipes are overtaxed and otherwise inadequate.

The single rooms opening out of wards 4 and 6 need replastering and painting, also new floors and "Kinnear ceilings."

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL.

State generally the operations of the hospital for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the last session of the Legislature, the title of this institution was changed from State Asylum for Insane Criminals to the Matteawan State Hospital. The purpose of the institution was in no wise affected by the change in its title, as we continue to receive as formerly, patients from the various courts of criminal jurisdiction, as well as from the various penal institutions of the State. During the year, our numbers have largely increased, our total population on the 30th of September, 1892, being 348, and 411 at the end of the fiscal year just closed.

During the year, we became defendants before Hon. J. F. Barnard, Justice of the Supreme Court, in a trial remarkable because of the prominence given its details by the daily press, and surprising for the attitude taken by the prosecution and the character of the evidence brought forward by them. I refer to the *habeas corpus* proceedings in the Meredith case. Notwithstanding the previous notorious history of this convict and the improbable character of the charges brought for-

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

ward by him alleging a wide conspiracy on the part of numerous State officials and employes to poison him, and the unmistakable evidences of delusions portrayed in his letters and in his conversation; yet there were found those who affected to believe this convict a sane man. In view of the dangerous assault made by paranoiacs throughout the country and the fact that they are allowed to remain at large until perpetration of some startling act of violence, it would appear that the public has small comprehension of what constitutes a dangerous lunatic.

No other events of importance in the general operations of this institution have occurred during the year.

Our work of special improvements has continued so far as the appropriations made by the Legislature have allowed. At the beginning of the year, work was continued on the artesian well which was progressed to a depth of 2,360 feet. This well is now capable of yielding, by pumping, about 25,000 gallons of good water in twenty-four hours.

We have continued the work of grading in the large interior courts and about the south flank pavilions and this portion of the grounds has been seeded down. With the further funds provided by chapter 726, Laws of 1893, a roadway has been constructed about one mile in length leading from the administration building to the boundary of the State property in the village of Fishkill Landing. This road has proved of great service but still needs more work upon it to finally complete it. In connection with the road, we have also conducted a system of drainage which intercepts a large amount of surface water from the adjoining fields and carries it off the farm.

As a further precaution, relating to fire protection we have located several hydrants in near proximity to the new farm buildings now being erected.

Under the provisions of chapter 273, Laws of 1893, a Commission was appointed by the Legislature consisting of the State Commissioner in Lunacy and the medical superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, to secure a right of way for an outlet sewer from the Matteawan State Hospital to the Hudson river. The proceedings before the Supreme Court of this district were conducted energetically; and early in the summer the final judgment was confirmed securing to this institution access to the river. This right of way was obtained at the cost of the State largely within the limits of the appropriation so that a considerable sum remained which reverted to the State treasury. The contract for the construction of the sewer was awarded to I. T.

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

Brown, of New York city, at a sum aggregating \$11,406. The work of building the sewer is now in progress.

In accordance with the provisions of the appropriation made by the Legislature at its last session, plans for a large silo, a commodious cow barn and an addition to the boiler house for the storage of fuel, a vegetable cellar and a carriage house and stable were prepared by Hon. I. C. Perry, architect, and after suitable advertising, contracts were let to the lowest bidders for these structures, and the work is now in progress. The silo, built of stone and brick, nineteen by twenty-eight feet, is now completed and the cow barn forty-four by 114 feet, with a basement for milch cows and other stock, and a barn floor above for the storage of hay, is now in course of erection. The carriage house is a frame building thirty-six by forty-four feet to receive carriages, with an addition twenty-two by fifty feet containing stalls for horses. The carriage house contains also a coachman's room, a harness room, and has a spacious floor over all for the storage of hay and straw. The addition to the boiler house is simply an extension of the present building for a distance of forty-eight feet and will enable us to store a sufficient amount of coal.

The vegetable cellar, thirty-four by fifty-four feet, contains a stone basement thoroughly banked with earth and sufficiently large to store the vegetable products of the farm, orchard and garden, and affords room for many other supplies.

The chapel and amusement hall has been painted and the stage furnished with several sets of scenery sufficient for the production of small amateur theatricals. The walls of this room have been decorated in colors.

A large Berryman water heater has been placed in the boiler room, which utilizes the exhaust steam from the engines and pump, which formerly was discharged into the sewer. This heater furnishes hot feed water to all the boilers and entirely supplies the laundry.

The large chimney stack to our boiler house has been repointed from top to bottom, an iron ladder put in place, and two large copper cables adjusted to the stack to serve as lightning rods.

The grading in front of the hospital buildings during the year has practically been completed, and we now have a large surface which can be utilized as a lawn, and, at the same time, affords drainage away from the basement of the buildings.

In addition to this work, we have purchased a considerable amount of furniture for additional patients and accomplished some work in the

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

direction of agricultural tile drainage, with the object in view of reclaiming some wet portions of the farm.

There has been a large amount of work done in the direction of general farm improvements which has largely been accomplished by the labor of patients; and it is hoped thereby to finally place the entire farm under a state of high cultivation.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 30.5 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on the daily average population was 9.30 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was 7.73 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Percentage of recoveries on the whole number discharged was 65.45 per cent; of those discharged recovered the previous year, nine were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give the percentage of deaths on the number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on the number admitted was 12.71 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on daily average population.

Percentage of deaths on daily average population was 3.88 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 3.22 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged was 29.09 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitues" discharged during the year, and

Matteawan State Hospital — Special Report.

whether these are classed as “recovered” or “not insane” in your report of discharges.

During the year there were no inebriates; that is, alcoholic, opium, or other “narcotic habitues” discharged.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer; also salary of treasurer.

H. E. Allison, medical superintendent, July 1, 1889, \$3,500. A previous experience of about ten years at the Willard Asylum for the Insane, and about one year and a half in general practice.

J. Elvin Courtney, first assistant physician, December 6, 1891. Compensation, \$1,500. Had experience of about two years at the Hudson River State Hospital; also ten months as an assistant physician upon Ward’s Island; one year’s service as clinical assistant at Bloomingdale, and six months as interne in the Virginia Colored Asylum.

Robert D. Lamb, assistant physician. Compensation, \$1,200. April 1, 1893. Previous experience, six months house physician Albany Homœopathic Hospital; one year out-patient department of Swinburne Dispensary, Albany; eighteen months as medical interne at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals.

James F. Howard, steward, compensation \$1,000. April 1, 1889. No previous experience.

H. E. Allison, treasurer. No salary attached to this office.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYES.

Give the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specified as men or women.

The following list shows the number of employes, other than resident officers, the capacity in which each is employed and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specified as men or women.

MEN.

Clinical assistant	\$35 00
One apothecary	35 00
Engineer (without board)	73 00

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

Electrician	\$55 00
Plumber	42 00
Carpenter (without board)	70 00
Carpenter	38 00
Farmer.....house rent and	50 00
Farm hand (without board)	37 00
Fireman	35 00
Fireman	32 00
Cook.	50 00
Assistant cook	35 00
Baker.....	33 00
Yardman	25 00
Laundryman	33 00
Errand boy and coachman	22 00
Storekeeper.....	30 00
Usher.....	25 00
Tailor.....	25 00
Dining-room attendant.....	27 00
Supervisor.....	45 00
Outside night watchman (without board)	45 00
Outside day watchman.....	30 00
Night roundsman.....	27 00
Night roundsman.....	25 00
Three night watchmen	23 00
Night watchman	25 00
Night watchman	24 00
Five night watchmen	20 00
Attendant	32 00
Attendant	30 00
Attendant	28 00
Attendant	27 00
Four attendants.....	26 00
Attendant	25 00
Two attendants	24 00
Four attendants.....	23 00
Seven attendants	22 00
Twelve attendants.....	20 00
Three attendants	18 00

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

WOMEN.

Stenographer	\$32 00
Officers' cook.....	18 00
Attendant	25 00
Attendant.....	20 00
Attendant.....	18 00
Attendant.....	15 00
Laundress, per day.....	75
Two laundresses, per day.....	50
Housemaid	15 00
Waitress	14 00
Chambermaid.. ..	14 00
Kitchen girl.....	13 00

Give the ratio of employes of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employes of all kinds to patients is one to five.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is one to eight and a quarter.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service is eighteen and fifteen dollars respectively.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants is thirty-two to twenty-five dollars respectively.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The rule, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants is as follows:

All male attendants are engaged for one month upon trial at eighteen dollars per month; at the end of the month, if their services are satisfactory, they are paid twenty dollars; and at the end of six months they receive an increase of two dollars additional.

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both ?

After six months faithful and efficient service, attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay according to efficiency of service.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY.

Give the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books :

The following shows the yearly per capita cost and the average purchase price of the staple articles of supply contained in the following table, as shown by the steward's books :

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly per capita cost.	Total cost.
Fruit, fresh, bbls	77	\$1.909	\$0.3801	\$147 00
Fruit, fresh, boxes	22	3.9318	.2237	86 50
Fruit, canned . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruit, dried, boxes	26	1.6307	.1096	42 40
Fruit, dried, lbs	4,960	.0616	.7908	305 83
Vegetables, fresh, bu	2,465	.6445	4.1084	1,588 81
Vegetables, fresh, bbls	263	2.269	1.5431	596 75
Vegetables, canned, doz	53	1.366	.1706	68 30
Vegetables, dried, bu	124½	1.8486	.5925	230 16
Meats, fresh, lbs	68,426	.0677	11.9426	4,638 48
Meats, salt, lbs	22,877	.0609	3.6059	1,394 50
Meats, smoked, lbs	4,296	.1054	1.171	452 87
Meats, canned, doz	35	12.036	1.0893	421 26
Poultry, lbs	1,495	.1085	.4151	162 23
Fish, fresh, lbs	7,622	.06	1.1825	457 32
Fish, salt, bbls	6	18.50	.287	111 00
Fish, dried, qtls	16	6.4375	.2663	103 00
Flour, wheat, bbls	600	4.4646	6.9268	2,678 75
Flour, graham . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, rye . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flour, buckwheat . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cornmeal, bbls	8	4.375	.0905	35 00
Oatmeal, bbls	10	5.83	.1507	58 30
Rice, lbs	3,209	.0408	.3385	130 93
Hominy, bbls	10	3.97	.1026	39 70
Other cereals . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crackers, lbs	667	.0621	.1074	41 54
Butter, lbs	15,975	.2219	9.1666	3,544 91

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

STAPLE ARTICLES OF SUPPLY — (*Concluded.*)

ARTICLES.	Consumed during year.	Average purchase price.	Yearly. per capita cost.	Total cost.
Cheese, lbs	69	\$0.12	\$0.0214	\$8 28
Milk, gallons.....	9,799	.16	4.0542	1,567 84
Eggs, dozens.. ..	3,593	.2016	1.8737	734 61
Tea, lbs	1,549½	.2216	.888	343 43
Coffee, lbs.....	2,762	.1876	1.3425	519 21
Sugar, lbs	31,780	.0491	4.039	1,562 00
Molasses, gallons	516	.2707	.3611	139 68
Syrup, gallons.....	574½	.2637	.3919	151 59
Vinegar, gallons.....	568	.1483	.2178	84 25
Salt, bags	44	1.237	.1404	54 30
Pepper, lbs	200	.15	.0775	30 00
Spices, lbs.....	164	.2524	.1075	41 60
Liquors, distilled, gallons..	10	2.75	.0711	27 50
Liquors, vinous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquors, malt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Wine and whiskey purchased by the barrel. Had stock on hand at beginning of year

Estimated value farm and garden products, \$6,028.18.

GENERAL.

(1) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, was \$12,963.15; the per capita cost was \$33.52. The average purchase price of hard coal per ton was \$4.32; the number of tons consumed was 2,997; the only soft coal consumed at this hospital is used for blacksmith purposes; the amount of coal so used was two and one-half tons at the average cost of seven dollars and seventy-five cents, and for blacksmiths' coal.

(2) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages.

The total and per capita cost of lighting the hospital, exclusive of wages, is included in the price of coal. This building is lighted by the incandescent electric system, the steam for heating and lighting being generated by one plant.

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

(3) Give the total and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing and bedding was \$2,609.40; the per capita cost was six dollars and seventy-five cents.

(4) Give the total and per capita cost of bedding.

See answer to question 3.

(5) Give the total and per capita cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture was \$540.23; the per capita cost was one dollar and thirty-nine cents.

(6) Give the total and per capita cost of salaries of resident officers (including salary of treasurer).

The total cost of officers' salaries was \$6,975; the per capita cost was eighteen dollars and three cents.

(7) Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries was \$24,187.07; the per capita cost was sixty-two dollars and fifty-four cents.

(8) Give the total and per capita cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

The total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors, was \$14,552.38; the per capita cost was \$38.147.

(9) Give the total and per capita cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total cost of medicines was \$642.50; the per capita cost was \$1.6614.

(10) Give the total and per capita cost of managers' or trustees' expenses of all kinds.

There are no expenses attached to the office of manager of this institution.

Matteawan State Hospital—Special Report.

(11) Give the total and per capita cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding ten items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding ten items was \$39,942.99 ; the per capita cost was \$103.2866.

(12) Give the total and per capita cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs, and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account was \$87,860.34; the per capita cost was \$227.1936.

(13) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of extraordinary repairs, buildings and improvements of a special character was \$35,176.28.

In addition there was received as a special fund outside of the ordinary receipts of the hospital, the sum of \$12,148.38, which was disbursed from this office at the request of the Comptroller in payment of the right of way acquired by the Commission appointed by chapter 273 of the Laws of 1893.

APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

Give an itemized schedule of the appropriations required for 1894, stating briefly the necessity for each item in the schedule.

For piggeries, \$1,200; for telephone on wards, \$500; for vegetable propagating house and greenhouse, \$3,000; for repairs and grading, \$3,000; for farm fences and improvements, \$1,200; for electrical wiring, switch-board and lighting roadway, \$650; for flooring in dynamo room, in laundry and outfitting carpenter's and machinist's shop, \$3,200; for water-closets, urinals, and supplying water for drinking purposes in interior courts, \$1,000; for sashes in cold-air boxes, closets, shelving, finishing floors, iron transom guards, window guards, additional work and superintendence, \$4,000; and for deficiency in maintenance, \$15,000.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Operations of State Hospital System.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of physicians.	Ratio of physicians to patients.	Annual per capita cost of medical service.
Utica State Hospital.....	6	1 to 153	\$12 45
Willard State Hospital	9	1 to 237	6 26
Hudson River State Hospital	7	1 to 134	14 05
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital	6	1 to 162	13 77
Buffalo State Hospital	5	1 to 120	16 36
Binghamton State Hospital.....	7	1 to 179	9 94
St. Lawrence State Hospital	6	1 to 105	18 98
Rochester State Hospital.....	4	1 to 98	21 26
Matteawan State Hospital.....	3	1 to 128	16 06
Total	53	.....	.....
Average .....	.....	1 to 153	\$14 34

EMPLOYÉS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total number of employés.	Ratio of all employés to patients.	Ratio of attendants to patients.	Annual per capita cost of all employés.
Utica State Hospital	212	1 to 4.35	1 to 8.09	\$70 85
Willard State Hospital	445	1 to 4.80	1 to 11.00	51 59
Hudson River State Hospital.	315	1 to 3.00	1 to 5.00	93 44
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.....	247	1 to 3.75	1 to 7.00	84 10
Buffalo State Hospital.....	130	1 to 4.31	1 to 8.94	72 69
Binghamton State Hospital ..	292	1 to 4.00	1 to 9.00	58 34
St. Lawrence State Hospital..	210	1 to 3.55	1 to 6.00	78 88
Rochester State Hospital	95	1 to 4.20	1 to 9.80	63 27
Matteawan State Hospital ...	86	1 to 5.00	1 to 8.25	62 54
Total	2,032	.....	.....	.....
Average	226	1 to 4.05	1 to 7	\$70 63

Operations of State Hospital System.

FUEL.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total annual cost.	Annual per capita cost.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$14,932 29	\$16 18
Willard State Hospital.....	23,940 46	11 18
Hudson River State Hospital.....	3,895 84	4 04
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital...	10,762 18	11 03
Buffalo State Hospital.....	7,829 46	13 05
Binghamton State Hospital.....	15,296 77	12 15
St. Lawrence State Hospital	26,469 35	41 88
Rochester State Hospital.....	5,769 83	14 60
Matteawan State Hospital	12,963 15	33 52
Average.....	\$13,538 81	\$17 51

LIGHTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost.	Annual per capita cost.
Utica State Hospital.....	\$4,107 13	\$4 44
Willard State Hospital.....	27,697 88	12 84
Hudson River State Hospital	2,966 78	3 15
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.....	3,222 75	3 30
Buffalo State Hospital.....	2,474 00	4 12
Binghamton State Hospital.....	2,702 72	2 14
St. Lawrence State Hospital	1,304 16	2 06
Rochester State Hospital.....	1,370 50	19 89
Matteawan State Hospital*.....	.....	.....
Average	\$5,730 74	\$6 49

* The cost of lights is included in the item of fuel in this institution.

Operations of State Hospital System.

RECOVERIES.

INSTITUTIONS.	On number admitted	On average daily population.	On whole number treated.	On number discharged.
Utica State Hospital	22.43	9.20	6.99	34.69
Willard State Hospital	10.7+	1.9+	1.6+	12.5+
Hudson River State Hospital...	20.00	9.50	6.00	33.33
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital	31.19	10.97	8.93	48.85
Buffalo State Hospital	30.53	17.02	10.63	31.38
Binghamton State Hospital	13.60	2.50	2.20	40.00
St. Lawrence State Hospital	21.80	11.20	7.70	45.20
Rochester State Hospital	18.40	6.07	4.49	18.40
Matteawan State Hospital	30.50	9.30	7.73	65.45
Average	22.12	8.62	7.36	36.64

DEATHS.

INSTITUTIONS.	On number admitted.	On average daily population.	On whole number treated.	On number discharged.
Utica State Hospital	24.80	10.18	7.73	38.36
Willard State Hospital	43.00	7.7+	6.6+	50.+
Hudson River State Hospital...	23.75	11.50	8.00	40.00
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital	23.03	8.09	6.59	36.07
Buffalo State Hospital	15.27	8.51	5.32	15.69
Binghamton State Hospital	34.00	6.30	5.50	50.00
St. Lawrence State Hospital	23.00	11.80	8.10	47.70
Rochester State Hospital	24.80	8.35	6.17	25.37
Matteawan State Hospital	12.71	3.88	3.22	29.09
Average	25.48	8.47	6.35	31.36

State Hospitals — Cost of Staple Articles.

Statement showing average purchase price and annual per capita cost of staple articles of supply in the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893.

ARTICLES.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.		HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.		BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL.		MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.		WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL.	
	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.
Fresh meats, per pound.....	\$0.074	\$14.478	\$0.082	\$24.992	\$0.081	\$17.116	\$0.092	\$25.19	\$0.064	\$17.054
Poultry.....	.15	.38	.167	.736	.152	.40	.16	.95	.101	.655
Wheat flour, per barrel	3.685	5.18	3.571	5.881	3.645	4.623	4.33	5.967	3.30	6.41
Butter.....	2.35	11.40	.192	11.158	.263	9.739	.229	9.098	.211	8.362
Cheese.....	.102	.469	.11	.477	.102	.537	.119	.641	.107	.314
Milk, gallons.....	.16	11.82	.144	9.189	.16	7.57	.112	16.413	.16	6.379
Eggs.....	.182	2.16	.217	4.41	.179	1.442	.197	9.098	.183	1.721
Tea.....	.217	1.33	.272	.841	.234	1.44	.258	.877	.207	1.141
Coffee.....	.17	1.52	.281	2.092	.18	1.63	.242	2.969	.222	2.141
Sugar.....	.05	2.697	.048	3.138	.049	2.425	.053	3.749	.053	3.649
Liquors, distilled, per gallon	2.098	.955	2.45	.553	2.04	.17	4.63	.24	2.103	.391

State Hospitals — Cost of Staple Articles.

Statement showing average purchase price, etc.— (Concluded).

ARTICLES.	BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL.		ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL.		ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL.		MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL.	
	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.	Average purchase price.	Annual per capita cost.
Fresh meats, per pound	\$0.063	\$15.12	\$0.064	\$23.449	\$0.068	\$11.04	\$0.067	\$11.942
Poultry .....	.143	.274	.152	.70	.155	.857	.108	.415
Wheat flour, per barrel	3.98	4.81	4.22	7.69	3.874	6.166	4.464	6.926
Butter .....	.22	10.91	.212	12.56	.252	8.085	.221	9.166
Cheese .....	.102	.048	.107	.16	.112	.824	.12	.021
Milk, gallons .....	.16	7.03	.10	5.68	.156	7.141	.16	4.054
Eggs .....	.203	1.61	.174	2.583	.184	1.664	.201	1.873
Tea .....	.193	1.25	.197	1.674	.219	1.653	.221	.888
Coffee .....	.226	2.42	.199	3.175	.192	2.687	.187	1.342
Sugar .....	.048	2.23	.047	4.662	.053	4.262	.049	4.039
Liquors, distilled, per gallon	2.56	.228	1.948	.804	3.209	.247	2.75	.071

The above table is compiled from the foregoing special reports.

PART II.

EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.

CHAPTER 20.

General Administration — Exempted County System.

The Commission would recur to its recommendation in a previous report, namely, that if the system of county care is to continue in the counties of New York and Kings—a system which the Commission regards as very objectionable—a separate department for the insane should be created in each of these counties. In other words, that the department for the insane should be entirely separated from all other charities and corrections, and that “a local commissioner or a board of three commissioners be provided in the case of each of these counties who shall, under the general supervision of the State, have the sole and exclusive charge of the insane, and that the interests of the insane be totally separated from all other dependent and correctional charities.” (See Fourth Annual Report, page 179.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

In the county of New York a substantial gain has been accomplished in behalf of the dependent insane. During the past year the State has ceded all its interest in its property on Ward's Island to the city of New York, so that the city is now in possession of the grounds and buildings of the entire island; and while the buildings thereon, including the “Verplanck Hospital,” which were formerly used by the Commissioners of Emigration, are much out of repair and not of modern design and construction, it is believed that the most of them are susceptible of such alterations and repairs as will render them fairly well adapted to the needs of the city's insane. These alterations and repairs are now being made. New buildings of brick, to accommodate about 240 patients, are also being erected on Ward's Island, and, when completed, it is expected that all the insane now on Blackwell's Island will be removed thereto.

General Administration — New York County Asylums.

This will effect an actual and much to be desired separation of the asylums for the insane from the work-house, penitentiary, almshouse and general hospitals, with which institutions they have heretofore been on a substantially common basis as regards food supplies, clothing, bedding, furniture, etc. It is also the intention to remove to Ward's Island all the insane now confined on Hart's Island, as soon as sufficient accommodations can be provided at the former place. The work-house on Hart's Island, having been abandoned and the entire island given up to the insane, it is now less objectionable than Blackwell's Island as a place of detention for the insane notwithstanding the fact that the condition and arrangement of the buildings are far from satisfactory. Substantial progress is being made in further provision for the insane of New York county by the extension of the plant at the farm at Central Islip, where three new groups of one story brick cottages of three buildings each, with a central dining room for each group, are now in process of erection. The estimated capacity of these buildings is 500, and their completion, which seems to be unnecessarily delayed, will afford relief to the institutions on Ward's Island to the extent above indicated, and at the same time furnish healthful out-door occupation to a largely increased number of inmates. In fact, the Central Islip farm, consisting of 1,000 acres, is by far the most commendable feature of the entire department for the insane of New York city. The location, abundant supply of pure water and the character of the soil are such as to render the site a most healthful one, while the opportunities for extension are practically unlimited. About two hundred and fifty acres have already been cleared up and brought to a good state of cultivation. Shade and fruit trees in large numbers have been planted, roads and walks made, ornamental grounds laid out and beautified, and an extensive and highly productive vegetable garden established, the whole work, as well as substantially all of the unskilled labor in connection with the erection of the buildings, having been done by the patients and their attendants. If the general superintendent were permitted to do so, he would soon be able to abundantly supply all the inmates on Ward's Island with a variety of fresh vegetables, of which they are much in need, from the Central Islip farm,

General Administration—New York County Asylums.

whereas, under the present method of purchasing for the island institutions from local dealers the supply of fresh vegetables is frequently not what it should be, whether as regards quantity, quality or variety. The continued extension of the plant at Central Islip can not be too urgently commended.

Respecting the New York city asylums for the insane as a whole, while it may justly be said that the medical supervision, discipline and order are highly commendable, the facilities provided for the care and treatment of the inmates; food, clothing, bedding, furniture, repairs to buildings, proportion of nurses, amusements, medical and surgical appliances, etc., are by no means what they should be in order to secure the best results. In truth, it must be said that these institutions are woefully deficient in all these respects, as compared with the State hospitals, and satisfactory results are not to be expected until these defects are corrected. This can be done only by materially increasing the per capita allowance for maintenance and also granting a reasonable annual sum for furniture and ordinary repairs. In other words, it is not possible for the officers of the New York city asylums to maintain for, in round numbers, \$2.40 per week per patient, a standard of care equal to that of the State hospitals which receive about \$3.75 per capita, exclusive of liberal sums for furniture, repairs, etc. The Commission, therefore, unhesitatingly affirms that if the city of New York is to continue the objectionable system of county care for its dependent insane—a policy to which it is opposed—the management of this department should not only be absolutely separated from the other local charities and corrections, but the allowance for maintenance should be very greatly increased over that now granted. Furthermore, provision for largely increased accommodations should speedily be made, in order to relieve the dangerously overcrowded state of the buildings which still exists and for the relief of which the general superintendent has from time to time unsuccessfully appealed. In fact, it may be said that the present overcrowded condition of these institutions, as well as the notorious lack of necessary facilities for the proper care and treatment of their inmates is inhumane, unjust to the medical officers and a disgrace to the community which permits a continuance of its existence.

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

KINGS COUNTY.

While the condition and management of the institutions for the dependent insane in Kings county, including the branch asylum at Kings Park, Long Island, which are under the immediate control of the local board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections have generally improved, especially in the matter of food supplies and discipline, as a result of the order of the Commission which was approved by Mr. Justice Cullen January 7, 1892, there yet remains much to be accomplished in order to bring the condition of these institutions up to the standard which now prevails in the State hospitals. Notwithstanding the appointment of a new general superintendent with greatly enlarged power over that accorded to his predecessor, the Commission regrets to say that the terms of its order which had apparently been accepted in good faith by the local board of Commissioners are now—October, 1893—being evaded in many essential particulars, while in others its requirements are enforced only in the most perfunctory manner. In fact a disposition to return to the objectionable methods which the order of the Commission was intended to obliterate, and to subordinate the welfare of the institutions to the avarice and greed of local politicians, became more and more manifest with the subsidence of the public indignation which an exposure of the former conditions had aroused.*

Early in the year an effort was made by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings county to obtain from the Commission a modification of the order above referred to which, if granted, would have practically nullified the same. The Commission positively declined to modify the order as requested, but to remove all possible ground for the claim of existing conflict of authority over certain employés, mostly mechanics whose duties, it was asserted, extended to departments other than the insane, the Commission consented to a modification of the order so far as it related to these employés, but in no other par-

* Since this report was prepared, and prior to its presentation to the Legislature, there has been a change in the personnel of a majority of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings county. The newly appointed Commissioners have thus far shown a commendable disposition to co-operate with the Commission in its efforts to better the condition of the insane in Kings county so far as the system under which they were appointed will permit.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

ticular. Failing in this effort to secure what would practically have amounted to an abolition of the order the local Commissioners next attempted to obtain, by application to the Court, an order vacating the judicial approval by Judge Cullen of the original order of the Commission, under the groundless plea that it had been obtained by means of duress and false pretenses. On February 26, 1893, affidavits and notice of motion to the Commission in a proceeding entitled "Supreme Court, Kings County, in the matter of an application for an order vacating the approval of an order dated January 7, 1892, directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County" was served on each member of the Commission. As stated above, the grounds set forth in the affidavits were substantially to the effect that the assent of the local commissioners to the order of the Commission had been obtained through duress and misrepresentation. In opposition thereto, the Attorney-General, acting as the statutory counsel for the Commission, presented to Mr. Justice Cullen the following affidavits:

STATE OF NEW YORK — KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF ALBANY, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY. } ss.:

Goodwin Brown, of the city of Albany, county of Albany, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says:

I am a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, and have been such since May 15, 1889, having been one of the first appointees under the act creating said commission.

The members of said commission, among other things, are required from time to time to visit the various institutions for the care, custody and treatment of the insane. Among such institutions are those of Kings county, located respectively at Flatbush, in the county of Kings, and at St. Johnland, in the county of Suffolk; that the mem-

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

bers of said commission have, on various occasions, visited the said Kings county institutions for the insane, in the course of a series of visits to all of the institutions for the insane in the State which the commission is by statute required to visit and inspect.

The government of the Kings county institutions for the insane is different from that of any of the other institutions for the insane in the State in this : Since April 15, 1890, no county, except the county of Kings and the county of Monroe, has been permitted to care for its insane, the insane of New York county being under the government and control of the city of New York, and the laws applicable thereto being laws designed for the government of cities as distinguished from those designed purely for the government of counties. The civil service laws of the State do not apply to counties as such, and, therefore, the institutions for the care and treatment of the insane in the county of Kings are not subject to the provisions of said laws, and, therefore, previous to January 7, 1892, the date of the approval of the order of the commission by Hon. Edgar M. Cullen, a justice of the Supreme Court, they were absolutely without any proper system for the appointment of physicians and employes of said institutions.

In the county of Kings no separate provision has ever been made for the so-called chronic insane. All of the insane have been treated on a common basis ; no classification has ever been had into the acute and chronic classes as at one time existed in certain institutions for the insane in New York. Recent cases have been kept in confinement on the same wards and in the same rooms with chronic cases, no opportunities having been provided for a proper classification of the insane in these institutions, and, therefore, the greater necessity for a most careful, scientific and rigid system of treatment and government.

Within a year from the date of the organization of the commission, its members became satisfied, after having visited all of the institutions in the State, public and private, for the care and treatment of the insane, that those in the county of Kings were very much below, in all respects, those of the other public institutions. They were found to be deficient in care and treatment, in medical service, in diet, in clothing, in amusements and diversion, in employment, and, in fact, to be conducted and organized without any reference to proper treatment, scientific or otherwise.

The members of said Commission in Lunacy, upon reaching such conclusions, endeavored in every possible way to bring about better methods of government and treatment by means of recommendations,

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

both verbal and written ; the verbal recommendations were made, as is the custom in all instances, immediately to the superintendent, assistant and employes ; such verbal recommendations were more in the nature of suggestions, and were made while going about the institution, inspecting the wards, rooms and premises generally, and often came up for consideration while particular cases were being considered. From the first the commissioners were informed by the superintendent, assistant physicians and other employes that they were practically powerless to carry out such recommendations by lack of means and facilities and proper authority.

From time to time written recommendations were made in the "Commissioner's Visiting Book," as required by law, for the guidance of the Commissions of Charities and Corrections and the other officers of the institutions.

Such written recommendations are as follows :

Under date of July 2, 1890, the following recommendations were made :

"1. The general superintendent should be the chief executive and administrative officer, and have full power to select and discharge all his subordinates ; to determine their number and to prescribe their respective duties. Also, subject to approval of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, he should have power to prescribe rules and regulations for the general management, a printed copy of which should be furnished to each employe. There should be an additional assistant physician, also an apothecary, who should be a graduate in pharmacy ; the method of dispensing medicine should be that known as the single dose system. There should be provided for both sexes in a separate ward or building an infirmary for the sick and a receiving pavilion for temporary detention of cases until examined. A suitable place of worship and assembly hall for amusements should be provided.

"2. The bath-rooms and water-closets and the rooms for disturbed patients, especially in wards 6, 7, 8 and 9, should be put in proper repair, and all the bath-rooms and water-closets should be supplied with modern sanitary fixtures and appliances. The heating apparatus should be entirely renewed, as it is insufficient to properly warm the buildings in cold weather. The main kitchen and steam cooking apparatus should be put in a proper state of repair, and there should be greater precaution to insure separation of the sexes in laundry and kitchen.

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

“3. The use of oil lamps for lighting should not be permitted in any part of the building. Additional means of protection against fire should be provided throughout the building, and the outside fire-hydrants should be put in order for prompt use. The employes, under direction of the engineer, should be regularly drilled in the use of the fire apparatus. The commissioners suggests that the practice of oiling the floors in the men’s wards be abandoned and the use of scrubbing brushes be substituted. The mixing and keeping of paints in the basement of the annex should be discontinued.

“4. The walls of the wards, corridors and day rooms should be decorated and adorned with pictures, etc., so as to render the wards more cheerful and homelike. The furniture on the wards should be increased and improved. The attendants’ rooms should be supplied with suitable wardrobes. All attendants should be required to wear a uniform dress.

“5. The general dietary should include a greater variety and better quality of food, and the dietary list should be printed and posted.

“6. The case-books should be kept written up, and an entry made in each patient’s history at least once in each month.

“7. There should be a thorough inspection by the medical staff and matron daily of every patient’s and attendant’s room, corridor, stairway, closet, bath-room, clothes-room, dormitory, laundry, kitchen, store-room, etc.; also of the patients’ persons and clothing, with a view to securing a better state of order and cleanliness than now obtains, especially in the men’s ward.

“At St. Johnland the commission would recommend that adequate means of protection against fire be provided at once; that the walls be adorned with pictures, etc.; that a sufficient supply of reading matter be provided; that provision be made for amusements and for religious worship for patients of Protestant faith, those of Catholic faith being already provided for. The case-books should be regularly written up, and entries made in each case monthly or oftener.”

Under date of November 19, 1890, the following recommendations were made:

“1. There should be established at once either telephonic or telegraphic communication between St. Johnland Asylum and the office of the General Medical Superintendent.

“2. There should be appointed at once such number of additional physicians as will equal one physician for at least each two hundred patients, or fractional part thereof, as the number of physicians now employed

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

are unable to give proper medical attention to the patients in their charge.

“3. There should be employed at once additional clerical assistance, and especially a stenographer, so that the mere clerical work of the institution should not devolve upon the physicians and thereby prevent their giving all of their time to the care and treatment of the patients.

“4. More and better inside fire protection should be provided. There should be provided inside stand-pipes with a connection or outlet on each floor, to which a sufficient length of fire hose to reach to the extremity of the ward in all directions, should be kept constantly attached. All fire hose should be tested at least once in three months under the direction of the engineer. Portable fire extinguishers and not less than six hand grenades or patent fire pails should be conveniently placed on each ward. At least six galvanized iron fire pails to be kept filled with water, and to be used for no other purpose, should be located at proper points on each ward. The bath tubs should be kept filled with water over night, and pails placed near them, ready for instant use in case of fire. None but safety matches or those which can only be lighted on the box in which they are packed, should be allowed on the premises, and it would be preferable to dispense with these on the wards, using in their stead electric torches to light the gas, if needed. Lanterns for night service should be kept at some point outside the buildings occupied by patients, under the charge of one person who should regularly clean, replenish and distributed them. If oil is used at all upon the floors, it should be applied only in minimum quantities and thoroughly ‘rubbed out.’ The oil, as far as practicable, should be applied by one person skilled in its application, and only when directed by the resident physician in each instance (the observation of the commission being that, as a rule, oil is used in dressing floors in asylums in much to great quantities), and all appliances used in the oiling or polishing the floors should be removed from the buildings as soon as used. Cloths and any other articles used in oiling or polishing floors, when not in use, should not be permitted to remain in any building occupied by patients or employes. The resident physician should rigidly enforce this regulation. If gas is burned in any portion of the institution, the use of swinging gas brackets, if any, should be everywhere discontinued, and the gas jets in all closets, clothes-rooms, attendants’ rooms, etc., should be protected by wire screens. Kerosene oil should not be used for lighting purposes, and candles only in cases of

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

emergency. These should be kept in the dispensary in the custody of the apothecary, and used only on a physician's order in each instance.

"5. A better quality of soap should be furnished for toilet purposes.

"6. A better quality of butter should be furnished, and this should be issued to patients at least twice daily, preferably for breakfast and supper.

"7. A more efficient night service should be provided. No night attendant should have the care of more than thirty patients. The filthy patients and those who soil themselves at night should be classified and taken up and conducted to the water-closets at regular intervals, for example, once in one hour, once in two hours, once in three hours, as each case may require, thereby conducing to greater cleanliness and to reducing to the minimum the number of soiled articles of bedding and clothing each day.

"8. In the hospital wards all windows should be provided with suitable shades or curtains, so that the sun should not be permitted, as is now the case, to shine directly into the faces of the patients.

MAIN BUILDING.

"1. There should be such number of additional physicians provided as will equal one physician, at least, to each 150 patients.

"2. More clerical assistance should be provided, and especially a stenographer, in order that the physicians may be relieved from merely clerical work and have time to devote their attention to the patients under their charge.

"3. A better quality of soap should be provided for toilet purposes than is now used.

"4. A better quality of butter should be provided for the patients, and they should be allowed butter at least twice each day.

"5. A special policeman should be appointed, who should regularly patrol the grounds to prevent escapes as well as improper intrusion.

"6. A doorman for the main entrance should be provided at once, in order to prevent the ingress of improper persons, and who should have authority to make arrests, if necessary.

"7. The wells of the staircases of the building known as the 'Annex' should be protected by means of slats or wire protection, in order to prevent the possibility of patients falling from the balusters and injuring themselves.

"8. The idiots and epileptics should be classified. Neither class should be permitted or required to associated with the insane.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

“Such of the former recommendations as have not been carried out should be put in operation at the earliest practicable day.

“All of the recommendations which are now and have been heretofore made must be construed together, and, in the event that it shall appear that the recommendations formerly made and those now made are in any degree in conflict, then the recommendations last made must be held to prevail.”

Under date of June 24, 1891, the following recommendations were made:

FLATBUSH.

“1. The General Medical Superintendent should be relieved from all duties, except those pertaining directly to the supervision and management of the department of the insane. He should have the selection of all his subordinate officers and employes, with power to assign them their duties, and to summarily dismiss them for good and sufficient cause. He should not be hampered by employes not of his own selection, and who are not fitted for or adapted to the duties which their respective positions require.

“2. The powers and duties of every employé should be clearly defined in printed rules and regulations.

“3. The compensation of medical officers should be materially increased, both as an inducement to competent physicians to seek to enter the service and to retain the services of the same after they shall have become valuable by reason of training and experience.

“4. The Medical Superintendent in charge of each department should have authority to order minor repairs to be made to the buildings and furniture, and mechanics should be required to promptly obey such orders.

“5. The labor of patients in making repairs such as painting, plastering, whitewashing, etc., should be utilized to a much greater extent than is now done, and the necessary materials for such repairs should be provided and be subject to the order of the medical superintendents.

“6. The wages of attendants, especially those of the female attendants, should be materially increased, and, as an incentive to greater efficiency and permanency of service, a graded schedule of wages should be established, which would provide for a small annual increase of wages to faithful and efficient employes, until a certain maximum sum is reached.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

“7. In order to insure safer custody of patients the locks on ward doors of the main building should be changed throughout.

“8. Fire escapes should be provided at the extremities of the buildings.

“9. The water-closets, lavatories and bath-rooms should be supplied with fixtures of modern design, and the water-closets should be in rooms apart from the bath-rooms.

“10. The medical officers should instruct the attendants not to allow patients to have access to the water-closets and bath-rooms except when necessary.

“11. Far greater order and cleanliness should be insisted upon in the men's wards, they now being in a very untidy condition, and greater care should be observed in the selection of men attendants and supervisors, with reference to their efficiency.

“12. The medical officers should regularly inspect the wards in all parts, including water-closets, bath-rooms, attendants' rooms, clothes-rooms, etc., and insist on their being kept in order.

“13. The patients' play grounds should be supplied with a sufficient number of seats.

ST. JOHN LAND.

“1. Each of the cottages not now having it, should be supplied with a fire escape.

“2. The practice which now obtains of lodging persons of both sexes in cottages set apart for employes should be discontinued, and such occupation limited to one sex.

“3. The floors of the water-closets and bath-rooms should be renewed with tiling, the plastering and wood-work repaired and new plumbing fixtures of modern design provided.

“4. In the men's cottages greater attention should be paid to the maintenance of order and cleanliness of the wards, and of the patients' clothing and persons, and also as to uniformity in the making of beds.

“5. Mechanics should be required to attend promptly to all orders of the medical officers for minor repairs.

“6. The wash-rooms should be supplied with combs and brushes, and with suitable mirrors, securely fastened to the wall. Provision should be made for a sufficient supply of water, both hot and cold, at all times, on both upper and lower stories of the buildings, there being a deficiency now, especially on the second stories of the cottages.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

“7. The patients’ dietary should be materially improved, especially in the line of a more liberal and varied supply of vegetables, to obviate the presence of scurvy, which now exists to some extent.

“8. The so-called ‘temporary buildings’ should be abandoned for the use of patients at the earliest practicable day, they being in the opinion of the commission unfit for habitation; but so long as the necessity of their occupation by patients exist, provisions should be made for lighting them by electricity instead of kerosene, and for warming them by steam instead of by stoves, as is now the case; and proper facilities for bathing patients should be supplied to these buildings; also the extremely offensive privy vaults in the yards should be immediately abandoned and in-door water-closets substituted therefor.”

Under date of July 7, 1892, the following recommendations were made:

“1. In accordance with verbal recommendations heretofore made, airing courts in all instances should be abolished.

“2. The feeding of patients by tube or other mechanical means requiring force, should be done in every instance by or under the immediate personal supervision of a resident medical officer or a clinical assistant regularly employed on the staff.”

The foregoing recommendations received little or no attention from the commissioners of charities and corrections, and when inquiry was made of the superintendent and other subordinate officers as to why such recommendations had not been carried out, the reply was made that the commissioners had not authorized or directed that such recommendations should be complied with. In some instances, for example, in the matter of uniforming the attendants, some effort was made, but up to the time of the making of the order this recommendation had not been fairly or reasonably complied with. In substantially all other respects the recommendations were not heeded. In view of this fact, the members of the State Commission in Lunacy had a conference with the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county in the summer of 1891, at the office of the latter. At this conference the whole subject was gone over, the Commissioners in Lunacy insisting that the recommendations should be complied with; that the condition of the asylums was such that the interests of the insane imperatively demanded an entire change and reformation in the lines laid down. To this the commissioners of charities and corrections replied that they recognized the right of the State Commission in Lunacy to make recommendations, and that they were willing and desirous that such

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

recommendations should be carried out, but pleaded various matters in excuse, among others that certain of the recommendations could not be complied with without funds. The commissioners of charities and corrections, however, promised that the reforms desired should be effected without unreasonable delay. They did not claim, however, that any of the recommendations were impossible of performance, except the few that involved the actual expenditure of money, or that such recommendations were not reasonable and tending toward a better administration of affairs. The State Commissioners in Lunacy, in this conference with the commissioners of charities and corrections, dwelt more particularly on the necessity for a complete separation of the insane from the other charities; that the medical superintendent should have no other duties to perform than those relating to the insane; that he should be absolved from his connection with the general hospital for the sick, and that there was a particular necessity for a concentration of responsibility in the employment and discharge of subordinate officers and employes; that no thorough or effective reform in the management could be had without this plan being carried into effect. The commissioners of charities and corrections did not interpose serious objection. They claimed, in fact, that the power of appointment and discharge was practically vested in the superintendent; that they did not desire to exercise such power of appointment, and did not, in fact, exercise it. This, however, was found to be at variance with the facts as stated by the superintendent, and as subsequently sworn to by him.

While it was not necessary that copies of the recommendations should be forwarded to the commissioners, this course was taken in order that no possible excuse should exist that through want of actual notice the commissioners had not been informed of the requirements of the commission.

Although recommendations, both verbal and written, were made from time to time in great detail, the condition of affairs in the Kings county asylums did not materially improve. There was the same lack of medical attendance; poor food; insufficient clothing; improperly trained attendants and employes.

The wretched mismanagement of this institution was, however, brought into strong relief in September, 1890, by the wholly inexcusable, unjustifiable and wanton killing of Dr. Lloyd, an assistant physician on the staff of the Flatbush Asylum. This shocking homicide was committed by one Dougherty, an insane patient, who had been some time committed to the Flatbush Asylum, and who, through the clear and inexcusable neglect of subordinates, was permitted to escape, and who

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

was suffered to remain at large a considerable period and who returned to the institution and was permitted to enter the same without let or hindrance and walk directly into the office and slay his unsuspecting victim before the slightest assistance could be afforded. Dougherty it was well known was a so-called reasoning lunatic, who suffered from delusions of persecution, and who was well known by the management to be dangerous to be at large. The superintendent, however, through the inefficiency and irresponsibility of his employes was unable to take such steps as would effectually prevent the escape of such a dangerous inmate. Not even ordinary precautions were taken to prevent the free access of such a dangerous person. Neither the grounds nor the main entrance was guarded by a proper officer, as should have been the case in any properly conducted institution. In fact, in the absence of proper rules and regulations and of the ordinary safeguards, it was small wonder that such an atrocious homicide by a dangerous lunatic should occur.

After this homicide the commission again made endeavors to effectuate a change in management without an appeal to the courts, but was as theretofore unsuccessful. Finally in December, 1891, within a little more than a year, another dangerous inmate succeeded in killing one person, wounding two others and then took his own life. This homicide and suicide was equally as inexcusable as that of the killing of Dr. Lloyd. Both were the result of the violation of proper regulations, and the latter homicide by Harvey a direct violation of a plain regulation of the commission — a condition which could not have prevailed had the asylum been in charge of a superintendent who had not too many to look after or too many duties to perform to give proper oversight to the care of the insane.

These homicides and the general mismanagement of the institutions, which showed no signs of improvement, impelled the commission, in the latter part of December, 1891, to a determination to endeavor, if possible, through the aid of the Supreme Court — whose agent the commission is and which is governed and controlled in official action entirely by such court — to take such steps as might be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the evils which had become so prevalent and had been so long continued.

In pursuance of the statute, the commission made application to the Attorney-General of the State to appear, either personally or by deputy, for them in an investigation which it determined to make into the affairs of the Kings county institutions for the insane. Thereupon the

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

Attorney-General designated to act as his deputy at such investigation William N. Dykman, Esq., of Brooklyn. On December 29, 1891, the Commissioners met Mr. Dykman and went over the case with him. Mr. Dykman thereupon asked the question: "Do you absolutely desire an investigation, or do you wish to accomplish reforms?" Mr. Dykman was informed that the commission had no desire to conduct an investigation except to the end of procuring the approval of such an order by the court as would insure in future a cessation of the disgraceful management which had so long continued in the Kings county institutions. To this Mr. Dykman replied that he hardly believed an extended investigation would be necessary; that he believed, in view of the history of the management of the institutions, as stated to him by the commission, of the recommendations which it had theretofore made, of the several murders which had occurred by reason of the negligence and incompetency of the management, that the commissioners of charities and corrections would agree to the approval of a proper order. He was directed, however, to procure a notification to be sent to each of the commissioners of charities and corrections to the effect that the investigation would begin on the following morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Dykman said substantially that while, of course, it was not necessary to hold an investigation or to produce sworn testimony — as the commission could frame an order based on its personal observation of the management — that it might be well enough to fix a date for an investigation, in order that the commissioners of charities and corrections might, if they saw fit, go on with the same, and upon the conclusion of the same an order might be entered.

In conclusion, he said that he would not be present at the investigation himself, as he thought that the commissioners would agree to the entry of a proper order without the necessity and trouble of a prolonged judicial inquiry, and said that he would arrange for a meeting at his office on the following day early in the afternoon, and that he would have the commissioners of charities and corrections present to the end that a friendly discussion of the matter might take place, and a result arrived at that would be satisfactory to all parties. At 11 o'clock the next day all three Commissioners in Lunacy, together with their stenographer, formally began an investigation at the Flatbush Asylum. The commissioners of charities and corrections were not present, although they had been notified, and although they were telephoned to at the beginning, in order that they might appear if they chose. The investigation which followed did not continue to exceed an

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

hour; only two witnesses were sworn, and the matter was deferred to await the outcome of the conference which was soon to follow. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the office of Bergen & Dykman, on Montague street, in Brooklyn, the State Commissioners in Lunacy met the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county, together with William N. Dykman, as representing the Attorney-General, and John A. Quintard, as representing the commissioners of charities and corrections. At that time the management of the Kings county asylums was gone over from the time that the State Commission in Lunacy began its official visits. The necessity of a reform was admitted on all sides. The commissioners of charities and corrections stated freely that they had no objection to the entry of a proper order, which should aim at the correction of the abuses which were well known to exist. This order was gone over in detail by all parties present, and each subdivision of such order was freely discussed and the law governing such order considered. This discussion was most deliberate, continuing for the entire afternoon. It was felt by the Commissioners in Lunacy that the matter was a serious one and required that no haste should be shown. So far as the deponent is aware, no suggestion was made by any person present that it was necessary to "catch a train," which, so far as the Commissioners in Lunacy were concerned, could scarcely have been the case, as deponent was stopping in the city of New York and did not leave until 9 o'clock the next morning, while Commissioner MacDonald resided in New York and Commissioner Reeves could not certainly have taken a train that night for his home, and it was not claimed or pretended on the part of any member of the commission that the order proposed was based upon the evidence which had that day been taken, but, on the contrary, it was fully understood that the investigation was only for the purpose of securing an order as a result, and that there was no desire to continue one, if a proper order could be secured. The commissioners of charities and corrections freely stated that there was nothing in the order which was in any way objectionable, as they desired as well as the State Commissioners in Lunacy to have the Kings county asylums properly conducted. Throughout the entire conference or interview the utmost good feeling seemed to prevail. Under no circumstances can it be claimed that "false pretenses" were used — there was no necessity for false pretenses of any sort. Upon the conclusion of this conference a written stipulation was entered into and signed by the attorneys of the two parties that the order agreed upon should be prepared and formally presented to a

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

justice of the Supreme Court for approval. The stipulation so signed was as follows:

“The above order framed by the State Commission in Lunacy and agreed to and approved by the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county is to be presented by us, respectively, as attorney for the commissioners of charities and corrections and delegate of the Attorney-General on behalf of the State Commission in Lunacy, as soon as the formal order is forwarded to us to a justice of the Supreme Court for approval under chapter 283 of the Laws of 1889, as amended by chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890.

JOHN A. QUINTARD,

Attorney for Board of Com. of Charities, etc., of Kings county.

W. N. DYKMAN,

For Attorney-General.”

And deponent further says that the necessities for the order which was entered were as follows: The reasons set out in the subdivisions corresponding to the subdivisions of the order:

1. There was no general medical superintendent whose duties were solely confined to the insane — a large proportion of the time of the then superintendent being spent in supervising and directing the affairs of the general hospital for the sick and not in any way connected with the insane. The then superintendent did not then have the power of selecting, appointing and discharging all medical officers, attendants and other employes, or to determine the number of assistant physicians and employes and to define their duties. He did not have the power to direct ordinary repairs nor to enforce compliance with the orders of the State Commission in Lunacy. It is particularly important that the power of appointment and discharge in institutions for the insane should be absolute; that there should be no divided responsibility whatsoever. It is necessary for the well being and security not only of the insane, but of the sane as well, that the discipline for their care and treatment should be that of an army, and such discipline can not possibly exist where the power of appointment is divided or shared by two or more persons. There was no proper diet list for the patients, which prescribed a diet of good quality, proper quantity and variety.

2. The number of assistant physicians was insufficient. There was no night service by physicians, and the compensation paid to them was too small to permit of the employment of competent persons, and there

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

was no system of promotion in order to induce competent physicians to permanently remain in the service. Moreover, at the time this order was made, there were at least two assistant physicians in the service who were grossly incompetent and whose character and habits was such as to make them utterly unfitted for any asylum service whatever. One was on the staff at Flatbush, who was addicted to intemperance and was commonly reported to have been engaged in a disgraceful intrigue. Moreover, he was utterly unfit by training or experience for the position. The other was located at St. Johnland, and of him Dr. Macumber, the physician in charge, said that he would gladly perform the work of this assistant physician, if he could be kept away; that his services were valueless; in fact his presence was worse than useless. Both of these physicians were shortly thereafter discharged for incompetency and inefficiency.

3. No system of appointment of assistant physicians prevailed. No examinations were required; the selection was purely arbitrary, and was shared by the superintendent and commissioners.

4. The apothecary at Flatbush did not possess the qualifications required for apothecaries in similar institutions, and there was no apothecary at St. Johnland. It is absolutely essential that there should be such an officer in every institution for the insane, in order to properly prepare and compound the drugs and medicines required to be administered.

5. No printed rules and regulations for the government of the officers and employes were in force; it being freely admitted that there had been at one time, but they were not in use and had not been distributed among the officers or employes, as shown by the testimony of the superintendent and his assistant. Moreover, they were not proper rules for the government of such an institution.

6. A receiving pavilion, which is so necessary in order to determine the sanity or insanity of persons previous to commitment, did not exist.

7. There was no ward or apartment set aside as an infirmary for the seriously sick, either at Flatbush or St. Johnland.

8. There was no amusement hall at either Flatbush or St. Johnland. At Flatbush the only place of amusement was the dining hall, a miserably small and insufficient affair, wholly ill adapted for purposes of amusement and not in any sense a proper place for worship.

9. There were no fire escapes of suitable design on any of the buildings; neither was there any inside fire protection worthy of the name, the recommendations of the commission having been only to a very

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

limited extent complied with. All of these buildings are a number of stories in height, and in case of fire the loss of life could hardly fail to be very great.

10. The proportion of day and night attendants, at both Flatbush and St. Johnland, was much below that which is required in properly conducted institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

11. The wards and day-rooms were almost wholly unprovided with pictures; in fact, they were bare and cheerless to an extent not often noticed in the poorest and worst kept of the smaller county institutions, and the amount of reading matter supplied to patients was scarcely worthy of the name.

12. No communication existed between the central office at Flatbush and the branch department at St. Johnland.

13. No facilities whatever were provided for the industrial occupation of patients, as the term is now understood in well-regulated institutions for the insane.

14. The heating apparatus, both at Flatbush and St. Johnland, was so miserably insufficient that it was a matter of common complaint and notoriety that the suffering among the patients was very great during the cold season of the year. Deponent particularly recalls that, when visiting at Flatbush one day, the temperature on the wards was scarcely above fifty, and that it was necessary, in order to be comfortable, to wear a hat and overcoat. It was not even claimed by attendants and physicians that the temperature was even reasonably near what it should be.

It can not seriously be pretended that the provisions of this order, if thoroughly carried out, would not inure to the well-being of the insane in every particular; in fact the commission has yet to learn of one serious objection which has been urged against it, except in the matter of the appointment of subordinate officers and employes. In such appointments, if a desire simply exist for the appointment of proper persons and the discharge of those improperly qualified or those misbehaving themselves, no objections can possibly be urged against its terms. It is a well recognized fact in the management of institutions for the care and treatment of the insane that the power of appointment of subordinate officers and employes must be absolutely vested in one body — either in the superintendent or in some other power — it can not with propriety be shared by two or more persons. Responsibility likewise must be concentrated in the discharge of employes. Were it otherwise, demoralization and breaches of discipline would be constant. With

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

dangerous lunatics constantly about, many of whom are of suicidal and homicidal tendencies and others possessing tendencies to burn and destroy property, the necessity of a well ordered and well trained body of employes must be conceded.

Deponent further says that the civil service laws of the State do not apply to counties, and, therefore, the greater necessity for some system of appointment and discharge which fixes responsibility.

Deponent further says by virtue of the above stipulation entered into by the attorneys representing the State Commission in Lunacy and the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county, the order which it is now sought to vacate was formally approved by the Hon. Edgar M. Cullen, January 7, 1892. No suggestion was ever made that the order so made and approved was in any sense temporary or experimental, but, on the contrary, it was understood to be permanent and binding and to continue in full force and effect, unless modified in some way by the commission or by the court without the consent of the commission, as the commission is simply the agent of the court, and can not enforce any orders and recommendations against the wishes of those to whom they are directed, except by the concurrence of a justice of the Supreme Court, in whom final responsibility is fixed.

Deponent further says that it was fully understood by the two commissions that, if a new general medical superintendent were appointed, he should be satisfactory to the State Commission in Lunacy and possess the qualifications required for the appointment of superintendents of State hospitals for the insane in New York. Shortly after the entry of such order, Dr. Arnold, the then superintendent, was displaced, and for a number of months Dr. Fleming, who was Dr. Arnold's assistant, acted as superintendent and continued so to act until September, 1892, when he was succeeded by the present superintendent, Dr. Sylvester. Moreover, it was understood that in some particulars the order could not be fully carried out, as, for example, the framing of proper rules and regulations and the preparation of written examinations for the appointment of assistant physicians until the appointment of a new and permanent medical superintendent. The commissioners of charities and corrections asked that time be given in order that a proper selection of a superintendent might be made, to which the State Commission in Lunacy promptly and cheerfully acceded.

At no time until on or about the twenty-fourth of January, 1893, was any suggestion made by the commissioners of charities and corrections that the order approved by Justice Cullen was temporary,

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

experimental, or that it was desired that it should be vacated, and the commission was greatly surprised upon receiving a letter from John A. Quintard, the counsel for the commissioners of charities and corrections, asking the commission's consent that such order be vacated, or that, if its consent could not be given, that it would remain away from the court when such application was being made, which would, in fact, accomplish the same purpose.

So far, however, from any request for the vacating of the order being made, such order was affirmed by the action of the two boards in September, 1892, in the city of Brooklyn, by a written modification which recognized the order in all things. This modification, which was acceded to by the commission, did not in any respect affect or impair the validity of the order. It substantially provided that certain employes, who were claimed to be performing duties in other departments than that for the insane, should be simply required to carry out the instructions of the medical superintendent or the assistant superintendent in the insane department, while employed in said department.

And deponent further says that no acts have been passed since the entry of said order on the 7th of January, 1892, which could possibly affect or impair the same, and that the act referred to by Commissioner Gott was simply an amendment to an act and that the only amendment to that act was that which provided for an increase in the amount of supplies that might be purchased without estimate from \$500 to \$2,000.

Deponent further says that in regard to the discharge of one Bailey, referred to in the affidavit of Commissioner Gott, that he has no precise information, but that, assuming that the contention of said Gott is true, that it does not impair the necessity for such an order, for, if Bailey had been guilty of misconduct, it was in the power of the general medical superintendent clearly under the terms of said order to compel his discharge, and that unless such order were vacated or set aside the ousting of said Bailey without the approval of the general medical superintendent was null and void.

And deponent further says that complaints relative to the charges made by Mrs. Van Duyne, a former patient of Flatbush, and latterly at the Middletown State Hospital, are trifling and of no force or effect. Inmates of institutions frequently make complaints against the management which are forwarded to the commission. It is the custom of said commission to forward such letters, frequently, to the

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

superintendents, and to ask for a report; that it is impracticable to refer such matters to the officers appointing the superintendent, for example, the trustees of State hospitals or to the commissioners of charities and corrections in the cases of the counties of New York and Kings.

And deponent further says that, even on the assumption that the order approved by Justice Cullen were "temporary" and "experimental," that no time has been had for a determination of its effect, as Dr. Sylvester, the present superintendent, was not appointed until September, 1892, and that it was not expected that the terms of such order could be fully and properly carried out until a permanent appointment had been made to succeed the then superintendent, Dr. Arnold.

On the occasion of the last visit of the commissioners to the Flatbush Asylum, on October 18, 1892, they informed Dr. Sylvester that they would give him ample time to carry out the terms and conditions of the order; that they did not expect that he could carry out its terms quickly or without sufficient opportunity, and that it would reserve any judgment on the management of the institution until he had been afforded such opportunity and sufficient time has elapsed for this purpose.

And deponent further says that he has omitted to state that owing to the insufficiency of the diet, its improper quality, and its lack of diversity, several cases of scurvy had occurred at the St. Johnland institution; and that, upon the attention of the assistant superintendent being called to the same, he said that he was unable to procure a sufficient quantity of vegetables; that he was not permitted to raise vegetables upon the farm, as Commissioner Gott stated that it was cheaper to buy the vegetables in the city. This statement that it was cheaper to buy vegetables in the city, instead of where there was a large number of insane, together with a large quantity of tillable land, is against the experience of officers of every properly conducted institution in the State.

And deponent further says that, although rules and regulations were required under the order to be prepared by the superintendent and approved by the commission, and that, although such rules and regulations have now been approved by the commission several months, that they have not yet been put in force or promulgated, as deponent is informed from a letter from the general medical superintendent of recent date.

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

And deponent further says that, so far as the impairment of discipline is concerned and insubordination, that it was much more likely to occur previous to the approval of the order than under the terms of the order itself; and he ventures to state that at no time in the history of the institution has there been so little insubordination and mismanagement as there is at this time, but that the vacating of the order, on the contrary, would result in insubordination, and in total subversion of discipline.

And deponent further says that, in his judgment, the vacating of this order, which, in fact, is the order of the Supreme Court of the State — as the commission can not be regarded in any other light than as the agent of such court, in whom all final responsibility rests — would result in an immediate return of the flagrant abuses which formerly existed in the management of the Kings county asylums, abuses which resulted in the destruction within the period of a year and a half of three persons and the wounding of several others, and which kept 2,000 insane without proper medical attendance, with an insufficient diet, with improper care and treatment, and which has reflected so much discredit on the county of Kings and the State at large.

GOODWIN BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 22d day of March, 1893. }

A. R. MACDONALD,

Notary Public in and for the county of Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK—KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF ALBANY, } ss.:
COUNTY OF ALBANY. }

Henry A. Reeves, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, and has been such since its creation in May, 1889; that in his official capacity on numerous occasions, alone or in company with his associates, he has visited and inspected the Kings county asylums for the insane at Flatbush and at Kings Park; that he

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

has read the affidavit of Commissioner Goodwin Brown, and believes it in all respects to be true.

Deponent further says that at the conference held in the city of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 30, 1891, between the Commission of Lunacy and the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county, he was present during the whole time of such conference, which lasted for several hours, and was of a deliberate and careful character throughout, the various propositions and provisions of the order thereat agreed to having all been considered most maturely, and only assented to and adopted after full opportunity for understanding the same had been given to each and every one of the conferees, and as a final precaution the draft of the order was slowly read over and compared with the stenographer's notes, and when finally signed by the counsel representing the two commissions, it was an accurate and complete transcript of the document which had been agreed to by the conference.

Deponent further says, in answer to the allegations in the affidavit of B. F. Gott, a copy of which has been served upon him, as to his demanding a copy of the testimony taken before the State Commission in Lunacy on the morning of December 30, 1891, and as to said commission replying that no time could be allowed him (Gott) for consideration, but that one of their number had "got to catch a train," and an immediate decision must be reached, etc., that he knows nothing of any such demand or of its refusal on the ground alleged, or on any ground, and does not believe it to be true; that he, personally, did not make any such remark as quoted, nor did he hear either one of his associates make such a remark, and does not believe that either of them made it; that he returned with them to the city of New York, and knows that neither himself nor either one of the others were under any necessity of haste to "catch a train," but that all three would cheerfully have staid in conference as much longer time as might have been necessary.

Deponent further says of his own knowledge as to certain matters, and on information and belief as to certain other matters, that the allegations contained in said affidavit by said Gott, whereby it is sought to make it appear that the consent of the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county to the promulgation of the order heretofore referred to was obtained by false or fraudulent representations

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

on the part of the Commission in Lunacy or any of its members, are in substance and effect wholly untrue and scandalous.

HENRY A. REEVES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 22d day of March, 1893. }

A. R. MACDONALD,
Notary Public in and for the County of Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK — KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, { ss.:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK. }

Carlos F. MacDonald, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is president of the State Commission in Lunacy, and has been such since the creation of said commission in May, 1889, that on numerous occasions, acting in an official capacity, alone or in company with his associate commissioners, he has officially visited and inspected the Kings county asylums for the insane at Flatbush and Kings Park, respectively. That he has carefully read the affidavit of Commissioner Goodwin Brown and believes it in all respects to be true.

Deponent further says that at the conference between the Commission in Lunacy and the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county, held in the city of Brooklyn, Wednesday, December 30, 1891, he was present during the entire time of such conference, which lasted for several hours, and was of a deliberate and careful character throughout, the various propositions and provisions of the order thereat agreed to having all been carefully considered and only agreed to and adopted after a full opportunity for understanding the same had been given to each and every one of the conferees, and as a final precaution the draft of the order was deliberately read over and compared with the stenographer's notes, and finally signed by the counsel on both sides. It was an accurate and complete transcript of the document which had been agreed to by stipulation of counsel of the respective bodies. Depo-
nent further says that according to his best recollection and belief it

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

was distinctly stated by B. F. Gott, president of the board of commissioners of charities and corrections, and so understood by deponent, that the terms and conditions of the order herein referred to were in accordance with the desire and wishes of said board of commissioners of charities and corrections, and that they cheerfully acquiesced in the same; and said B. F. Gott was also reported in the columns of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of the following day to have declared in substance that the terms and conditions of said order not only met with his hearty approval, but that the propositions contained therein largely emanated from himself and represented the ideas which he had been unsuccessfully endeavoring to carry into operation ever since he had been connected with the board.

Deponent further says, in answer to the allegations in the affidavit of B. F. Gott, a copy of which has been served upon him, as to his demanding a copy of the testimony taken before the State Commission in Lunacy on the morning of December 30, 1891, and as to said commission replying that no time could be allowed him (Gott) for consideration for the reason that one of their number had "got to catch a train" and an immediate decision must be reached, etc.; that he has no recollection of any such demand or refusal of the same on the grounds alleged, or on any ground whatsoever, and believes it to be untrue. That he (deponent) personally made no such remark as quoted, nor did he hear any of his associate commissioners make such remark, nor does he believe that either of them made it. That he returned with his associates to the city of New York, and knows that neither himself nor either one of the others were under any necessity of haste to "catch a train," but that all three would cheerfully have remained in conference as much longer as might have been reasonably necessary.

Deponent further says of his own knowledge as to certain matters, and on information and belief as to certain other matters, that the allegations contained in the affidavit of said Gott above referred to, whereby it is sought to make it appear that the consent of the commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county to the promulgation of the order heretofore referred to was obtained by false or fraudulent representations on the part of the Commission in Lunacy, or on the part of any of its members, are in substance and effect wholly untrue. Deponent further says that prior to the making of the order above referred to the Kings county asylums for the insane were nominally under the supervision of a general superintendent, though, as a matter of fact, this officer, while held accountable for accident or mis-

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

hap in their administration, had no proper executive control or direction of the affairs of said institutions, nor any proper discretion in the selection and dismissal of his official subordinates, the subordinate employes being as a rule appointed by the commissioners of charities and corrections without reference to their qualifications or fitness for the duties assigned them. As a result of this lack of authority on the part of the medical superintendent many of these subordinate employes, in fact most of them, realized that they were not subject to the general superintendent's authority or amenable to any discipline which he might undertake to enforce, and, moreover, many of them were notoriously incompetent for the positions which they occupied. The general superintendent also had practically no power to regulate the diet of the inmates, their clothing and bedding, the care of their persons, as to bathing, etc., or the regulation of their industrial occupation or diversion, the warming, ventilating or furnishing of their apartments, or as to the making of ordinary repairs to the institution, all of which experience has abundantly shown to be among the most essential elements to the successful care and treatment of the insane, experience having fully demonstrated that no institution for the insane can be successfully conducted in which full authority to regulate and control all of these matters is not invested in the medical superintendent.

Deponent further says that owing to lack of such proper control and supervision on the part of the then superintendent the institutions at St. Johnland and Flatbush were honeycombed with defects, deficiencies and abuses of a most glaring nature, the existence of which was a constant reproach to the people of Kings county as well as a cruel wrong to the helpless inmates of these institutions and to their friends, and also a gross injustice to the taxpayers of Kings county who annually contribute such vast and bountiful sums of money for the support of their insane wards, which sums of money, if judiciously expended, would be ample to maintain these institutions on a most liberal if not luxurious scale. Prominently among the abuses which were found to exist may be noted the following:

Lack of suitable means of protection against fire, insufficiency of diet, both as to quality and variety, as evidenced not only by the food which was frequently examined by deponent, but by the existence among the inmates of numerous cases of scurvy which were clearly due to lack of sufficient vegetables, fruit, etc. The interior of the buildings was much out of repair, especially as regards plastering, door-

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

locks, floors, woodwork, plumbing and fixtures in bath-rooms, water-closets and wash-rooms. With reference to the condition of the buildings the medical superintendent complained that he had no control whatever over the mechanics and that the latter paid no heed to his orders for repairs. There was also a lack of hot water supply, especially for bathing purposes. The day rooms were destitute of reading matter, pictures and suitable furniture. The proportion of attendants to patients was insufficient. There was found to be an unjust apportionment of salaries and wages, according to the then medical superintendent who stated that ordinary firemen received one hundred dollars per month and assistant physicians only fifty dollars per month. The number of assistant physicians also was inadequate. Some of those then on duty were notoriously incompetent, and one of the physicians was found to be addicted to vicious habits. Many of the attendants also were found to be incompetent for the duties required of them. There were no printed rules and regulations and apparently no one's authority was defined. In the cottages at St. Johnland, now known as Kings Park, the patients were found herded on small piazzas like sheep, because, as deponent was informed by the physician, there were not enough attendants to watch them if taken out into the grounds.

There was practically no effort made to provide for the industrial occupation of the patients, a feature which is regarded as highly essential in present day progress in the treatment of the insane. There also was substantially no provision for the entertainment and diversion of patients. The lavatories and wash-rooms were not supplied with necessary toilet articles, such as combs, brushes and mirrors. The patients' persons and clothing were untidy, the food was poorly cooked and badly served. The hot water apparatus was inadequate and the temperature of patients' apartments found to be dangerously low in cold weather. The then general superintendent and medical superintendent, respectively, Drs. Arnold and Macumber, said they were powerless to remedy these defects. These officers also complained that they were subject in several respects to an employe named Kirby who was variously designated "special officer," "superintendent of stables," "superintendent of transportation," etc. The general superintendent stated that he did not know precisely what the said Kirby's title and functions were as he had never been definitely informed. He further stated that he was unable to obtain the use of a horse and wagon for any purpose, even for the purpose of pursuing an escaped patient without obtaining the said Kirby's consent in each

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

instance. The so-called "temporary buildings" at St. Johnland were found to be unfit for human habitation, especially in the winter season, being meagerly warmed by stoves, lighted by kerosene lamps and totally destitute of suitable furniture and sanitary appliances, being supplied with privy vaults (a style of convenience long since abandoned in all well-regulated institutions for the insane) which were in a shockingly offensive state, evidently not having been cleaned out for months previously.

These so-called "temporary buildings" were found to be utterly destitute of fire protection and the only provision for supplying hot water to these buildings for bathing purposes was by means of iron kettles.

Deponent further says that he also observed, in addition to those above specified, many other evidences of maladministration which, in his judgment, based upon an experience of more than twenty years in the care and treatment of the insane and in the management of public institutions therefor, were clearly attributable to the fact that the superintendent was deprived of his proper prerogatives as such and which, if allowed, would properly make him the chief executive officer of the Kings county institutions for the insane and permit him to have control of their furniture, fixtures and stock, as well as the direction and control of all persons employed therein, as is now the case in every well-regulated public hospital for the insane. And deponent further says that, in his judgment, the vacating of this order would result in a speedy return to the defects, deficiencies and abuses which heretofore existed in these institutions and which has brought to them so much unsavory notoriety, both at home and abroad.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 25th day of March, 1893. }

[SEAL.]

JAMES F. CLARK,
Notary Public, County New York.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

STATE OF NEW YORK — KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF QUEENS. } ss.:

Daniel A. Harrison, being duly sworn, says that he resides at Whitestone, N. Y. That from February 1, 1887, till June 1, 1890, he was the medical superintendent of the Kings County Asylum at St. Johnland ; that during that part of his term prior to January 1, 1890, he had, as such medical superintendent, power and authority to hire and discharge assistants attendants, nurses and employes of said institution, his salary \$2,400 per year ; that in January, 1890, immediately upon the organization of the present Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings county, composed of Messrs. Gott, Nolan and Murphy, the salary of deponent was reduced to \$1,800, although \$2,400 was certainly inadequate to the care, skill and responsibility required of the physician ; that at the same meeting or about the same time, as deponent is informed and believes, the said board increased the salary of the attorney of the said board from \$1,800 to \$2,400 per year, thus adding to the salary of the board's attorney, Mr. Quintard, the amount by which they reduced the salary of the medical superintendent ; that \$1,800 was not an adequate salary for any man competent to properly discharge the duty of the position of medical superintendent of this institution. Deponent further says that the heating apparatus of said institution during deponent's administration was very deficient and incapable of properly heating the buildings. The managers were aware of this, and for the purpose of affording temporary relief, Baltimore heaters were placed in the buildings, which partially but not entirely relieved the patients from the cold ; that said institution was not properly heated during the time deponent held the position aforesaid.

Deponent further says that after the appointment of Messrs. Gott, Nolan and Murphy as members of the board of commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county they began to curtail the

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

power and jurisdiction of deponent and deprived him of the authority to hire and discharge attendants, nurses and employes, and to appoint incompetent, careless persons to such positions ; that the effect of this change of authority was detrimental to the interests of the institution, and, if continued, would undoubtedly lead to insubordination and the destruction of all discipline so necessary to the good order and proper administration of the affairs of such institutions ; that by reason of the fact that deponent was rendered unable to properly conduct said institution because of the conduct and scheme of management of said board of commissioners, deponent resigned his position in June, 1890. Deponent further says that he has been engaged in the specialty of caring for the insane professionally continuously for about eleven years ; that he has read the order in question approved by Justice Cullen and that he regards its requirements as very essential to the proper administration of the affairs of institutions like the Kings county institutions ; that it would certainly be detrimental to their management to rescind or dissolve said order. If honestly carried out and its requirements complied with, it is the judgment and conviction of deponent that the said order would result in materially benefiting the institutions to which it is directed. There is not a specification contained in such order which is not practical and which should not be put in operation in all such institutions in the State. It would certainly injure said institutions to abolish said order or in any way to deprive it of its full force and effect.

DANIEL A. HARRISON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
March 23, 1893. }

ALFRED MITCHELL,
Notary Public, Queens Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK—KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF QUEENS. } ss.:

John A. Arnold, of Whitestone, N. Y., being duly sworn, says that he was the general medical superintendent of the Kings county institutions

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

at Flatbush and St. Johnland, including the Kings County Hospital, from February 1, 1887, to February 29, 1892. That prior to January 1, 1890, at which time the present board of commissioners of charities and corrections of Kings county was organized, consisting of Messrs. Gott, Nolan and Murphy, deponent as such general medical superintendent of the Kings county institutions had power and authority to hire and discharge assistants, attendants, nurses and employes of the institutions of which he was the general superintendent, as aforesaid. That immediately on the organization of the said new board, composed as aforesaid, they requested deponent to recommend in writing to them that authority to hire and discharge, as aforesaid, be changed from deponent to the said board of commissioners of charities and corrections; that deponent protested against such a policy and reasoned with the members of the said board respecting the subject, showing them the various ways in which such a change would injure the institution and tend to insubordination and the destruction of the discipline thereof; but to no avail. The commissioners insisted that such a communication be written by the deponent to them; that subsequently, against his judgment, deponent did write such communication to the board. That at once all power and authority to hire and discharge, as he had formerly held, was taken from deponent and assumed by the said commissioners.

That from that time all attendants, nurses, employes and assistant physicians appointed to positions in such institutions under deponent, were so appointed by said board of commissioners; that in a great number of cases the appointments were made by the board of commissioners of incompetent, careless, inefficient men. That two incompetent, inefficient, careless, improper persons so appointed as assistant physicians under deponent by the said board; that one of said persons so appointed was intemperate, immoral and subject of a disgraceful scandal, which was widely commented upon by the newspapers at the time; that this person was kept in the institution by the board of commissioners, against the protest of deponent, for the space of about one and one-half year; that during this time deponent repeatedly reported his conduct, character and reputation to the said board of commissioners and demanded his dismissal at their hands, but all to no avail. He was suffered to remain in the institution, making a pretense of performing the duties of his position and drawing his salary until after deponent disconnected himself with said institutions, resigned his said position, and after a time, as deponent is informed and believes, fol-

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

lowing the granting and service of the order in question approved by Judge Cullen ; that another person was appointed as assistant physician who had previously to his appointment applied to deponent for the position ; that deponent refused to appoint him or recommend him for appointment by reason of the fact that he was impressed with his unfitness and incapacity to fill the position he sought ; that subsequently, without consultation with deponent as to the qualification of said applicant, this person was appointed to the position of assistant physician under the deponent by the said board of commissioners ; that some time after his appointment was made, the president of said board, Mr. Gott, inquired of deponent concerning the manner in which this person performed his duties, and deponent then informed said president that he did not think said person was a fit man to appoint to the position ; that he had written physicians who knew him concerning his qualifications, and had received an answer from one of them that he would not recommend him because he did not deem him a suitable person for the position. This conversation occurred a short time after his appointment. That subsequently and very frequently at meetings of the full board deponent complained about the character, the unfitness and the incapacity of this said appointee, and that said board still continued to retain him. Although practically his services were entirely worthless to the institution as an assistant physician, they paid him a salary until after deponent resigned from said position, that of general medical superintendent. That said board of commissioners during the time aforesaid, from January 1, 1890, to February 29, 1892, forced upon deponent as attendants and employes incompetent, careless, intemperate and insubordinate persons ; that deponent frequently complained to said board about the conduct and lack of qualifications of the said appointees, but that he, deponent, was usually directed by the said board to "give them another trial," and invariably such incompetent, intemperate and disobedient persons were kept employed in said institution by the said board of commissioners.

Deponent further said that he was unable, by reason of numerous duties other than those relating to the care and treatment of the insane, to give the time that was necessary for the proper care of insane patients ; that one-third or more of his time was spent in and about the general hospital for the sick ; that he lived in said hospital and gave as much time to the insane department at Flatbush and St. Johnland as he had remaining after looking after the general hospital. The deponent further says that he did not at any time after the

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

1st of January, 1890, have a proper staff of physicians ; that the number at all times was insufficient to properly care for the insane, and in several instances members of the staff were incompetent, improperly trained for the work to be performed ; that they lacked necessary previous experience ; that they were ill-adapted for the work, and that the staff was selected by the board of commissioners without any particular tests or examinations. In other words, the matter of selection of assistant physicians was one of caprice on the part of the board. And deponent further says that he was powerless to exercise proper control or management over said institution ; that his recommendations and suggestions were not heeded ; that he was powerless to carry out the recommendations of the State Commission in Lunacy ; that he was powerless to procure the making of necessary repairs to water-closets, urinals, bath-rooms, roofs, drains, etc., all involving the health of the patients and the general welfare of the institution ; that he was powerless to compel the proper heating of the institution ; that during the greater portion of every winter the patients suffered severely by reason of the lack of proper temperature ; that frequently the thermometer would not rise above fifty degrees ; that the women patients were compelled to wear shawls and be wrapped up while sitting in the wards ; that all of these matters were frequently brought to the attention of the board of commissioners, but without avail. Deponent further says that he was not furnished with sufficient clerical assistance ; that he was unable to secure proper entries in the case records, as required by law, or to keep up proper correspondence with the State Commission in Lunacy or with other officials, by reason of his not being supplied with a stenographer and other proper clerical assistance. Deponent further says that he was not supplied at any time with a proper apothecary, an employe whose services are absolutely essential in order to properly dispense the medicines for the insane as required under the single-dose system ; that the apothecary employed did not possess the qualifications required in an apothecary. Deponent further states that an apothecary was not supplied for St. Johnland at any time ; that the physicians there were compelled to compound and prepare their own medicines ; that these matters were frequently called to the attention of said board of commissioners, but without avail. Deponent further says that, in his deliberate judgment, had he been provided with a proper staff of physicians, possessing the requisite qualifications for the work to be performed, and if he had been provided with suitable officers, attendants and employes, who had been under the proper

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

system and control by suitable rules and regulations, that if he had been provided with a sufficient number of officers to patrol the grounds, that if he had been provided with a proper doorkeeper, it would have been practically impossible for the lunatic Dougherty to have entered the asylum with two loaded revolvers and committed the homicide upon Dr. Lloyd.

And deponent further says that he has read the affidavit of Commissioner Brown on the motion to set aside or vacate the order of the commission approved by Justice Cullen ; that this affidavit of Commissioner Brown substantially states the facts relative to the management of the Kings county asylums as he now recalls them ; that he is familiar with the order approved by Mr. Justice Cullen ; that he has carefully read the same ; that, in his judgment, the vacating of said order would result in a restoration of the old condition of affairs and would cause suffering to the insane and great mismanagement of the institution ; that if, on the contrary, the said order is permitted to remain in force and is honestly and efficiently carried out in its terms, the management of the Kings county institutions for the insane will be greatly improved.

JOHN A. ARNOLD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 23d day of March, 1893. }

ALFRED MITCHELL,
Notary Public, Queens County.

STATE OF NEW YORK — KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, {
COUNTY OF KINGS. } ss.:

Pomeroy Burton, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says:

I was a reporter of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle on the 31st day of December, 1891, when I saw Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Benjamin F. Gott, and interviewed him as to the matter of the order made by the State Commission in Lunacy and referred to in the

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle of December 31, 1891. That the interview so printed in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle of the above date was printed as dictated to me. Said interview was as follows:

“The majority of the suggestions embraced in this order are in accordance with the views of the present board. They are views which we have always been anxious to put in practice, and have been prevented from doing so only by reason of lack of power and opportunity. In accordance with the law, in order to give these recommendations binding force, they must be presented to a justice of the Supreme Court for approval. This will be done by our counsel, in conjunction with Mr. Dykman, who has been delegated to represent the Attorney-General, the latter being *ex officio* attorney for the State Commission in Lunacy. This board feels that the recommendations which have been made by the State Commission are what have been needed for a long time, and heartily concurs in all the provisions which it contains. I will say further, that most of the recommendations embraced in this order are suggestions which emanated from this board. We have been desirous of carrying them out before, but, as I said, we have been prevented by lack of power and opportunity.”

POMEROY BURTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 6th day of April, 1893. }

JACOB G. CARPENTER,

[L. S.] *Notary Public, in and for the County of Kings.*

STATE OF NEW YORK—KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, }
COUNTY OF KINGS. { ss. :

John L. Macumber, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings and State of New York, being duly sworn, says :

That he is a physician and surgeon in practice in Brooklyn, and was employed at the Kings County Asylum as a physician, from October,

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

1886, to December, 1892; that he succeeded Dr. Harrison at Kings Park, in June, 1890; that he was appointed as the physician in charge; that during such time he never had full control of his subordinates; the most he could ever do was to recommend the appointment and discharge of the same; that those recommendations were frequently disregarded; that an assistant physician, who was guilty of vicious habits and immoral conduct and who was in no way competent to fill the position, was retained in spite of frequent and urgent complaints to the general medical superintendent and the charity commissioners, jointly and severally; that attendants and nurses, who were suspended for various and sufficient causes, drunkenness, etc., were reinstated in opposition to the wishes of the physician in charge; that employes realized the lack of authority of the physician in charge and frequently showed their contempt of him and his staff, and when disciplined would threaten to lay the matter before the charity commissioners; that the physician in charge never had control of the mechanics, as is shown by the fact that their coming to and going from the farm was never reported to him; the only way that he knew that they were on duty was by meeting them on the wards or taking the trouble to hunt them up; that it was only after the conference of the two commissions in September, 1892, that repairs were attended to upon the order of the physician in charge, and then not in a workmanlike manner; prior to that time the physician was unable to get repairs done on the cottages occupied by patients, while the mechanics were occupied in building unnecessary stables and repairing houses occupied by employes; that as late as the fall of 1892, when the thermometer reached 39 degrees Fahrenheit, the physician in charge telephoned to the engine room to have steam turned on the cottages and was told in reply by the engineer in charge that he would have to get an order from the city before turning on steam, nor was steam turned on for some days after, notwithstanding that the general medical superintendent had been communicated with in reference to the matter; that during the deponent's service there the matter of heating the cottages was a notorious matter of neglect and in consequence thereof there was much discomfort and positive suffering on the part of patients and attendants, many of the employes declaring that they would have to resign their positions if they could not be made more comfortable in the way of extra heat; another source of discomfort and disease among the inmates was the lack of a proper dietary; requisitions for

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

supplies were frequently curtailed and many articles allowed by the charity commissioners were never received ; meats, butter, prunes, tea and other articles were frequently of an exceedingly poor quality, and at times had to be condemned altogether ; aside from having the requisitions cut down the necessary vegetables were not permitted to be raised on the farm, which might have been done to great advantage ; the dairy was also insufficient for the needs of the inmates, yet most of such milk, as was derived from the dairy, was sent to Flatbush and the Flatbush requisitions for milk had to be filled whether there was sufficient milk for the sick or not ; in consequence of the improper and insufficient food, several of the patients developed scurvy and all felt, more or less, the deprivation ; the transportation department was never under control of the physician in charge and requests had to be made to Kirby, the superintendent of the transportation, before anything of consequence could be done ; corpses of patients remained in the cottages, where they died, over night, because the physician in charge could not get them removed ; car loads of ice, which had been opened in hot weather, were allowed to remain at the railroad station over night, because the men under Kirby refused to haul it without his order, and he, away from the farm and could not be communicated with ; the physician in charge never received an order in writing in accordance with the terms of the agreement arrived at in September, 1892, nor does he know of any such written order having been given any of the employes ; in fact, a copy of the terms of such agreement in writing were denied him by the charity commissioners and by the general medical superintendent.

I am familiar with the order approved by Judge Cullen, January 7, 1892, and, in my opinion, such an order is necessary for the good management and proper care of those institutions, and to vacate the same would be to return to the state which was a disgrace to the county of Kings and to the State at large.

JOHN L. MACUMBER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 19th day of April, 1893. }

GEORGE L. MARINOR,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y.

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

STATE OF NEW YORK—KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF ALBANY, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY. } ss. :

Henry A. Reeves, of the village of Greenport, county of Suffolk, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says :

I am a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, and have been such since May 15, 1889, having been one of the first appointees under the act creating said commission.

And affiant further says that he has read the affidavits of Patrick McCanna and James Kirby ; that from the first official inspection made in 1889 by affiant and his associates to the institutions for the insane of Kings county at Flatbush and St. Johnland, and down to the month of December, 1892, when affiant visited the institution at St. Johnland, the sanitary condition, and the plumbing and fixtures in the bath-rooms, water-closets and wash-rooms were found to be in a deplorably bad and defective state, the floors and plastering and the ceilings being badly out of repair, some of which and the part most urgently needed could have been made in a very short time and at a small outlay of money ; that invariably when the question was asked why this state of things was allowed to continue and why the recommendations of the commission that it be remedied had not been carried out, the reply made by the several assistant medical superintendents, Drs. Harrison and Macumber, was that they had no authority over the engineer in charge of the plumbing, heating apparatus, etc., and that when they called on him to make these needed repairs, he answered that he took his orders directly from the commissioners of charities and corrections, and was not responsible to anyone else.

And affiant further says that, in several of the cottages the floors, woodwork and plastering in the bath-rooms and water-closets were in the same condition of dilapidation, neglect and squalor at the time of affiant's last visit in December, 1892, which he had observed at his first visit nearly four years before, and the same explanation was given

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

as above, to wit, that the engineer and carpenter had not yet carried out the instructions repeatedly given them by the assistant medical superintendent.

And affiant further says that he has read the affidavit of James Kirby, and that the same statement should be made concerning it as has been made in respect to the affidavit of Patrick McCanna, namely, that both Drs. Harrison and Macumber, while assistant medical superintendent at St. Johnland, always told affiant that they had no authority over the superintendent of transportation, meaning said Kirby, but that he would disregard their requests for the use of horses and carriages whenever he saw fit, and they were powerless to help themselves, and their remonstrances to the commissioners of charities and corrections were unavailing.

HENRY A. REEVES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 20th day of April, 1893. }

CARROLL F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Albany Co., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK—KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF ALBANY, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY. } ss.:

Goodwin Brown, of the city of Albany, county of Albany, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says:

I am a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, and have been such since May 15, 1889, having been one of the first appointees under the act creating said commission.

And affiant further says that he has read the affidavits in rebuttal of Carll H. De Silver, Benjamin F. Gott, George H. Murphy, Francis H. Nolan, Patrick McCanna and James Kirby, which affidavits were served on the Attorney-General on or about April 1, 1893.

And affiant further says that the State Commission in Lunacy, at the time of the conference which succeeded the informal investigation in the latter part of December, 1891, did not at any time demand the

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

discharge of Dr. Arnold, nor was the matter of his discharge referred to in any way, except in this: That the appointment of a general superintendent under the terms of the order was informally talked over by and between the several parties to the conference that, in the event that Dr. Arnold should retire as superintendent, as suggested by the commissioners of charities, his successor should be one who would be acceptable to the commission and possess the qualifications which then might exist for the superintendents of State hospitals. The order which the stipulation provided should be presented to a justice of the Supreme Court for approval, provided, among other things, for the appointment of a general superintendent having certain qualifications, and those requirements precluded the possibility of Dr. Arnold's continuing as superintendent of the general hospital for the sick as well as superintendent of the asylums for the insane, but beyond this there was no condition expressed or implied on the part of the commission which provided for or required the removal of Dr. Arnold. But in answer to the contention of Commissioner Gott that Dr. Arnold was discharged because of the demands of the commission, and assuming that such contention be true, there certainly was nothing which would have prevented Commissioner Gott or the commissioners of charities and corrections retaining the services of Dr. Arnold as superintendent of the general hospital for the sick, which was and is in no manner connected with the institutions for the insane.

And affiant further says on behalf of himself and his associates that he desires to repel the insinuation or suggestion that Dr. Arnold was influenced in making his affidavit by the fact that he is licensed to conduct a private institution for the insane. Dr. Arnold is not licensed to conduct a private asylum for the insane. It is a fact, however, that a license was issued on the 24th day of June, 1891, to Dr. Harrison, and to Dr. Harrison alone.

And affiant further says relative to those matters which pertain to Miss Van Duyne that at the time she wrote the letters and made the charges complained of, she was an inmate of the Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital, and held there under legal commitment as a lunatic, and that she could not have been held there in any other manner, as said institution is not permitted under any circumstances to hold persons except by commitment, and unless they are insane within the meaning of the statute; that she had not been discharged recovered, and, moreover, she was not discharged from such institution until on or about the 8th day of October, 1892. Miss Van Duyne was transferred

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

from the Flatbush Asylum to the Middletown State Hospital upon the order of the State Commission in Lunacy and at the time of such transfer her mental condition was reported by the superintendent of the Flatbush Asylum on the date of such transfer, namely, October 8, 1890, as improved and not as recovered.

And affiant further says that the diet of the Kings County Asylum was not prescribed by Dr. Arnold; that the food furnished the patients therein was markedly deficient in quality and variety, as shown by repeated examinations of the same by each and every member of the commission.

And affiant further says that the requirements embodied in the order were not in force previous to the existence of the commission, and that many of them are not in force even to this day in any substantial or real sense, and this, too, in absolute violation of the terms of said order.

And affiant further says that at the conference had with the commissioners of charities and corrections in the summer of 1891, to which reference has been heretofore made by affiant, and referred to in the affidavit of Commissioner Gott, the commission specifically urged that the superintendent should be clothed with power to appoint and discharge his subordinates, and that this proposition said commissioners of charities and corrections positively declined to assent to on the ground that the appointments of officers in the department was a prerogative of the commissioners, which they would not surrender.

And affiant further says that the recommendations of the commission are entered in a book provided by section 11 of chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890, amending chapter 283 of the Laws of 1889, and that the commissioners of charities and corrections were bound to take notice of the existence of this statute; that the recommendations were entered in the Commissioners' Visiting Book as required by law and forwarded to the institution; but, while it was not necessary for the commission so to do, it did at the special request of the commissioners of charities and corrections in the summer of 1891, make copies of all recommendations theretofore made, and sent one to each of said commissioners.

And affiant further says relative to the homicide committed by Harvey and the suicide of himself and his murderous attack on others, that he was not paroled in accordance with the rules of the State Commission in Lunacy, but in clear violation of the terms thereof, and this occurred at a time prior to the entry of said order when the old order

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

of things existed, namely, when the power of appointment and discharge of subordinates was claimed by the commissioners of charities and corrections to vest in and was exercised by them despite the protest of the general medical superintendent.

And affiant further says that it is untrue that the commissioners of charities and corrections, at the time of the conference held in the office of William N. Dykman, were refused a copy of the testimony taken at the informal investigation above referred to, but, on the contrary, they were informed that as soon as the stenographer, Carroll F. Smith, who was present with the commissioners at the time in Mr. Dykman's office, returned to the city of Albany and had an opportunity to write out his notes, that a copy would be furnished to said commissioners of charities and corrections, and that a copy was so furnished at the earliest practicable day.

And affiant further says that at the time Dougherty killed Dr. Lloyd, the Flatbush Asylum was not under the control of Dr. Arnold, the general medical superintendent, and that this killing occurred on or about the 9th day of October, 1890, at which time the old order of things existed.

And affiant further says, particularly with reference to the affidavit of Carll H. De Silver, a member of the State Board of Charities, that his statement that the inmates of the Flatbush asylum were well fed and generally well cared for and provided with an abundance of reading matter is not true; that De Silver is not qualified, by experience in the matter of the care and treatment of the insane and in the inspection and management of institutions therefor, to express an opinion, and is not sufficiently familiar, from personal knowledge and observation in other institutions for the insane, to form an intelligent judgment and comparison with the standard of care which prevails in all well regulated hospitals for the insane. Moreover, that the State Commission in Lunacy is the only official body specifically charged with the duty making recommendations and orders for the government of institutions for the insane and vested with the power to enforce the same.

An affiant further says that Carll H. De Silver admitted in the presence of the members of the State Commission in Lunacy that he was not an expert in lunacy affairs; that he had not visited other institutions and thereby obtained information which would enable him to make an intelligent comparison; that he supposed, from his limited experience, that the institutions were properly conducted — having seen no other institutions for the insane.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

An affiant further says that De Silver admitted to him, affiant, that while he had sworn to the fact that he had read all the affidavits theretofore made in the case, that, in fact, all he had read was the excerpts from such affidavits which appeared in the newspapers.

And affiant further says that William P. Letchworth, Esq., a member of the State Board of Charities for a great number of years, came to affiant's office and stated explicitly that he desired to apologize for the action of Mr. De Silver; that it was most unfortunate, and that it placed the State Board of Charities in a most embarrassing and humiliating position, as being opposed to the reform in the management of the Kings county asylums for the insane; that he, Mr. Letchworth, stated in the most explicit manner that the Kings county asylums for the insane had always been far below in the matter of care and treatment and in all other things the standard of other similar institutions, in fact, that they had been for a great period of time in a most deplorable condition.

And affiant further says that Oscar Craig, the president of the State Board of Charities stated to affiant, in the presence of his associates, that Mr. De Silver — although he had been a member of the board for a period of eighteen months — had not been informed of the position taken by the State Board of Charities relative to the matter of the care and treatment of the insane in Kings county, and had received no instructions from said board relative to the institutions in said county, and called attention to the recommendations and suggestions which that board had theretofore in years gone by made relative to said institutions.

And affiant further says that the said De Silver, although a member of the State Board of Charities for a period of eighteen months, had not even the qualifications which are possessed by members of the "Standing Committee on the Insane," which committee of the State board is more particularly charged with matters relating to the insane.

And affiant further says that the members of the State Commission in Lunacy have been frequently informed by different members of the State Board of Charities, notably the president thereof, that it has been the policy of said board, since the creation of the State Commission in Lunacy, to hold its powers in abeyance with reference to the insane, and to devote itself more particularly to the other charitable departments of the State government, and in consequence thereof the members of said board did not possess the information since in or about the year 1889, which would entitle their observations in these matters to the same weight and credit as they formerly possessed.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

And affiant further says in support of the declaration of Commissioner Letchworth of the State Board of Charities, that the Kings county asylums had been for years in a deplorable condition, makes particular reference to the Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Board of Charities, transmitted to the Legislature January 30, 1889, which, among other things, contains the following (see pages 86-87):

“In this exhibit no account has been made of the defects of the building known as ‘The Annex,’ or of the unsafety of the attics in the main building, where the one narrow, wooden stairway for each ward would not admit rapid egress in the event of fire. To say the least, it is culpable negligence to confine insane persons in these upper wards 5 and E, without substantial and convenient fire escapes, as has repeatedly been shown by grand juries, and as is admitted by the medical officers. That such warnings have been unheeded, or the dangers ignored, and that these buildings at St. Johnland should be inadequate to relieve the unsanitary, unsafe and crowded wards at Flatbush, and unprepared for occupancy, are proofs of the disadvantages of political control, as well as evidence of the general disabilities of the present forms of county care, without further legal regulations.

“The classification at Flatbush is imperfect and improper, putting clean and filthy cases together on the same ward, owing to the crowds which otherwise can not be housed. The deficient number of night attendants leaves the beds and rooms of filthy cases without proper night care, to pollute the atmosphere of the hall into which they are ventilated, and thus to contaminate the air of the rooms ventilated into the same hall, and occupied by patients of other classes with less if any dementia, and more appreciation of the disgusting details of their situation. These repulsive results of excessive crowding and deficient care of patients are not found as conclusions from the foregoing premises merely, natural and necessary as the connection may be, for they are directly stated by the day attendants on the wards in oral answers to questions calling for the conditions of such mixed wards on their arrival in the morning.

“Only about twenty patients in the main building ever go outside their two airing courts, of about one-half acre each, barren and inclosed by tight board fences about twelve feet high, and only sixteen men, more or less, who are the workers in the garden, pass beyond the confines of the two similar areas so inclosed, and connected with the buildings known as ‘The Annex’ and the two ‘Pavilions.’

“But the improper confinement and classification in the buildings at Flatbush are only part of the bad results of the grossly careless and,

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

therefore, criminal crowding of its patients, with negligent provisions for their care; for which evils the only permanent or assured relief is a radical reform in the political and legal regulations for the maintenance and external government of the asylum.”

And affiant further says that the expression of opinion on the part of the said De Silver that the order of the commission approved by Mr. Justice Cullen should be vacated is based on insufficient and inaccurate knowledge, and that the said De Silver has neither had the experience nor the opportunities, as appears by his own admissions, which would enable him to reach a proper determination in a matter so serious as one involving the care and treatment and the welfare and happiness of the insane.

GOODWIN BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 20th day of April, 1893. }

CARROLL F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Albany Co., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK — KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order Dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

CITY OF MT. VERNON, }
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER. } ss.:

Walter S. Fleming, of the city of Mt. Vernon, county of Westchester, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says:

I am a general practitioner of medicine, and have been such since in or about the month of September, 1892. Previous to that time and since on or about the 20th day of July, 1888, I was a physician at the Kings county asylums for the insane at Flatbush and St. Johnland; I was an assistant physician up to on or about the 1st day of October, 1889, when I became the superintendent of the Flatbush asylum (and acting general superintendent) upon the retirement of Dr. Arnold (on January 20, 1892), and continued as acting general superintendent until on or about the 1st day of September, 1892; I have read carefully

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

all of the affidavits made by the members of the State Commission in Lunacy, and also those in their behalf, made in opposition to the vacating of the order made by the State Commission in Lunacy and approved by Mr. Justice Cullen, and those affidavits, I believe, to be in all things true, except as to only about twenty patients being allowed out for exercise, and as to those matters which have not come directly within the scope of my personal knowledge, and as to those matters I have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the statements therein set forth; I am also familiar with the order made by the commission and approved by Mr. Justice Cullen, and acted under its terms during the time I was acting general medical superintendent, and carried out the terms of said order so far as lay within my power, and within my experience as a physician, and one having had especial knowledge derived from the care and treatment of the insane; this order, made by the commission, was just and proper, and, if carried out in letter and in spirit, would greatly improve the condition of the insane at Flatbush and St. Johnland; its vacation, in my judgment, would bring about a restoration of the old condition of affairs which existed prior to that order, and would be a most unfortunate step backward; particularly such order should remain in force so long as the peculiar system of government which now exists over the Kings county institutions continues, namely, the system which permits three commissioners to have the indiscriminate control of the insane, the prisoners in the penitentiary, the inmates of the poorhouse, the workhouse, the general hospital and all of the county's dependents; the order certainly should remain in force until an entire responsibility of control can be provided for by legislative enactment; moreover, its terms and conditions under any system of government should be complied with; during my experience as assistant physician, superintendent and acting general superintendent certain things occurred that I now recall more particularly, as follows, bearing upon the question of the vacating of the order: Kirby and the farmer who succeeded Bailey at St. Johnland were permitted to employ people in their departments without the knowledge of either Dr. Macumber or myself, and to my personal knowledge some of Kirby's employes took patients to the railroad station and left them alone, while they attended to other matters, without the consent of the physicians; it is true that employes of both sexes at one time occupied buildings at St. Johnland in violation of the laws of good order; it was impossible to get repairs properly attended to for the reason that I had no control over the

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

engineer, carpenters or other employes; the work was performed by these people in their discretion and without reference to my directions; the temperature at both St. Johnland and Flatbush frequently was below fifty in the wards; occasionally at St. Johnland it went as low as thirty-four; patients suffered severely with the cold, and it was a matter of necessity to provide them as far as possible with shawls and outer clothing to keep them in any manner comfortable; this could have been obviated to a certain extent if the superintendent had had control over the engineer; the engineer was told what was wanted and he attended to it at his pleasure or not at all; an apothecary was appointed at Flatbush by Dr. Arnold, who was compelled to recommend this apothecary under duress; he was incompetent, insubordinate, impertinent and often intoxicated, and although all these things were made known to the commissioners of charities and corrections, this apothecary was retained up to the time of the approval of the order of the commission and until he was finally discharged by me; the locks, plumbing and gratings were frequently reported for repairs, and were not attended to for weeks at a time; I had no control over the chief; the chief was called in and his attention directed to the repairs that were absolutely needed, and they were attended to when he got ready; on a number of occasions I was compelled to receive food for patients that was improper for any person to eat; I remonstrated with the storekeeper, who refused to take it back; one Christmas a number of turkeys were sent up that were offensive; I was told by the storekeeper that if I would not eat them, I could go down town and get my dinner as he did; the storekeeper admitted that he would not eat them himself; previous to the order of the commission the food was not proper or adequate in quantity or quality; after the order it improved somewhat, but the butter supplied for the patients was almost invariably bad, and in no sense was the diet up to a proper standard with reference to the medical care and treatment of the insane; on at least two or three occasions I received goods which came to me from the storekeeper in packages calling for larger quantities than said packages contained; when complaint was made to the storekeeper he said he would see to it, and that was the last I heard of the matter; I had no control over the purchase of goods; all I could do was to complain; if the storekeeper did not care to rectify mistakes and errors I could not make him; Dr. Macumber frequently complained to me of the insubordination of Kirby, or rather the complete ignoring of his orders; the statements made in the affidavits relative to the incompetency of

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

the two physicians referred to were true; one was discharged by me personally, and the other was also discharged but was finally permitted to resign; both of these men were grossly incompetent and had vicious habits which rendered them wholly unfit for the care and treatment of the insane; these men were appointed in spite of the protests of Dr. Arnold and myself, and were known to be incompetent and unfit for their work; the staff of physicians was never adequate to the work to be performed; the last year I was there the blankets supplied were of inferior quality and not up to the sample; the farmer who succeeded Bailey at St. Johnland was insubordinate to Dr. Macumber, and was so reported to me; after the order of the commission things somewhat improved, but owing to the restrictions which were placed over me and the evasions with which the order was complied with, I was able to accomplish but little; the order, however, was a great safeguard in the prevention of the employment of improper persons, and also the dismissal of such persons; and, in my judgment, the vacating of the same would be most unfortunate from every point of view; the place of general medical superintendent was offered to me; on one occasion Mr. Quintard suggested to me that I would probably be able to get \$3,000, and at another time told me that he thought I might be able to obtain as much as \$3,500 if I would accept; I was also asked to remain by a member of the charities commission and was two or three times asked to do so by Mr. Quintard; in spite of all this I declined, in view of the state of affairs; I did not think that things could be improved very much beyond what they were; every disposition was shown to evade the provisions of the order, and although the order was of great benefit to the insane, as above stated, I was satisfied that the order would be evaded to such an extent that I could not afford to remain; I felt that I did not care to be held responsible for such a condition of affairs. I had no control over the man who acted as gardener at Flatbush or his work; nor had I any control of the horses and wagons or their attendants, at neither Flatbush or St. Johnland; on several occasions I was refused conveyances and drivers when authorized to use them by the board; the salaries of some employes working at the asylum and sleeping on the asylum grounds were increased without my knowledge and when I knew that they were undeserving of such increase; engineers at Flatbush and St. Johnland have refused to obey Dr. Macumber's and my own orders, because not countersigned by the chief; the stewards were not under my control and were appointments

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

of the board; the printer was appointed by the board without consulting the superintendent; the superintendent had no control over the laundrymen or appointed them; the tinsmith, at St. Johnland, had the use of horses and carriages at any time, when the same were refused Dr. Macumber, who, on one occasion, was compelled to hire a conveyance to take his relatives to and from the depot.

(Signed,) WALTER S. FLEMING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 22d day of April, 1893. }

THOMAS W. FALLON,
Notary Public, Westchester County, N. Y.

Subsequently the matter was heard at Special Term, Mr Justice Cullen presiding, the Commission being represented by Deputy Attorney-General John D. McMahon. On May 1, 1893, Justice Cullen handed down the following opinion denying the motion for an order vacating the order of the Commission thereupon approved :

STATE OF NEW YORK — KINGS COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the Matter of the Application for an Order Vacating the Approval of an Order dated January 7, 1892, Directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County.

Opinion of Mr. Justice Cullen.

Assuming the power of the court to vacate the order of approval, I am of the opinion that the application for that purpose should not be granted. The original order was made on the joint application of the State Commissioners in Lunacy and the board of charity commissioners of the county. It is not necessary to review the complaints of the State board and defense or denial urged now by the local authorities. The charity commissioners must have known, or certainly should have known how far the complaints were justified, at the time of the original order as this present time. They were also then qualified to judge of the new regulation proposed by the State board, and to such regulations they assented. The controversy should not now be reopened, unless it appears that the regulations have operated disadvantageously.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

The contrary seems the case even to the extent compliance has been made to the regulations. It seems clear that the condition of the insane in the charge of the commissioners has been improved.

Application denied.

E. M. C.

Two points are specially worthy of observation: first, that the absurd contention that the order was obtained by duress and false representation is disregarded; second, by implication the court admits that there may be a doubt of its power to revoke an order of the Commission after it has once been approved. The action of the Commission is thus sustained at every material point.

From the foregoing order, which was entered in the Kings County Clerk's Office on May 17, 1893, an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, Second Department. The Commission awaits the result of this appeal with confidence, entertaining no doubt that the judgment of the court below will be affirmed.

Among other things required by the order of the Commission, which was approved by Mr. Justice Cullen, was one that proper rules and regulations should be adopted for the government of the asylums of Kings county, and should be approved by the Commission. As finally adopted and approved, they are herewith inserted as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

First. The general superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the asylums. He shall be regarded the head of the establishment, and shall be the medium of communication between the asylums and the board of commissioners of charities and correction.

He shall reside with his family on the premises and shall devote as much of his time as may be necessary to the supervision, proper care and treatment of the patients. He shall have the general supervision of the buildings and grounds, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock, and the direction and control of all persons therein, with power to assign them their respective duties; also to appoint such and so many assistant physicians, attendants and other employes as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient administration of the affairs of the asylums, and to prescribe their several duties and places, and to fix, with the approval of the board of commissioners

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

of charities and correction, their compensation, and to discharge any of them at his sole discretion; but in every case of discharge so occurring he shall forthwith enter the same with the reasons therefor under an appropriate heading in one of the record books of the asylum. He shall also, from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expense; and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed at the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations.

Second. He shall attend at the office of the commissioners of charities and correction once in each week, or oftener, if required, and shall give such information relating to his department as he may deem of importance, or as they may request.

Third. The general superintendent shall, on Tuesday of each week, make to the board of commissioners of charities and correction a statistical report for the preceding week of the sums expended for provisions, a list of the general stores issued, and the weekly cost of the same respectively for each patient. He shall also report the number of patients received during the week and the number discharged, the number of deaths, with the causes of the same, and any changes in the staff of employes that may occur and the causes therefor.

Fourth. All requisitions upon the board of commissioners for supplies shall be made by the general superintendent. •

Fifth. Within thirty days after the close of the fiscal year of the department, he shall present to the board of commissioners of charities and correction a tabular view of the institution for the year, with full and minute details from the records, accompanying it with a condensed report of other interesting and useful facts and circumstances, experiments and opinions illustrative of its management, condition and prospects, together with such recommendations as he may deem necessary for its betterment.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

First. There shall be appointed by the general superintendent a medical superintendent at Flatbush and Kings Park, respectively, whose duties shall be chiefly executive, assisting the general superintendent in the management of the asylum, and in all orders or directions to subordinates, whether officers or employes, the medical superintendent shall be considered as carrying the authority of the general superintendent.

Second. He shall instruct all newly appointed assistant physicians as to their duties, and explain to them the rules and regulations of the asylum. He shall at all times advise with and instruct assistant physicians as necessity may require.

Third. He shall see that the medical and statistical records are properly kept, and the classification of patients, according to their disease, is carried out as far as possible.

Fourth. He shall examine all new patients upon their admission, see that they are accompanied by proper commitments, and assign them to their proper wards.

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

Fifth. He shall sign all passes of employes, have the power of directing them in the discharge of their duties, and shall enforce discipline and good order, reporting to the general superintendent any person guilty of insubordination or misconduct.

Sixth. He shall visit the wards daily, informing himself as to the cleanliness, ventilation and general sanitary condition of all portions of the buildings. He shall observe the condition of the patients, and see that all possible, both medical and otherwise, is done to promote their comfort and welfare.

Seventh. The medical superintendent at Flatbush shall perform the duties and shall be subjected to the responsibilities of the general superintendent at any time during his absence or sickness.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

First. The assistant physicians shall act as the immediate medical attendants in the wards. They shall visit their respective departments at least twice daily, commencing the morning visit, which shall be the main visit of the day, punctually at nine o'clock, seeing each patient individually and prescribing for such as may require it, ordering each patients' medicine separately and under his own name, with specific directions in writing, as to the mode and time of administration. They will be expected to spend a proper length of time on the wards, conversing with and examining the patients, observing the temperature and ventilation, the condition of the attendants' and patients' rooms, the bedding and clothing, dining-rooms, bath-rooms, closets, etc. They shall regularly make an afternoon visit to the wards, and, also, when necessary, additional visits to patients requiring especial attention. They shall make an occasional visit, as often as once a month, to the wards at 10 P. M., and at the rising hour in the morning, for the purpose of observing the condition of the wards and patients at night and the manner in which attendants and others perform their duties.

Second. They shall accompany the general superintendent and the medical superintendent in their visits to the wards whenever required to do so, calling their attention to new cases and to any new patients concerning whom they require fresh advice.

Third. They shall see that the attendants are faithful and kind, attentive to the reasonable wants of the patients and vigilant in the discharge of their duties; that the views and directions of the general superintendent regarding the management of patients are faithfully executed, and shall report immediately to the medical superintendent any instance of misconduct, unfaithfulness or neglect of duty observed by them, or of which they may receive information.

Fourth. They shall daily report to the medical superintendent the general condition of the wards, the particular state of such patients as are seriously ill or greatly excited, and of those requiring removal, seclusion or special attention.

Fifth. They shall keep descriptive records, in books provided for the purpose, of all patients, including their symptoms, the changes in their condition, the methods of treatment and all facts of interest connected therewith. They shall promptly record all admissions and discharges and the particulars of all accidents and escapes, and constantly keep

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

the records fully written up, and shall permit no person to have access to the medical records or case books without the consent of the medical superintendent.

Sixth. They shall attend to visitors when necessary, and be always ready to perform any service in connection with the administration of the medical department that may be required of them by the medical superintendent.

Seventh. Assistant physicians must be particular to inquire for any patient in their ward who may refuse to eat, and whenever such a case is reported will immediately take steps to assure him or her proper nourishment. When it becomes necessary to force a patient to take food, it shall be done only upon the direction and in the presence of a physician.

Eighth. Autopsies must not be made until twelve hours after the death, and then only with the permission of the medical superintendent.

Ninth. The assistant physicians shall take it in turn to act as officer of the day and officer of the night, the hours of duty for the former extending from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., and those of the latter from 8 P. M. to 8 A. M.

Tenth. The officer of the day will remain in the office during the prescribed hours, excepting when his duties or emergencies call him elsewhere, when he must be replaced by another assistant physician. He will attend to the reception of patients, examine them and make the necessary entries in the case-books and other books or records.

Eleventh. The officer of the night will remain in the office, excepting when making the rounds of the wards, attending to emergencies or visiting patients requiring his services.

Twelfth. He will make at least two complete rounds of the building during the night, one to be made after midnight.

Thirteenth. The assistant physicians in charge of each department will enter each evening, upon a book provided for the purpose, the names and particulars of any cases in his department likely to require attention during the night.

Fourteenth. The officer of the night will have general supervision of the asylum and the employes during his night on duty, and upon going off duty in the morning will leave a written report, in the book provided for that purpose, of all matters of importance occurring during the night.

Fifteenth. Assistant physicians will be excused from duty (but not from the asylum) upon the afternoon before and the morning following their tour of night duty.

Sixteenth. No exchange of day or night service may be made, unless the permission of the medical superintendent is obtained first.

Seventeenth. The night report books will be placed in charge of the officer of the day each morning when he comes on duty, and will be held by him, subject to examination by the assistant physicians, who will attach their names thereto as evidence that such examination has been made before going on their wards at 9 o'clock.

Eighteenth. Assistant physicians will not sign other than insurance certificates relating to patients of the asylum, or demand or receive any fee or perquisite for services having any relation to such patients.

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

All other certificates will be signed by the general superintendent, or, in his absence, by the medical superintendent acting in his capacity.

Nineteenth. Assistant physicians will at once report, in writing, to the medical superintendent any attendant or employe in their service unable to do duty, together with the probable duration of the disability and the cause thereof.

Twentieth. Patients obliged from sickness to remain in bed over twenty-four hours must not be retained on ordinary wards, but sent to the hospital wards.

Twenty-first. Assistant physicians will take turns as designated to attend entertainments, at each of which at least two assistants must always be present.

STEWARD.

First. The steward is the general superintendent's assistant in the financial and economical administration of the institution.

Second. He shall be the agent of the general superintendent, and shall represent his authority whenever giving directions to subordinates or enforcing the rules of the asylum.

Third. He shall, under the direction of the general superintendent, keep all books and records of the institution appertaining to the general stores and supplies. He shall prepare, enter and keep copies of all requisitions made by the general superintendent upon the board of commissioners of charities and correction for supplies of any kind. He shall also prepare for the signature of the general superintendent all requisitions, reports and communications required.

Fourth. He shall see that the patients' food is properly prepared and distributed; that the rooms, halls, yards, bakery, shops, laundry, kitchen, outbuildings and other apartments under his care are kept cleanly and in order; and that the cook, gardener and others in his department observe his orders and in all respects do their duty; and he shall promptly report to the general superintendent any instance of neglect or misconduct on the part of employes, which may come in any way to his knowledge. *He shall permit no person to visit or lounge in his office or store rooms.*

Fifth. He shall make frequent inspections of the garden and grounds, farm utensils, workshops, bakery, laundry, kitchen, cellars, store-rooms and apartments for male attendants or employes, and exercise a strict surveillance over all employes in these departments, see that all needed repairs are promptly made, and that the property of the asylum is not wasted or destroyed.

Sixth. He shall, in the discretion of the general superintendent, examine the contents of all trunks, boxes, packages or parcels taken at any time from the institution by any employes, patient or other person.

Seventh. He shall keep an accurate and itemized record of the products of the farm, garden and work-shops, showing the estimated value of each class of articles; also an account of sundry sales, and of deliveries which shall be made only on the order of the superintendent.

Eighth. He shall perform such other duties relating to the management of the asylum as the general superintendent may require. *He shall not be absent without the permission of the general superintendent.*

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

First. The assistant steward shall be the custodian of all supplies, other than medical stores, which shall be in charge of the apothecary, and shall personally attend to their receipt, distribution and care. He shall keep accurate accounts in books provided for the purpose of all supplies and materials received and distributed by him for the use of the asylum; shall have charge of the storerooms, under the direction of the general superintendent, and shall personally be held responsible to him for the safe keeping, proper disposal and economical use of everything confided to his charge; shall issue no supplies other than those regularly required for the kitchens, except on requisitions approved in writing by the general superintendent, or, in his absence, by the medical superintendent.

Second. He shall examine all goods received, seeing that they are up to the standard required, compare them with the invoices and report any and all deficiencies to the general superintendent.

Third. He shall keep a record of all articles condemned and see that all new articles are properly marked before leaving the storeroom. He shall also attend to the care of all articles of clothing and bedding not in use.

Fourth. He shall not absent himself from duty without permission from the general superintendent. In the absence or illness of the steward, his duties shall be discharged by the assistant steward.

Fifth. The assistant steward at Kings Park shall be under the direction of the medical superintendent, and subject to the rules governing the steward and assistant steward at Flatbush.

MATRON.

First. The matron, under the direction of the general superintendent, shall look carefully to the female patients and spend as much time with them as her other duties will allow; she will see that they are kindly treated; that their attendants are well instructed and faithful; that their food is properly served and distributed; that their apartments are clean, warm and properly ventilated, and that their clothing and bedding are properly cleaned, well aired and in good order, and their wearing apparel properly mended and preserved.

Second. It shall be her special duty to see to those that are sick, that they have constant and kind attention and proper care in every respect. She shall observe the conduct of the female attendants and other female employes; see that they do their duty in all respects, and shall immediately report to the general superintendent any instance of misconduct or neglect which may in any way come to her knowledge.

Third. It shall be her duty to personally supervise the work in the sewing-rooms, and see that all new articles are properly made and marked, and all old ones that require it are neatly mended. She shall, so far as practicable, cause all clothing for patients' use to be made in the asylum, and shall condemn, with the approval of the general superintendent, worn out bedding and clothing, and turn over the same to

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

the steward, except such portions as may be reserved to repair clothing and bedding in use.

Fourth. She shall, unless otherwise directed by the general superintendent, oversee the laundry; see that the washing and ironing are properly done; that the public reception rooms are kept in order, and frequently inspect every department and constantly endeavor to preserve a neat appearance of the whole house. It is expected that she will devote her whole time to the institution and make every effort to promote the comfort of its patients or inmates.

Fifth. She shall perform such other duties as the general superintendent may from time to time prescribe, and shall at all times be subject to his control and will not absent herself from her post of duty without his permission.

APOTHECARY.

First. The apothecary, who shall be a graduate in pharmacy, shall, under the direction of the medical superintendent and assistant physicians, prepare and dispense the medicines prescribed. He shall not send out or permit to be taken from the dispensary any medicines, instruments or medical stores, except upon an order or prescription of a medical officer in writing, which he shall carefully file and preserve. He shall keep a record of the receipt and distribution of medical supplies, and shall remain in the dispensary, or within call, during the hours of duty. He is expected to keep the dispensary always clean and in good order.

Second. The "single dose" system of prescribing medicines will be followed, and he will put up the medicines intended for each patient separately, attaching to them labels containing the name of the person for whom they are prescribed and the directions for administration. He shall perform such other services as may be required of him, and not absent himself from his post of duty without permission from the medical superintendent.

SUPERVISORS.

First. There shall be designated in the male and female departments, respectively, a supervisor or chief attendant, whose duty it shall be to have a general oversight of the department, thus forming a corps of sub-officers between the medical staff and the attendants, who are responsible for the good order and discipline of the departments. They shall make frequent visits to the several wards of their departments, observing the manner in which attendants perform their duties, and to report to the medical superintendent any instance of misconduct or negligence.

Second. They shall take charge of new attendants, instruct them respecting their duties and explain to them the rules and requirements of the institution; they shall call at the dispensary at the hours prescribed by the medical superintendent, receive the medicines and administer the same as directed by the medical officers and shall report to them any patients refusing to take their medicines. Medicines must never be forcibly administered, unless specially directed by a medical officer.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

Third. They shall be the medium of communication between the wards and the center building. All changes in the condition of patients or other information that may be deemed important shall be promptly reported to the medical office through the respective supervisors. They shall see that the wards are properly supplied with furniture, and shall examine and indorse the ward requisitions before submitting them to the medical superintendent for his approval. They shall be ready at any time to perform any extraordinary service when required.

Fourth. The supervisors shall accompany the senior assistant physician of their respective departments during their morning visit to the wards, and at any other time if so requested.

Fifth. They shall assist in the reception of patients; see that they are thoroughly searched, bathed and appropriately clad before given the privileges of the ward, and that they are properly introduced and informed of the rules of the ward and their fears quieted by kindly attention and friendly assurances; also, that the violent and suicidal are carefully watched. They shall, in all things, endeavor to promote the comfort and welfare of the patients, and for these purposes shall visit every part of their department several times daily. They shall attend to the transfer of patients from one ward to another when so directed. They shall make frequent reports to the medical superintendent concerning the condition and wants of the patients and the conduct of attendants, and shall perform such other services as the medical superintendent may direct.

ATTENDANTS.

First. Each head attendant shall be held responsible for the cleanliness of the wards, condition of the patients and conduct of the attendants under his charge, in addition to the usual duties of attendants, and in all things assist in carrying out the views and instructions of the medical officers in reference to the care and treatment of the patients.

Second. Attendants will be held responsible for the cleanliness, good order and general appearance of their respective departments, and to this end shall make every effort to perform their duties creditably to themselves and acceptably to the medical superintendent. They must expect an unceasing observation of the manner in which they perform their duties, and the suggestions by an officer of omissions on their part or needed improvements are to be received kindly and without offense, and an effort made to carry them out.

Third. Attendants are expected to be always neatly dressed in full uniform; to avoid all ungentlemanly or unladylike habits; not to indulge in boisterous talking or laughing; nor to use profane or vulgar language, nor to play at any games with one another while on duty. Patients look to the attendants for a good example; therefore, be careful never to set them a bad one.

Fourth. Attendants are at all times required to treat patients with kindness, gentleness and forbearance, and under all circumstances to speak mildly and calmly, endeavoring to soothe them when irritated, and to cheer and encourage them when depressed. Patients are never

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

to be pushed, collared or roughly handled. In order to induce them to move, gentle measures will, in most cases, suffice. If these fail, then the medical officers or supervisors should be notified. A blow or any other abuse must never be returned. *Violent hands are never to be laid on a patient under any form of provocation.* Attendants must never irritate, mock, deride or ridicule patients, and they are especially forbidden to communicate their names, histories or peculiarities to strangers, either in the asylum or out of it.

Fifth. Attendants are never to apply any restraining apparatus to the person of a patient, nor to seclude a patient, in case of great emergency excepted, and then they must immediately notify the supervisor or a medical officer.

Sixth. Attendants shall rise in the morning at the ringing of the bell, and at once commence the duties of the day. On opening the doors of the sleeping rooms, they shall greet the patients kindly, see that they arise from their beds, are neatly dressed, properly washed, and their hair and clothes well brushed, in time for breakfast at the prescribed hour.

Seventh. Immediately after the patients have arisen from bed, the attendants shall have all the chamber vessels removed, emptied and thoroughly cleansed; the beds spread open for airing and soiled beds and bedding removed from the wards. The beds are then to be made and the halls, bath-rooms, passages and stairs to be swept and the whole premises put in complete order, as soon as it can be done, so that a thorough inspection may be had of the house by the assistant physicians, commencing at nine o'clock.

Eighth. At meals, the attendants must always be present to serve and distribute food to those who are incompetent to do it for themselves, and see that every one is properly supplied. They must see that no patient carries away a knife, fork or any other article from the table. Food is not to be carried to the rooms of patients, nor is any one to be absent from the regular meals (except in cases of illness or violence) without permission of one of the medical officers.

Ninth. Attendants must never allow a patient to obtain a razor, knife, scissors, rope, cord, medicine or any dangerous weapons or article. To prevent this, patients must be constantly watched, their beds frequently searched and the knives, forks and spoons counted after each meal. An attendant must never deliver a letter or any writing from or to a patient, without permission of the medical superintendent, nor to retain in his or her possession any writing of a patient.

Tenth. Attendants must not leave the wards, under any circumstances, except when relieved. They must not retire to their rooms while the patients are in the halls, and they are strictly forbidden to visit from ward to ward, or in other apartments, during the hours of duty. This rule must be observed in all the halls. The attendants in each ward are responsible for the safe keeping of the patients therein, and must not leave them, unless permitted to do so by a medical officer. There is an obvious impropriety in attendants sitting in their rooms engaged in reading or writing during the hours of duty, *i. e.*, from the time the patient arises in the morning until they retire at

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

night; nor should they be in their rooms at any time during the hours of duty any longer than it may be necessary to adjust their own dress. All these hours, with this single exception, should be devoted to the patients, endeavoring to keep them tidy, to prevent improper conduct, bad postures (such as lying on the floor, etc.), and to instruct, comfort and amuse them, by talking with them, reading to them and the like.

Eleventh. Suicides and elopements are most frequent about meal times, at dusk and at the hour of entertainments or religious services, therefore, at such times, particular watchfulness should be exercised. No patient's door is to be left unlocked at night, without special permission of the medical superintendent. *In locking the door it must be tried to ascertain that the bolt has properly slipped.* At the retiring hour the attendants must see that every patient is actually in his or her room (unless otherwise ordered by the medical superintendent), and that his or her clothing is neatly folded and placed outside the door.

Twelfth. *Every patient must be in charge of some responsible person at all times*, unless permitted to be at large by the medical superintendent. The person who takes a patient from a ward shall be accountable for his or her safe keeping until returned to the same. Attendants must carefully examine and search upon their return to the wards all patients who have been out, and see whether they have concealed anything about them which might be used as a weapon.

Thirteenth. Attendants must constantly observe the habits and conduct of patients, and inform the assistant physician, at his daily visit, of all circumstances, such as loss of appetite, costiveness, tendency to suicide, etc.

Fourteenth. If any patient is discovered to be missing, the fact must be *immediately* reported to the medical office.

Fifteenth. All damages done by patients, and all their wants of clothing or other articles must be reported to the supervisor.

Sixteenth. Attendants must never give up a key, nor admit any person into the wards without permission of the medical superintendent or assistant physicians. No male attendant shall be allowed to enter the apartments occupied by females, without special permission from the medical superintendent.

Seventeenth. Every patient must be given a bath once a week unless excused by one of the medical officers. The temperature of the bath must be such as is most agreeable to the patient. In the bathing of patients, the rules of delicacy must be strictly observed in all cases *and the water renewed for each patient.* In preparing the bath for a patient, *the cold water must invariably be turned on first.*

Eighteenth. Patients must be shaved by the barbers twice a week. Great care is to be exercised in the use of razors. An attendant must always be present during the operation, and no patient is to be sent from the chair until his face is smooth, clean and dry, and his hair properly trimmed and brushed.

Nineteenth. Attendants must wear their coats in the wards, except while doing the morning work, or bathing the patients. *Talking of matters concerning the asylum with or before any of the patients, or to outsiders, is strictly forbidden.*

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

Twentieth. The head attendant must always keep near the medical officers when they visit the wards to answer questions or give information.

Twenty-first. The rooms, beds and clothing of patients must be searched daily, at the hour designated by the medical superintendent, and the result reported to the supervisors. *Attendants will be held responsible for any damage arising from neglect of this rule.*

NIGHT WATCHMEN.

First. The night watchmen will go on duty at 6 P. M., and their duties will cease at 6 A. M.

Second. They will be especially careful to guard against fire, and examine carefully any suspicious smoke in or near the asylum buildings.

Third. In case of fire in any part of the institution, whoever discovers it will take immediate measures to extinguish it, quickly summon the resident officers, send an alarm to the fire department, and avoid causing a general alarm.

Fourth. They shall visit the grounds and center buildings frequently during the night. When not thus employed they shall remain in the lower hall of the main asylum and in the office of the annex.

Fifth. They shall have charge of the key boards and passbooks, and see that the time of return of employes from pass is correctly entered. They will report any attendant or other employe absent without permission.

Sixth. They shall report all irregularities to the superintendent or his assistant in the morning.

NIGHT ATTENDANTS.

First. The night attendants will enter upon duty at eight P. M. and remain until six A. M., or until the patients have arisen and been accounted for to the day attendants relieving them.

Second. They will treat the patients kindly, supply them with water when it is asked for, and attend to their reasonable wants. They shall always speak the truth and in a low tone of voice to the patients, be careful to make as little noise as possible in moving about and wear slippers when on duty.

Third. They will notice particularly all unusual sounds in the patients' rooms, ascertain their cause, and notify the physician on duty when necessary.

Fourth. They will report in writing, in books provided for the purpose, stating particularly how new patients have passed the night, give the names of patients who have been noisy and wakeful, the temperature of the wards at 10 P. M., 1 and 5 A. M., and such other details as may be required. They shall call the day attendants at the prescribed time.

DAY WATCHMAN.

First. The duties of the day watchman will begin at 6 A. M. and cease at 7 P. M. He shall, during the day, preserve order among

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

patients, employes and visitors and see that the rules of the institution are enforced, reporting to the medical superintendent any violation thereof.

Second. He will in case of insubordination or misconduct notify the medical superintendent and receive his orders.

GATE KEEPERS.

First. The gate keepers shall remain in or near the sentinel box at their respective gates. They will be responsible for the safe keeping of the gate, and see that no depredations are committed thereabouts.

Second. They shall allow no unauthorized persons or strangers to enter the premises, and carefully watch all patients in their vicinity, permitting none to escape or wander away.

Third. They must never leave their posts, unless a substitute is provided.

USHER.

First. The person acting as usher shall remain on duty in the main hall from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. and at such other times as the medical superintendent may direct. He shall wait on visitors to the asylum, escort them through that portion of the institution designated by the medical superintendent, when requested, and perform such other service as may be required of him. *He will not be permitted to converse about patients by name, or to point them out. For all information relative to patients all persons must be referred to the medical officers.*

CLERK.

First. The clerk shall, under the direction of the medical superintendent, keep all the books and registers of the institution, other than medical-case books; and shall prepare for signature and transmission all communications and reports required.

Second. The clerk shall perform any other clerical work required by the medical superintendent.

COOKS.

First. The cooks shall, under the direction of the medical superintendent and steward, see to the safe keeping and economical use of the supplies issued to them. They shall see that the food is properly cooked and distributed, and that nothing is wasted, and shall be particularly careful that the food intended for the patients is not appropriated by others. *They shall see that no extra or unusual articles are cooked or issued without a written order from a medical officer.*

Second. They shall keep the kitchen, store-rooms and their appointments clean and in good order; shall see that there is no wastefulness on the part of their assistants, and shall report to the steward any instance of wasting of food by attendants or patients. They shall preserve order and harmony among their assistants; prevent smoking, quarreling or idleness, and permit no persons to enter the kitchen except on special business. They shall see that all meals are served promptly at the hours prescribed. They shall be responsible for the

General Administration—Kings County Asylums.

safe custody and return to the wards of all patients detailed to assist them, and must not permit them to stray beyond the limits designated by the medical superintendent.

LAUNDRY.

First. The overseer of the laundry shall collect the clothing and other articles to be washed, as directed by the medical superintendent, see that they are properly classified, washed, dried and ironed. It shall be his duty to see that those employed are attentive and faithful throughout the hours of labor, and that good order and cleanliness prevail in the laundry. He shall allow no lounging or visiting in the laundry, and will be responsible for the safe custody and return to the wards of all patients detailed to assist in his department.

Second. He must see that a comparison of the articles received with the accompanying lists is made, and, after being laundered, are correctly returned, with the lists, to the respective wards.

GARDENER.

First. The gardener shall, under the direction of the medical superintendent, have care of the garden, greenhouses and lawns, and see that they are kept in good order. He will have charge of all implements and tools belonging to his department, and see that they are properly preserved and housed when not in use.

Second. The patients detailed to assist him must be treated with kindness and respect, and must not be compelled or permitted to work beyond their strength or in bad weather.

Third. He will consult with the medical superintendent and steward respecting such seeds as may be required, and the amount and variety of vegetables, etc., it is desirable to raise. He shall also see to the proper distribution of all vegetables, etc., to the various kitchens as ordered by the steward.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN.

First. The engineer shall have charge of the boilers, steam and electrical machinery, and all apparatus of that department. It shall be his duty to supply steam for heating in cold weather, and for cooking and washing at all times; to keep the tanks well supplied with water, and to furnish sufficient hot water for all purposes required. He shall see that a temperature of sixty-five to sixty-eight degrees, Fahrenheit thermometer, is maintained in all the wards during the winter. He shall report to the general superintendent from time to time, and receive his directions about matters appertaining to his department. He shall be responsible for the economical use of coal and steam, and for the neat and orderly condition of the boiler house, air chambers and everything connected therewith.

Second. He shall give his careful attention to the apparatus for extinguishing fire, and actually test the condition and working of it once every three months, at least.

Third. He shall also be responsible for the conduct of the firemen and those detailed to assist them, and see that they are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duty, and never leave their posts of duty until relieved therefrom.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

CARPENTER.

First. The carpenter shall have the custody and care of the tools and materials belonging to his department, and will be held accountable for the safe keeping and proper use of the same.

Second. He will permit no tools to be used or removed without permission of a medical officer, and in making repairs permit no tools to be left within reach of the patients. Before entering the wards with tools, they shall be counted, and again on leaving the wards.

Third. He shall call at the office daily at 12 M. to receive orders for repairs. He shall see that his assistants are properly employed, and shall preserve good order and neatness in his department. He shall report the necessity for any unusual repairs to the general superintendent.

OVERSEER OF SHOPS.

First. Those persons who have special charge of the shops, sewing rooms, etc., shall see that proper use is made of all materials and tools furnished them; that none are lost or taken from the shops without the direction of a medical officer, and that good order and faithfulness are maintained by all employed in his department.

Second. When patients assist they shall be carefully attended to and not suffered to go away, or to carry from the shops any tools or articles of any kind not belonging to them; and at all times and under all circumstances they shall be treated with respect and kindness. They shall allow no visits of attendants or other company to the shops without permission of a medical officer.

GENERAL RULES.

First. All persons employed in the asylum are expected to see that their department is kept in perfect order and neatness. No part will be regarded as clean if it can be made cleaner.

Second. They are to consider that their whole time, except what is required for personal duties, belongs to the asylum, and they are not to leave their duties, or the premises, without express permission of the medical superintendent. They are expected to perform cheerfully, and to the best of their ability, all duties assigned them.

Third. All persons employed in or about the asylum are expected to treat the patients and those having business at the asylum, *and each other*, with civility and respect.

Fourth. No employes shall buy or sell to a patient anything whatever, or receive gratuities or presents from patients, or their friends, except by permission of the medical superintendent.

Fifth. *No employe, while connected with the service, shall use intoxicating liquors.* Disregard of this rule will be considered sufficient cause for dismissal.

Sixth. When abroad employes are to avoid speaking of the names or peculiarities of patients, and are never to speak disrespectfully of the service or its officers.

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

Seventh. No male employe, except medical officers, shall enter any portion of the buildings or grounds occupied by female patients or female employes, without express permission of a medical officer.

Eighth. No persons, friends of employes, shall be lodged or fed in the asylum or admitted into any portion of the institution where they are not employed, without permission of the medical superintendent, or unless upon a necessary errand, or in accordance with such rules as the medical superintendent shall establish; and employes, when on errands, must absent themselves from their posts no longer than is absolutely necessary.

Ninth. When abroad on leave the hour of return for males is 12 o'clock P. M., and for females 10 o'clock P. M., at which time the door will be locked, and no person admitted afterwards, without being reported to the medical superintendent. It is the wish of the general superintendent to allow as much relaxation as possible to those who faithfully discharge their duties, and to such will be granted as much leave of absence as the interests of the service and the welfare of the asylum will permit; but, whenever, for any reason, the absence of employes is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the institution, they are expected to willingly remain at their posts. Application for leave of absence must be made to the supervisors before 9 A. M. and the number of hours designated in each instance.

Tenth. No conversation must ever be held with patients through the windows, either by officers, subordinate employes or visitors, nor must anything be thrown through a window.

Eleventh. Employes must not take their own or other visitors into the wards, unless so directed, without a properly signed pass.

Twelfth. The persons taking patients to labor will be held responsible for their safe custody and return to the wards, and those intrusted to their care are not to be treated as servants. Patients are never to be permitted or required to work beyond their strength; not to be exposed to inclement weather; never to be scolded, roughly handled or found fault with. All employes when in charge of patients will be governed by the rules laid down for the government of attendants.

Thirteenth. All employes detailed from other departments for duty at the asylum shall be governed by the rules of that institution during their service there.

Fourteenth. The morning bell shall be rung for two or three minutes at 5.30 o'clock A. M., and all persons having duties to perform at the asylum will arise promptly at that time. Patients' breakfast will be served at 7 A. M., dinner at 12 M. and supper at 5 P. M. Employes' meals will be served at the hour designated by the general superintendent.

Fifteenth. Sunday is to be a Sabbath or day of rest and quiet at the asylum. The grounds are not to be exhibited to visitors on this day, nor shall visitors be admitted into the wards or attendants' rooms excepting the friends of patients who may be admitted between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., unless otherwise ordered by the general superintendent.

Sixteenth. The officer or employe to whom this pamphlet is presented will receive the same in an official capacity, and its contents as an

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

official notification of the duties required of him or her. After its receipt, ignorance of the rules of the asylum will not be admitted as an excuse upon the part of any officer or employe for dereliction of duty. The recipient of this pamphlet must preserve it in good order, and in event of his or her resignation or dismissal, must return it with his or her keys to the medical superintendent before a final settlement will be made. The loss, destruction or writing of names in this pamphlet will involve a forfeiture of one dollar, unless it can be satisfactorily shown to have occurred accidentally.

VISITORS.

First. Visitors will be admitted from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. on Wednesdays, and friends of patients from 2 to 4 P. M. on Sundays, and at no other time unless special permission is granted by the general superintendent in the case of a patient's illness or for other sufficient reason.

Second. No visitor, unless accompanied by an officer, shall be taken into the wards without a pass signed by a medical officer.

Third. Friends of patients, when admitted, must not converse with other patients than the one to whom their pass admits them.

Fourth. Visitors are expressly forbidden to furnish money, wine or liquor to any inmate of the asylum; or to deliver to or to receive from a patient any letter, parcel or package without the knowledge and permission of the medical superintendent.

Fifth. The relatives of patients will be allowed to see them only when their condition admits of it, and for all information regarding a patient's condition they must apply to the medical officers and not to the attendants, who are unqualified to judge of such matters.

Sixth. The friends of patients should at once give notice of any change of residence that they may be notified without delay in event of a patient's illness or death.

Seventh. Visitors will not be allowed to pass to the rear of the buildings, or approach the windows from the outside for conversation.

Eighth. Visits from others than the relatives of patients must present satisfactory evidence *in writing*, that they have the sanction of the patient's nearest relative.

Ninth. Visits from committees of lodges or benevolent societies, made with a view of testing a patient's sanity, will on no account be permitted. The general superintendent will certify to the patient's condition when such certificate is needed and proper.

Tenth. All visitors must apply at the medical office for a pass before being admitted to the wards. Letters of inquiry must be addressed to the general superintendent, and, to insure a prompt reply, should contain a stamped envelope properly addressed.

While the order of the Commission was fully sustained by the courts, yet without a change of local management no great or lasting reform can be expected. With a board of charities commissioners hostile or indifferent to the best interests of the

General Administration — Kings County Asylums.

insane, and in a system of local government, which inextricably mixes up the jails, penitentiary, hospitals and asylums for the insane, little of substantial good can be expected; hence the Commission believes that the only actual solution of the difficulty is for the State to assume the care and treatment of the insane poor of the county of Kings.

CHAPTER 21.

Special Reports—City and County Asylums.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Commission, following the precedent established by it in 1891-2, herewith inserts the special reports of the asylums of the exempted counties prepared on a similar basis to those of the State hospitals.

The value of these special reports will more particularly appear by reference to the Review of State Hospitals, chapter 19 page 179.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There is but little to be said in answer to this question, in supplement to the statements of last year, especially as regards buildings completed or in course of erection.

The only addition to the accommodations of the asylums in the way of a new building made during the year, is a two story-brick pavilion adjoining the main building on Blackwell's Island and connected to it by a corridor. It was built under an appropriation made in the year 1891, contains 120 patients, and was occupied early in the spring.

It was determined by the city board on August first, to abolish the branch workhouse on Hart's Island, and to transfer the buildings then assigned to it to the use of the asylums.

New York City Asylums—Special Report.

This transfer was promptly followed by the occupation of these buildings by 455 patients who were removed from the most overcrowded portions of the Ward's and Blackwell's Islands asylums, and especially from the dilapidated wooden pavilions of the latter.

In this way, three of these pavilions were finally evacuated and abandoned.

The new buildings on Ward's Island and at the City Farm, which were contracted for in the preceding year, are not yet completed, and the same is true of the repairs and alterations which were intended to fit for the occupation of the insane such of the old buildings upon the former property of the Emigration Department on Ward's Island, as were in a condition to be preserved.

In either case, the time specified under the contracts has been long exceeded, and the prospects of completion of the work and of other contracts necessary to supply heat, light, etc., are indefinite.

To sum up, the accommodations have been increased during the year by 120 by the new pavilion on Blackwell's Island; and by 455 by the transfer of the branch workhouse on Hart's Island — 575 in all.

On the other hand they have been reduced by 300 by the abandonment of the old buildings which were no longer tenantable and this, with the increase of 317 in the population, leaves the asylum at the date of report, with an excess of forty-two beyond their capacity, over the already great excess at the opening of the year.

There have been no new features introduced into the methods of management.

At the city farm a railroad switch has been built; the supplies — coal, ice, etc., are brought to the center of the colony, and over a mile of carting thereby saved.

The use of the switch has also been granted to the contractor for the new buildings, etc., and their cost thereby reduced. It is expected that, with the coming year, use may be made of the switch for loading cars with farm products for use in the asylums on the islands.

Fruit and vegetables are already raised in excess of the needs of the employés and patients at the farm; and, while there has been no purpose of reducing the cost of maintenance, there has been such a profusion of farm products that the quantities of purchased articles consumed have been greatly reduced, and at one period of the year the actual daily per capita expenditure for food was four cents less than that under former conditions. Apart from sending fresh vegetables from the farm to the island asylums, it is in contemplation to put up in

New York City Asylums—Special Report.

cans, fruits, tomatoes, etc., for use during the winter months, patients' labor being employed, both in the making of the cans and in the preparation of their contents. The estimated cost of the switch referred to, as made beforehand by the railroad officers, was over \$3,000 for material and labor, but the labor was performed by the patients and \$1,000 saved in this way.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted, .0907.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population was .0247.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated, .0186.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were admitted prior to October 1, 1893?

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged, .1131; of those discharged recovered the previous year, seven were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted was .4269.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

Percentage of deaths on daily average population was .1161.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated was .0875.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged was .5321.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués," discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Answer, none.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

A. E. Macdonald, LL. B., M. D., general superintendent. March 1, 1886. Compensation, \$4,500. Previous experience, eight months

New York City Asylums—Special Report.

clinical assistant at Bloomingdale Asylum, New York city; eighteen months as house physician, New York City Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics; three years as chief of staff, New York City Hospitals, Blackwell's Island; twelve years as medical superintendent, New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's Island.

Emmet C. Dent, M. D., medical superintendent. January 1, 1887. Compensation, \$2,500. Previous experience, four years as assistant physician and three years and seven months as acting medical superintendent, New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's Island.

Wm. Austin Macy, M. D., medical superintendent. June 1, 1890. Compensation, \$2,500. Previous experience, one year at private practice; one year at almshouse and workhouse hospitals, Blackwell's Island, New York city; two months at Colored Home and Hospital, Sixty-fifth street, New York city; two years as assistant physician at New York City Asylum for Insane; eight months as acting assistant medical superintendent and three months as acting medical superintendent at New York City Asylum for Insane, Ward's island.

George A. Smith, M. D., acting medical superintendent. May 1, 1892. Compensation, \$1,800. Previous experience, seven years as first assistant physician and three years as assistant medical superintendent.

Herman C. Evarts, M. D., physician in charge. February 2, 1889. Compensation, \$1,400. Previous experience, one year as resident physician at Albany City Hospital; three years and nine months at private practice; three months as assistant physician and nine months as assistant medical superintendent at New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's Island; three years as assistant physician at Friend's Asylum, Frankford, Penn.; four years as assistant physician at Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I.; one year and six months as surgeon with Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co.; nine months as assistant physician at Kings County Asylum, Flatbush, N. Y.

Howell Tyler, M. D., assistant medical superintendent. January 17, 1888. Compensation, \$1,350. Previous experience, five years as assistant physician at New York City Asylum for Insane, Blackwell's Island; one year and four months as assistant physician at Iowa Hospital for the Insane, Independence, Iowa.

L. C. Adamson, M. D., assistant medical superintendent. June 1, 1890. Compensation, \$1,350. Previous experience, two years and six months as assistant physician at Brigham Hall, Canandaigua,

New York City Asylums—Special Report.

N. Y.; one year and six months as assistant physician at New York City Asylum for the Insane, Blackwell's Island.

J. T. W. Rowe, M. D., assistant physician. May 6, 1885. Compensation \$1,200. Previous experience, none.

Geo. O. Caldwell, M. D., assistant physician. February, 1887. Compensation, \$1,000. Previous experience, six months at workhouse and almshouse, New York city.

Alexander J. Primrose, M. D., assistant physician. April 2, 1888. Compensation, \$1,000. Previous experience, eighteen months at general hospital service at Charity Hospital Blackwell's Island, New York city.

George W. Kunz, M. D., assistant physician. April 25, 1888. Compensation, \$900. Previous experience, six months as ambulance surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, New York city; sixteen months at workhouse and almshouse hospitals, New York city.

Archibald Campbell, M. D., assistant physician. April 25, 1888. Compensation, \$1,200. Previous experience, thirteen months as assistant physician at Kings County General Hospital, Flatbush, L. I.; three years and four months as assistant physician at Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, L. I.; six months as assistant physician at New York State Asylum for Insane Criminals; seven years dispensary practice in Brooklyn; ten years at private practice.

Louis C. Pettit, M. D., assistant physician. March 28, 1889. Compensation, \$1,000. Previous experience, six years at private practice.

H. L. Stebbins, M. D., assistant physician. September 15, 1889. Compensation, \$900. Previous experience, five years at private practice.

D. S. Spellman, M. D., assistant physician. November 4, 1889. Compensation, \$800. Previous experience, five months as assistant physician at City Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Charles W. Gardiner, M. D., assistant physician. January 3, 1889. Compensation, \$500. Previous experience, none.

Lyman A. Cheney, M. D., assistant physician. May 5, 1890. Compensation, \$800. Previous experience, two years at private practice; seven months at general hospital practice.

Hugh McKay, M. D., assistant physician. October 8, 1890. Compensation, \$700. Previous experience, three months at Patterson, N. J., General Hospital.

William B. Moseley, M. D., assistant physician. November 24, 1890. Compensation, \$700. Previous experience, none.

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

Louise G. Rabinovitch, M. D., assistant physician. May 15, 1890. Compensation, \$600. Previous experience, two years at city hospitals in Paris; nine months in Maternity Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.; fifteen months as resident physician at Philadelphia Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.

Norman L. Drake, M. D., assistant physician. November 25, 1891. Compensation, \$600. Previous experience, four months at private practice; one month as ambulance surgeon at Bellevue hospital, New York city.

John W. Wheat, M. D., assistant physician. April 4, 1892. Compensation, \$400. Previous experience, one year and six months at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C.; one year at private practice.

Geo. B. Campbell, M. D., assistant physician. May 13, 1892. Compensation, \$800. Previous experience, none.

Horatio G. Gibson, M. D., assistant physician. June 29, 1892. Compensation \$300. Previous experience, eight months at Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York city.

William M. Kenna, M. D., assistant physician. October 18, 1892. Compensation \$300. Previous experience, four months at private practice; six months as clinical assistant at Yale Dispensary.

Harvey B. Bashore, M. D., assistant physician. November 19, 1892. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, one year as resident physician at Harrisburg Hospital and one year at private practice.

Frank R. Haines, M. D., assistant physician. January 23, 1893. Compensation, \$600. Previous experience, none.

Baylis H. Earle, M. D., assistant physician. February 27, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, eight months as assistant practising physician and four months attendance at Polyclinic and other hospitals in New York city.

A. P. Summers, M. D., assistant physician. February 27, 1893. Compensation, \$400. Previous experience, one year as assistant physician in Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J.; two years at private practice.

J. W. Drake, M. D., assistant physician. March 17, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, four months at private practice and one month as ambulance surgeon, Bellevue Hospital, New York city.

R. G. Wallace, M. D., assistant physician. May 31, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, one year as assistant at Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Canada.

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

L. P. Clark, M. D., assistant physician. May 31, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, thirteen months at Workhouse and Almshouse Hospitals, Blackwell's Island, and three months at Typhus Fever Camp, Blackwell's Island.

James J. Garrard, M. D., assistant physician. July 21, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, one month as ambulance surgeon, Bellevue Hospital; practical course in midwifery at Broome Street Dispensary.

Ella M. Anderson, M. D., assistant physician. August 3, 1893. Compensation, \$400. Previous experience, two months as interne at Nursery and Child's Hospital, Staten Island, N. Y.

A. F. Witmer, M. D., assistant physician. August 15, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, one year in dispensary service of the University at Philadelphia General Hospitals.

William J. Killen, M. D., assistant physician. September 5, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, two years at private practice and two years as interne at Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

George B. Farrior, M. D., assistant physician. September 5, 1893. Compensation, \$300. Previous experience, five years private practice.

New York City Asylums—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

NUMBER.		CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	Compensation (each, yearly).
Men.	Women.		
1	Engineer.....	\$1,000 00
1	Skilled laborer (engineer)	1,000 00
1	Farmer	1,000 00
1	Assistant engineer.....	900 00
1	Engineman	900 00
1	Engineer.....	900 00
1	Skilled mechanic	900 00
1	Steward	900 00
1	Gardener	840 00
1	Steamfitter	800 00
1	Stableman	780 00
1	Carpenter	750 00
3	Cooks	750 00
1	Baker	700 00
1	Assistant engineer.....	600 00
1	Gasman.....	600 00
1	Assistant engineman.....	600 00
1	Cook	600 00
1	Assistant stableman	600 00
1	Baker	600 00
1	Mechanic attendant	600 00
1	Chaplain	540 00
1	Fireman	540 00
1	Second farmer.....	540 00
1	Detailed attendant	540 00
1	Mechanic attendant	540 00
1	Night watchman.....	525 00
2	Assistant cooks	500 00
2	Apothecaries	500 00
2	Supervisors.....	500 00
.....	1	Matron	500 00
2	Firemen	500 00
1	Steamfitter	480 00
6	Attendants	480 00
1	Detailed attendant	480 00
3	Chaplains	450 00
1	Apothecary	450 00
1	Assistant cook	450 00

New York City Asylums—Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Concluded*).

NUMBER.		CAPACITY IN WHICH EMPLOYED.	Compensation (each, yearly).
Men.	Women.		
33	.....	Attendants	\$420 00
2	.....	Detailed attendants	420 00
2	.....	Assistant cooks	400 00
1	.....	Chaplain	400 00
1	.....	Mechanic attendant... ..	396 00
108	.....	Attendants	360 00
.....	2	Supervisors.....	360 00
19	.....	Firemen	360 00
190	.....	Attendants	300 00
.....	11	Attendants	300 00
.....	3	Supervisors	300 00
1	.....	Attendant	296 00
.....	4	Attendants	264 00
.....	79	Attendants	240 00
1	.....	Gateman	240 00
.....	1	Domestic	216 00
.....	222	Attendants	216 00
1	.....	Attendant.....	200 00
.....	1	Cook	192 00
.....	3	Domestics.....	192 00
.....	1	Domestic	180 00
.....	6	Domestics.....	168 00
1	.....	Messenger	150 00
9	.....	Messengers	120 00
1	.....	Messenger	60 00
409	345	Total .....	.....
754		Grand total .....	.....

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Seven hundred and fifty-four to 6,084, or one to eight.

Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employês.

Thirty-six dollars and six $\frac{42}{100}$ cents.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Five hundred and ninety-one to 6,084, or one to ten.

New York City Asylums — Special Report.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men attendants \$300 ; women attendants, \$216 per annum.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men attendants, \$600; women attendants, \$360 per annum.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Is there any definite term or period, at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in rank or pay, or both ?

All attendants are appointed “on probation,” male at twenty-five dollars, females at eighteen dollars a month. After four months service they must pass a civil service examination before the municipal examiners, or they are dropped from the roll. If successful they are placed in line of promotion, and that depends both upon length and quality of service. All may count upon promotion after a year’s good service: Male to thirty dollars, female to twenty dollars, and some do not have to wait so long, if they show especial fitness. Beyond that promotions to head-attendantship, special details (clerks, etc.) and assignments as “mechanic attendants” are made as occasion requires, and carry with them wages of thirty-five to fifty dollars a month.

GENERAL.

(1). Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

Total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages.....	\$65,183 32
Per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages.....	11.0144
Average purchase price per ton of hard coal	382 00
Average purchase price per ton of soft coal.....	376 00
Number of tons of hard coal consumed.....	16,845
Number of tons of soft coal consumed	219

(2). Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the institution, exclusive of wages.

Total cost, \$5,975.71; per capita cost, \$1.0097.

(3). Give the yearly and per capita cost of clothing.

Yearly cost, \$50,220.05; per capita cost, \$8.4859.

Kings County Asylums—Special Report.

(4). Give the yearly and per capita cost of bedding.

Yearly cost, \$32,127.26; per capita cost, \$5.4288.

(5). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture.

Yearly per capita cost, \$0.7618; total cost, \$4,508.33.

(6). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers.

Yearly per capita cost, \$5.4396; total cost, \$32,191.79.

(7). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries.

Yearly per capita cost, \$36.0474; total cost, \$213,328.54.

(8). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

Yearly per capita cost, \$28.373; total cost, \$167,911.67.

(9). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

Yearly per capita cost, \$0.9255; total cost, \$5,477.56.

(10). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of miscellaneous and all others items of expense for maintenance, not included in the preceding nine items.

Yearly per capita cost, \$70 566; total cost, \$417,610.05.

(11). Give the yearly per capita and total cost of maintenance inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

Yearly per capita cost, \$139.6793; total cost, \$326,622.61.

(12). Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

Total cost, \$6,136.

KINGS COUNTY ASYLUMS.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

I have to report that the following improvements have been made at Flatbush and Kings Park. At the former asylum a new system of steam heat has been put in and partly tested, and we hope it will prove adequate to the demands and supply a long felt want on many of the wards. Additional boilers have been placed in the main building and the annex. The window guards have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired. Gas lights have been placed in the stairways leading to the back wards, thereby greatly reducing the danger to patients while going to and from the wards. The clothes rooms have been improved by better ventilation. The kitchens have been supplied with new ranges and kettles as required. Where necessary the wards and associate dining-rooms have been painted and rendered more cheerful. A spray bath has been added to the female department. •

At Kings Park improvement has been made in the appearance as well as the sanitary condition of the female cottages by painting the bath-rooms and closets and the removal of all unnecessary woodwork. This work has also been begun in the male department.

Many of the roads and walks have been graded and improved and considerable labor spent in clearing underbrush and converting the woods near the cottages into pleasant groves.

A night service has been established in each cottage, and the number of attendants increased, so far as the accommodations will allow, both at Flatbush and Kings Park.

Increased industrial facilities have been afforded by the transfer of the farm at Flatbush to this department and the establishing of a shoe-shop. Under the supervision of competent people employment is still furnished patients at mat, mattress and basket making, laundry work, printing, tailoring and in the sewing rooms with benefit to both the patients and the institutions.

The four brick buildings at Kings Park are slowly approaching completion, and we hope to be able to relieve the overcrowded condition at Flatbush by a transfer of 600 patients at an early date.

Regular weekly dances for patients were held during the cooler months.

The condition of yard between main building and kitchen has been improved by cement walks.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted was 26.47.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population was 5.95.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated, 4.85.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged.

Percentage of recoveries on number discharged was 31.81.

Of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Of those discharged recovered the previous year there were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893, three men and seven women; total, ten.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Percentage of deaths on number admitted was 38.22.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

Percentage of deaths on daily average population was 8.60.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Percentage of deaths on whole number treated was 7.03.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Percentage of deaths on number discharged was 45.95.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were six alcoholic cases discharged as "recovered."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

William E. Sylvester, superintendent of insane department, September 1, 1892; compensation, \$2,500 per year.

Kings County Asylums—Special Report.

Oliver M. Dewing, physician in charge, Kings Park, December 11, 1889; compensation, \$1,200 per year; six months' previous experience as assistant physician at Ward's Island.

Ira O. Tracy, first assistant physician, July 28, 1890; compensation, \$1,200 per year; previous experience, six months at Ward's Island as assistant physician.

Francis M. Phillips, second assistant physician, January 23, 1893; compensation, \$900 per year; previous experience, one year as assistant physician at Blackwell's Island and at almshouse, Blackwell's Island.

Frederick M. Nehrbas, third assistant physician, April 6, 1892; compensation, \$750 per year.

John McGuire, fourth assistant physician, October 1, 1892; compensation, \$600 per year; previous experience, one year as assistant physician at Kings County Hospital.

D. Edward Warren, assistant physician, July 26, 1893; compensation, \$450 per year.

Arthur E. Mink, assistant physician, July 28, 1893; compensation, \$450 per year; previous experience, three months at Blackwell's Island as assistant physician.

B. G. Williams, assistant physician, September 24, 1893; compensation, \$450 per year; previous experience, eight months as interne in Charity Hospital at Birmingham, Ala.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Males, 216; females, 161; total, 377.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Attendants, per month	\$12 00	30	.....	30
Attendants, per month	14 00	30	.....	30
Attendants, per month	15 00	2	.....	2
Attendants, per month	16 00	18	.....	18
Attendants, per month	17 00	11	.....	11
Attendants, per month	18 00	76	42	34
Attendants, per month	20 00	48	40	8
Attendants, per month	21 00	2	2	.....
Attendants, per month	22 00	20	20	.....
Attendants, per month	23 00	2	2	.....
Attendants, per month	24 00	11	11	.....
Attendants, per month	25 00	38	38	.....
Attendants, per month	27 00	19	19	.....
Total .....	.....	307	174	133
Barbers, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Butcher, per month	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Baker, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Baker's assistant, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Chaplain, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Carpenter, per month	\$27 00	1	1	.....
Clerk, per month	\$40 00	1	.....	1
Clerk's assistant, per month	35 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	2	...	2
Cooks, per month	\$40 00	2	2	.....
Cook, per month	27 00	1	1	.....
Cook, per month	18 00	1	.....	1
Cook, per month	15 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	5	3	2

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Coachman, per month.....	\$35 00	1	1	.....
Doorman, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Druggist, per month	\$40 00	1	1	.....
Farm hands, per month.....	\$35 00	4	4	.....
Farmer, per month.....	50 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	5	5	.....
Gardener, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Gardener, assistant, per month	22 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....
Gatemen, per month	\$25 00	2	2	.....
Gatemen, per month	20 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	20 00	2	2	.....
Kitchen help, per month.....	18 00	1	1	.....
Total . .....	.....	4	4	.....
Laundress, per month	\$22 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, per month	18 00	1	....	1
Laundress, per month	17 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, assistant, per month.....	16 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, assistant, per month.....	15 00	1	.....	1
Laundress, assistant, per month.....	12 00	1	.....	1
Laundryman, per month.....	24 00	1	1	.....
Total.....	.....	7	1	6

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS — (*Continued*).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Mattress maker, per month.....	\$30 00	1	1	.....
Matron, per month.....	\$40 00	1	.....	1
Nightwatchmen, per month.....	\$35 00	2	2	.. ..
Nightwatchman, per month.....	25 00	1	1	.....
Total.....	. . .	3	3	.....
Seamstresses, per month	\$18 00	2	.....	2
Seamstress, per month.....	16 00	1	.....	1
Seamstress, assistant, per month	14 00	1	.....	1
Total.....	.....	4	.....	4
Superintendent rolling stock, per m'th.	\$75 00	1	1	.....
Steward, per month.....	\$83 33	1	1	.....
Steward's assistant, per month.....	83 33	2	2	.....
Total .....	.....	3	3	.....
Supervisors, per month	\$50 00	2	2	.....
Supervisor, per month.....	30 00	1	.. ..	1
Supervisors, per month	27 00	2	1	1
Supervisor, assistant, per month	22 00	1	.....	1
Total .....	.....	6	3	3
Shoemaker, per month.....	\$25 00	1	1	.....
Tailor, per month.....	\$50 00	1	1	.....
Tailor, assistant, per month	30 00	1	1	.....
Total .....	.....	2	2	.....

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES — (Concluded).

SERVICE.	Rate.	Number employed.	Men.	Women.
Waitresses, per month	\$18 00	7	.....	7
Waitress, per month	16 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	14 00	1	.....	1
Waitress, per month	12 00	1	.....	1
Total.....	.....	10	.....	10
Watchman, per month	\$25 00	1	1	.....

Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

Ratio of employés of all kinds to patients, 1 to 5.

Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is 1 to 8.

Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The ratio of wages paid men and women on entering the service is: Men, \$18 per month; women, \$12 per month.

Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants is: Men, \$25 per month; women, \$18 per month.

State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Efficiency and length of service.

Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both.

No definite term.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

GENERAL.

(1) Give the total and per capita cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, the average purchase price per ton of hard and soft coal, also the number of tons of each consumed.

The total cost of fuel, exclusive of wages, was \$33,701.22. The per capita cost was \$15.78. The average purchase price per ton of hard coal was \$4.25. The number of tons of hard coal consumed was 7,930. No soft coal was used.

(2) Give the total and per capita cost of lighting the institution, exclusive of wages.

The total cost of lighting, exclusive of wages, was \$7,501.05; the per capita cost was \$3.51.

(3) Give the yearly and per capita cost of clothing.

The total cost of clothing was \$15,496.64; the per capita cost was \$7.26.

(4) Give the yearly and per capita cost of bedding.

The total cost of bedding was \$17,501.05; the per capita cost was \$8.19.

(5) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of furniture.

The total cost of furniture was \$2,492.89; the per capita cost was \$1.16.

(6) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of salaries of resident officers.

Total cost, \$8,800; per capita cost, \$4.00.

(7) Give the total and per capita cost of wages of all kinds, other than officers' salaries.

The total cost of wages of all kinds other than officers' salaries, was \$44,332.50; the per capita cost was \$20.75.

(8) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors.

The total cost of attendants proper, including ward supervisors, was \$84,604.68; the per capita cost was \$39.61.

Kings County Asylums — Special Report.

(9) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of medicines and medical stores and appliances.

The total cost of medicines, etc., was \$4,809.52; the per capita cost was \$2.25.

(10) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding nine items.

The total cost of miscellaneous and all other items of expense for maintenance not included in the preceding items, was \$146,244.73; the per capita cost was \$68.94.

(11) Give the yearly per capita and total cost of maintenance, inclusive of officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense which may be properly charged to maintenance account.

The total cost of maintenance, including officers' salaries, ordinary repairs and every other item of expense chargeable to maintenance account was \$428,204.91; the per capita cost was \$200.49.

(12) Give the total cost of extraordinary repairs and renewals, additional lands and buildings, or improvements of a special character.

The total cost of ordinary repairs and renewals was \$85,656.01; the per capita cost was \$40.10.

During the year four brick buildings erected by the board of supervisors at Kings Park, N. Y., were completed and turned over to the care of the board. They are estimated to have cost the sum of \$169,000 each.

General Review — Exempted County System.

GENERAL REVIEW.

OPERATIONS OF EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.

Medical Service.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of physicians.	Physicians to patients.	Attendants to patients.
New York city asylums.....	37	1 to 164	1 to 10
Kings county asylums.....	9	1 to 235	1 to 8

Maintenance.

INSTITUTIONS.	Annual per capita cost of maintenance.	Annual per capita cost of medical service to patients.
New York city asylums.....	\$139 68	\$5 43
Kings county asylums.....	200 49	4 01

Recoveries.

INSTITUTIONS.	Daily average population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.
New York city asylums.....	6,084	146	2.47
Kings county asylums.....	2,116	126	5.95

Deaths.

INSTITUTIONS.	Daily average population.	Deaths.	Percentage.
New York city asylums.....	6,084	687	11.61
Kings county asylums.....	2,116	182	8.60

PART III.

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

CHAPTER 22.

General Administration, Private Asylums.

The number of licensed private asylums, homes and retreats for the insane remains the same as last year, one license having been voluntarily relinquished and one new license having been granted for an institution to be conducted on what is known as the "family plan." The latter institution, located at Goshen, Orange county, and known as Interpines, is the second private homeopathic asylum licensed by the Commission. The total number of licensed private asylums is now seventeen.

The new buildings for the Bloomingdale Asylum in course of erection at White Plains, are now nearly ready for occupancy, and it is expected that during the coming fiscal year all the insane will be removed thereto from the old Bloomingdale asylum buildings in New York city.

Respecting private asylums the Commission has little to add to what was said on this subject in its last annual report. It is satisfied, however, from experience and observation, that licenses to operate private asylums for the insane should only be granted after careful consideration of the character and standing of the applicant therefor in each instance. Authority to detain persons in custody, and frequently against the will of the individual, obviously should be entrusted only to reputable physicians of high character and having special fitness by reason of training and experience to properly discharge the delicate duties which devolve upon the physician in charge of a private asylum. Indications are not wanting, also, that the number of existing licensed private asylums is nearly, if not quite, sufficient to meet the demand for institutions of this class. In any event the Commission is of the opinion that the number of such institutions should not be increased to an extent that would be likely to jeopardize the interests and welfare of their inmates by subjecting them to the consequences arising from the greed of commercial competition which would inevitably follow any excess in the number of private asylums beyond the actual need therefor.

CHAPTER 23.

THE BRUNSWICK HOME.

The corporation known as the Brunswick Home having failed to comply with the requirements of the Commission (see Fourth Annual Report, page 236), that the institution be placed upon a proper professional basis by the appointment of a competent Physician-in-Charge in lieu of the lay head under which it had theretofore for many years been conducted, and also as to certain structural alterations and improvements in equipment, furniture, etc., in order to render it suitable for the purposes for which it was designed, after having been accorded ample opportunity to do so, and the time in which said changes were to be made having been twice extended, without avail, the Commission had no alternative but to request the Attorney-General to begin an action against the corporation to restrain it from continuing its operation as a private asylum.

The following are the correspondence, affidavits, etc., in reference to the matter :

(Form 122.)

STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD, President, GOODWIN BROWN, HENRY A. REEVES, *Commissioners*.

In the matter of The Brunswick Home.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMISSION, OPINION AND DECISION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

ALBANY, *October 28, 1892.*

HON. SIMON W. ROSENDALE, *Attorney-General* :

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to say:

There exists in the village of Amityville, Suffolk county, Long Island, N. Y., a corporation organized under the Laws of the State of New York, known as the "Brunswick Home." It appears from official documents on file in this office that this institution is designed for the care of feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic persons ; and now has in custody a large number of such persons. The premises and buildings of the institution now owned by this Corporation, were, it is alleged, formerly the property of one Stephen R. Williams, who, though not a physician, is now the resident Superintendent and also one of the directors thereof.

Brunswick Home.

Some years since the said Williams received from a former State Commissioner in Lunacy, to whose powers and duties the State Commission in Lunacy is successor, three several licenses for the care of different classes of persons who come under the legal definition of insane persons or persons of unsound mind. It is the opinion of the Commission that when the said Williams disposed of his property to the Brunswick Home Corporation, the licenses which he had theretofore received were forfeited. In any event, the Corporation known as the Brunswick Home never was licensed to receive or hold in custody or care for any class of persons of unsound mind.

Within the past two years the State Commission in Lunacy revoked the license which the said Williams had received to care for certified insane persons, and directed that all such insane be removed from the institution; and they were officially reported as removed. During the past few months, the Commission also revoked, for cause, the remaining licenses of said Williams. For reasons above referred to, the act of revocation of these licenses by the Commission was regarded as unnecessary; still, as a matter of precaution, the form of revoking them was observed in order that no possible question might arise as to the Brunswick Home's obtaining any rights thereunder.

So that to-day it would appear the Brunswick Home has in its custody a large number of persons of unsound mind without the authority, license or sanction of any properly constituted board or authority of the State.

The Commission would most respectfully call your attention to sections 375 and 445 of the Penal Code, and section 12 of chapter 273 of Laws of 1890. In the judgment of the Commission, these statutory provisions of law are being daily violated by the Corporation known as the "Brunswick Home," and it would respectfully ask if a civil action should be begun against the said corporation, and, if possible, an injunction obtained restraining it from conducting or operating an institution for the care of persons of unsound mind without a license therefor, as provided by said section 12 of chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890.

If the Commission's opinion of the law is correct, this Corporation might be punished as for a misdemeanor; still it does not regard this as a proper remedy, as possibly that body might not fear a criminal prosecution.

There are cogent reasons why this Corporation should be compelled to obey the laws of the State. The class of inmates that it purports to care for are the most helpless and dependent of the State's population and most in need of humane supervision and care. Moreover, it must

Brunswick Home.

be borne in mind that this corporation is an institution conducted solely for pecuniary profit, and, therefore, it should not be without proper State supervision and competent management, as the inmates may not otherwise receive the care they are entitled to. Moreover the Commission has reason to believe that there are a number of persons in the State conducting so-called homes, sanitariums, retreats, etc., outside the provisions of the law, and it feels that a civil action against one of the most conspicuous of these offenders could hardly fail to be beneficial; the Commission, therefore, earnestly trusts that the strong arm of the law may be invoked in behalf of a most helpless and unfortunate class of citizens.

I am, very respectfully yours,

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ALBANY, N. Y., November 3, 1892. }

T. E. McGARR, Esq., *Secretary State Commission in Lunacy*:

DEAR SIR.—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the twenty-eighth ult., calling my attention to a corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York, known as the Brunswick Home.

It appears from your communication, that the Brunswick Home is designed for the care of feeble-minded, idiotic and epileptic persons, and now has in custody a large number of such persons. It also appears that the managers of this institution acquired the ownership of this property now occupied by them from one Stephen R. Williams who, though not a physician, is now the resident superintendent. That Williams has three several licenses for the care of insane persons or persons of unsound mind, received from a former State Commissioner in Lunacy. That the Brunswick Home never was licensed to receive or hold in custody or care for any class of persons of unsound mind, and is so holding them under licenses granted to Williams.

That within the past two years, the State Commission in Lunacy revoked Williams' licenses and it is claimed that the Brunswick Home corporation has now in its custody, a large number of persons of unsound mind without authority, and in this regard is violating the law, and it is asked "if a civil action can be maintained against the said corporation and, if possible, an injunction obtained restraining it from conducting or operating an institution for the care of persons of unsound mind, without a license therefor, as provided by section 12 of chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890."

Brunswick Home.

In reply permit me to say: There is ample provision made both in the Penal Code and in chapter 273, Laws of 1890, for preventing the abuses specified in your letter.

Under section 377, Penal Code, it is a misdemeanor for any person to confine an idiot, lunatic or insane person in any other manner or in any other place than as authorized by law, or to harshly, cruelly or unkindly treat or neglect such person, and by section 445, it is made a misdemeanor for any person to conduct or maintain a private insane asylum or institution for the care or treatment of persons of unsound mind, without a license legally granted to do so. So that assuming that this corporation has not been duly licensed to hold and care for persons of unsound mind, all persons thus engaged in carrying it on are guilty of a misdemeanor and may be prosecuted accordingly.

I call your attention particularly to sections 10 to 14, inclusive, of chapter 273, Laws of 1890, wherein the Legislature of this State has given the Commission in Lunacy almost unlimited jurisdiction in caring for and protecting the insane or persons of unsound mind, conferring upon the Commissioners full power at all times to look into and examine the condition of the asylums, public and private, as to methods of government, the management of the inmates, the condition of the buildings, ground and appurtenances, having free access to the same with full power to grant or revoke licenses; and by section 13, in all cases where the Commission has reason to believe that any person detained, is wrongfully deprived of his liberty or is cruelly, negligently or improperly treated in any asylum or institution for the custody of the insane, or inadequate provision is made for skillful, medical care, proper supervision and safe keeping of the insane, it shall order an investigation of the facts in the case by one of its members before whom witnesses may, by compulsory process, be required to attend, who may be examined under oath, and exercise the same powers as belong to referees appointed by the Supreme Court, and where the facts prove, to the satisfaction of the Commission, or a majority thereof, warrant it, such Commission is empowered to issue an order in the name of the people of the State of New York and under its official seal, directed to the superintendent or managers of such institution require them to modify such treatment or apply such remedy or both, as shall therein be specified.

But before such order is issued, it must be approved by a justice of the Supreme Court. Hence the Commission has the power to apply any remedy that will correct any abuse or a violation of the law that may be found to exist, and any person to whom such an order is granted, who shall unlawfully refuse to obey the same, shall, upon con-

Brunswick Home.

viction, be adjudged guilty of a criminal contempt. The Commission has the right to immediately present all cases of abuse of the insane to the Supreme Court and, if necessary, call into requisition the assistance of the Attorney-General of the State for their protection, whether such abuse exists in public or private institutions; and in case of the continuance of the abuse and in violation of the order of the court, subject the offender or offenders to punishment for criminal contempt.

I am of the opinion, upon the facts submitted in your letter, that the Attorney-General may maintain an action against the Brunswick Home Corporation under subdivision 3, section 1948 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and under section 1955 an injunction could be maintained perpetually restraining said corporation from exercising the corporate rights and franchises now claimed by them, and during the pendency of the action obtain a temporary injunction to restrain the commission or continuance of such unauthorized acts.

It will readily be seen, from the foregoing references, that both under the civil and criminal law of the State ample provision is made for the correction of any abuses known to exist in connection with the care and custody of the insane and persons of unsound mind, whether in public or private institutions. The district attorney of Suffolk county will, doubtless, upon your request, do his duty in the premises by prosecuting the parties under the Penal Code.

If you desire proceedings to be instituted by this department, upon formal application, with statement of the facts, the matter will receive prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

S. W. ROSENDALE,

Attorney-General.

ALBANY, November 7, 1892.

HON. SIMON W. ROSENDALE, *Attorney-General, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to acknowledge the receipt of your opinion of November 3d, and to most respectfully request, in pursuance of such opinion, that you begin, at your earliest convenience, a civil action against the Brunswick Home Corporation, under subdivision 3, section 1948, Code of Civil Procedure, and that you obtain, pending the determination of the action, a temporary injunction restraining the said Corporation from conducting its business.

For statement of facts I refer you to my letter of October 28, 1892.

I am, yours with the highest respect,

T. E. MCGARR,

Secretary.

Brunswick Home.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., December 23, 1892. }

T. E. MCGARR, Esq., *Secretary State Commission in Lunacy:*

DEAR SIR.— Application having been made to this department, by the State Commission in Lunacy, in the above matter to institute proceedings in behalf of the people against the Brunswick Home, a domestic corporation, to restrain it from carrying on the business of caring for idiotic, feeble and epileptic persons, upon the ground that the said corporation had no license or legal right to engage in said business, a hearing was granted to all persons interested in the premises, and the following are some of the facts presented on said hearing:

The Brunswick Home was incorporated under chapter 611 of the Laws of 1875, known as the business corporation act, March 2d, 1887, having its principal place of business at the village of Amityville, Suffolk county, Long Island, N. Y., and having a board of trustees, and a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. The object and nature of the business to be carried on is stated in the certificate of incorporation to be “for the purpose of treating and taking care of idiotic, epileptic, paralytic and feeble-minded children, and other persons afflicted with ailments or disorders of the body and mind, for compensation.” It was conceded on the hearing that there are under the care and charge of this company, in the Brunswick Home, a large number of idiots, epileptics, paralytics and feeble-minded persons; that this corporation has no other license or right to carry on the business specified than that given in the charter.

The representatives of the Brunswick Home claim that the business can be legally carried on without a license; the Commission in Lunacy claim it can not. This is the main question.

By the company it is claimed that if the Commission has the legal right to exact a license, it substantially has a right to control the institution. By the Commission it is claimed that they do not desire to appoint the superintendent, but claim the right to pass upon the qualifications of such as is appointed.

It does not appear that any of the inmates have been adjudged insane by any person in authority. There are about 100 inmates sent to this institution by their friends, who are able to pay for their care and support, and about forty who are paupers sent from different poor-houses in the State, and all are subject to restraint, control and rules and regulations of the corporation.

The question as to whether a person is one of the class mentioned above, and therefore a fit inmate of the institution or not (excepting it

Brunswick Home.

may be as to the paupers), is determined solely by his friends and by the persons in charge of the institution. Down to about one year ago, parties properly termed insane were kept in the institution at the request of their friends, but since that time, under the direction of the Commission in Lunacy, they have been removed from said institution.

It is not denied that this institution is conducted as a business enterprise for gain; that Mr. Williams, the superintendent, is the largest stockholder, and that the stock pays from twenty to twenty-five per cent. On the part of the Commission it is said that it does not take particular exception to the fact that the corporation is organized and managed to earn dividends, but it insists that it has the right to know whether or not these inmates are kept clean and have suitable appliances and furniture and necessary food and are properly cared for.

Upon the hearing various matters were referred to and discussed, but I do not deem it necessary to refer to them further. The whole controversy is narrowed down to the question: Can this corporation carry on the business stated in its charter, viz.: "The treating and taking care of idiots, epileptics, paralytics and feeble-minded children and other persons afflicted with ailments or disorders of the body or mind, for compensation," without a license therefore, to be issued by the State Commission in Lunacy, which is the only license provided for by the laws of this State on the subject under consideration.

Section 1 of chapter 61, Laws of 1875, under which the Brunswick Home was incorporated, provides: "Corporations may be organized under the provisions of this act for the carrying on of any lawful business, except banking, etc."

At the time of the organization of this company, section 377 of the Penal Code provided, and now provides: "Unlawful confinement of idiots, insane persons, etc. A person who confines an idiot, lunatic or insane person, in any manner or in any place than as authorized by law, and a person guilty of harsh, cruel or unkind treatment of, or any neglect of duty towards any idiot, lunatic or insane person, whether lawfully or unlawfully confined, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

Section 445 provides: "Maintaining private insane asylums. A person who conducts or maintains a private insane asylum or institution for the treatment of persons of unsound mind, without license issued and granted to such person according to law, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

In my opinion, to carry on the business stated in this company's charter without a proper license would be a direct violation of these two sections of the Penal Code, and, therefore, unlawful.

Brunswick Home.

But the main issue discussed upon the hearing was whether or not the State Commission in Lunacy has jurisdiction or control over those institutions, public or private, wherein *idiots and epileptics* are placed and cared for.

Chapter 273 of the Laws of 1890 must be referred to for the purpose of ascertaining what powers are now possessed by the State Commission in Lunacy, which is "An act to amend, revise and consolidate certain acts and parts of acts relating to the State Commission in Lunacy, and the care and custody of the insane and management of asylums for their treatment and safe keeping, as provided in chapter 446, Laws of 1874, chapter 283, Laws of 1889, and to repeal sections 9, 10 and 11 of chapter 542, Laws of 1865, and chapter 713, Laws of 1871."

Section 12 of said act provides: "No person or association shall establish or keep an institution for the care, custody or treatment of the *insane* or *persons of unsound mind*, for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the State Commission in Lunacy, provided that this section shall not apply to any State asylum or institution or any asylum or institution established or conducted by a county; and provided also that it shall not apply to cases where an insane person or person of unsound mind is detained or treated at his own house, or that of some relative."

It is made the duty of said Commission to examine and determine how far any institution licensed by them is conducted in compliance with said license; and under section 17 the Commission may require a report of such facts and information as it may deem proper, relating to the insane, idiotic and epileptic in their custody, and whoever shall neglect to report as required is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Clearly, by the above provisions, the Legislature intended to give, and, in my opinion, has given, to the State Commission in Lunacy jurisdiction for the purposes specified in said act over all persons included in the terms "lunatics, persons of unsound mind, idiots and epileptics." The forms of mental disease are varied, and no classification is universally adopted.

The word insanity includes within its meaning "unsoundness of mind in the developed brain or mental defect from arrested development or idiocy." (Century Dictionary.)

It is evident that the language of the act relating, as it does, to "insane persons and persons of unsound mind," is broad enough and was intended to include all persons where the developed brain is diseased, or the defect arises from arrested development or idiocy, including, as matter of course, the class of persons received by the Brunswick Home.

Brunswick Home.

On the argument an opinion rendered by my predecessor was referred to, in which it is claimed views were expressed which, applied here, would exempt the Brunswick Home from the requirements as to license. Opinion of Attorney-General Tabor as to Syracuse Asylum, report of Attorney-General, 1890, page 305.

The question then presented was in reference to a State institution incorporated and established by act of the Legislature, the New York State Asylum for Idiots (Chapter 502, Laws of 1851, Chapter 159, Laws of 1853, Chapter 163, Laws of 1855, Chapter 220, Laws of 1862) and placed under the control and management of a board of trustees consisting of certain State officers named, and trustees named by the Governor with power to establish such by-laws as they deem proper to regulate the appointment and duties of officers, and to ordain and enforce a suitable system of rules and regulations for the internal government, discipline and management of the asylum. In that case it was very evident that the legislation referred to a special class of persons of unsound mind (viz.:—those called idiots), and the word was used to distinguish them from others included in the general class of persons of unsound mind. The opinion of the Attorney-General referred to is not applicable here.

While the treatment of various kinds of insanity is very varied, yet every species of mental disorder was evidently intended to be embraced in the term "unsoundness of mind" used by the Legislature in the act under consideration. While the Legislature may, in certain provisions of the statute, use the words insanity, lunacy and idiocy in a restricted sense, when referring to a particular class of persons of unsound mind, yet, when legislating generally, in the interest of all those who, because of diseased minds or want of mental capacity, are properly the subjects of the State's protection and charity, the presumption is that the meaning intended to be given the language was such as would embrace all classes or divisions of such persons; and that, in using the term "unsound mind," they used it in its broadest sense. When they desired to provide a State asylum for idiots at Syracuse they used the term "idiots," and nowhere connected with the term the words "unsound mind;" and when providing for the care of lunatics at Utica and asylums of that character, they used the term "lunatic" and did not use the term "unsound mind." So when, in section 12 of the Law of 1890, they say "no person or association shall establish or keep an institution for the care, custody and treatment of the insane or persons of unsound mind for compensation or hire, without first obtaining a license therefor from the State Commission in Lunacy,"

Brunswick Home.

they intended to give the word "insane" a broader and more comprehensive meaning than would be given to it if it were confined to those disorders that impair or overcome the fully developed mind.

In the more modern cases persons *non compos mentis* are held to include not only cases of idiocy and lunacy, as strictly defined at common law, but all cases of imbecility where the subject is incapable of conducting the ordinary affairs of life and liable to become the victim of his own weakness. (Am. and Eng. Ency. of Law, 106, 107.)

The language used and the intention apparent from the entire scope of the act in question renders the intention of the Legislature clear; and I reiterate the views expressed in my letter to the State Lunacy Commission of November 3d, 1892.

It is expected that the Brunswick Home will at once comply with the requirements of the statute as to license or be subject to the provisions of the law as suggested.

S. W. ROSENDALE,
Attorney-General.

By the Commission:

T. E. MCGARR,
Secretary.

The decision of the Attorney-General having been handed down on December 23, 1892, it was expected that the corporation would comply with the terms thereof. It still refused so to do, however, and an action was begun against it in the name of the people of the State of New York.

The affidavits presented by the Commissioners to the Attorney-General in the action were as follows :

STATE OF NEW YORK — ALBANY COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The People of the State of New York against The Brunswick Home.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN, ss.:

Carlos F. MacDonald, of the city of New York being duly sworn, says:

That he is the medical member and president of the State Commission in Lunacy, and has been such since the creation of that body on May 15, 1889, prior to which time he was for a period of nineteen years the medical superintendent of three different public hospitals for the insane in the State of New York. That in compliance with the

Brunswick Home.

statute, in such case made and provided, he has several times officially visited the establishment known as the Brunswick Home, located in the village of Amityville, Suffolk county, State of New York, and has carefully inspected the same, observing the character and condition of the premises and of the inmates thereof, examining the records and conversing with the officers and employés with reference to the conduct and management of its affairs and the standard of care maintained therein. On the occasion of each official visit to the said Brunswick Home, whether individually or in company with his associate commissioners, the methods of conducting said institution were found to be defective and objectionable, and not such as should obtain in a well regulated institution for the class of inmates which it assumed to treat and care for, namely, insane, idiotic and epileptic. Prominent among the defects and abuses which were found to exist, may be mentioned the following: The institution was in charge of a superintendent, one Stephen R. Williams, who was not a physician and was obviously lacking in the necessary qualifications for such a position, having had neither the medical education, nor the experience and training which are requisite for the proper performance of the duties of the office which he held and still holds. The institution was in a generally untidy and disorderly condition. There was a lack of suitable means of protection against fire, an insufficient number and inferior grade of attendants and other employés, some of the women attendants being drawn from the inmates of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, New York city, as affiant was informed and believes. There was also a marked laxity of discipline. The patients were generally untidy and neglected in appearance; their clothing and bedding in numerous instances were in a filthy condition. The construction and arrangement of the buildings were such as to render them ill adapted for the purpose for which they were designed. There was no suitable or adequate provision for the inmates to obtain outdoor exercise and recreation without going upon the public highway, the area of the premises being entirely inadequate for the purpose and largely occupied by buildings and wooden sheds. In fact, there was no recreation grounds worthy of the name, notwithstanding the number of inmates was about 140. It was claimed that the institution was organized as an incorporated stock company under the name and style of the Brunswick Home, whereas, as a matter of fact, it has never been duly licensed, as such by the State to care for any class of insane or persons of unsound mind whatsoever, although three licenses to care for insane, idiotic and epileptic persons respectively had formerly been issued to Stephen R.

Brunswick Home.

Williams, individually, he being at the time said licenses were issued the reputed owner and proprietor of the establishment. These original licenses were, however, forfeited as soon as the alleged Brunswick Home Corporation succeeded to the business of the original founder, the said Stephen R. Williams. The attention of the directors of the Brunswick Home was several times called by the Commissioners individually and jointly to the fact that the institution was not being properly conducted with reference to the care and treatment of its inmates; that it had no proper and adequate facilities for the care of insane persons; that it was being operated without a license and in violation of the law; that it was illegally receiving and detaining insane persons without authority of law; that one of the stockholders, Thomas Young, county judge of Suffolk county, was, as I am informed, violating the spirit, if not the letter of the law, by officially approving medical certificates of lunacy committing insane persons to the custody of said institution. Furthermore, when the attention of the said stockholder was called to the impropriety of his committing insane persons to an institution in which he was a stockholder, he thereafter, as I am informed, discontinued to commit patients to the institution.

Early in the discharge of its official duties, the Commission, having become satisfied of the unwisdom of permitting this institution to care for all classes of persons of unsound mind, namely, insane, idiotic and epileptic, notified the said corporation that it must elect as to which class of cases it would confine itself to; that it would not be permitted to indiscriminately care for certified insane, idiots and epileptics, even though a license should be granted to it. The corporation subsequently informed the Commission, through Stephen R. Williams, that it would cease to care for certified insane persons, and soon thereafter reported to the Commission that it had caused all of the certified insane inmates to be removed from the institution, and that in future it would receive no certified insane.

And affiant further says, that subsequently on October 16, 1891, he observed several men inmates of said institution who, in his opinion, were clearly insane, although he was informed at the time by Stephen R. Williams that they were not insane, but that they were "feeble-minded epileptic boys." The Brunswick Home Corporation was informed by the Commission that a license would be granted it only on the following terms:

Brunswick Home.

1. That the institution should be placed under the charge of a reputable, well educated physician, of experience in the care and treatment of the insane, and whose qualifications should be acceptable to the Commission, and who should be the chief executive and administrative officer, subject to the control of the directors.

2. That certain alterations, repairs, improvements and betterments for the purpose of adapting the institution to the proper care of its inmates should be made.

In reply to these propositions several of the stockholders stated that they fully recognized their propriety, and that they would gladly comply with the same and take out a license in conformity with the statute. After several interviews with the stockholders, and becoming weary of delay, the Commission informed the corporation that the matter must be finally determined by the first of July, 1892. After waiting a reasonable time after the expiration of the date above referred to and no action having been taken by the alleged Brunswick Home Corporation, the matter was referred by the Commission to the Attorney-General for such action as he might deem proper, and the said Attorney-General was requested to bring action against the said corporation to restrain it from conducting business in violation of the laws of the State. Subsequently the Attorney-General, after having granted a hearing in the matter to the Brunswick Home Corporation decided, in a written opinion, that said corporation had violated the laws of the State, and must take out a license in order to legally entitle it to continue in operation. Whereupon the said Brunswick Home notified the Commission that it declined to comply with the terms of the opinion of the Attorney-General, whereupon the Attorney-General decided to begin the action asked for by the Commission. The original report of the Commission and opinion of the Attorney-General are annexed to and made a part of the accompanying affidavit of Goodwin Brown, in which affidavit they were marked "Exhibit B."

And affiant further says that, after the said Brunswick Home declined to take out a license and reorganize the institution upon the terms and conditions proposed by the Commission, the said Commission issued a circular letter addressed to superintendents of the poor and city and other local officials having charge of mentally defective, dependent children or epileptics, a copy of which circular is hereunto annexed and marked "Exhibit A," for the purpose of informing all persons who might be interested in the commitment of such cases to institutions of the nature and character of the Brunswick Home of the fact that it

Brunswick Home.

had no legal existence, and that its methods and management and condition were not such as to warrant the placing of such mentally defective and irresponsible persons in its custody and care.

And affiant further says, upon information and belief, that, notwithstanding the steps thus taken by the Commission to restrain the Brunswick Home from continuing its operations in defiance of law, and to prevent the commitment or admission to its custody of patients of the class referred to, it has still continued to receive such cases in violation of law and to their great detriment and suffering; and in view of the foregoing facts and information, and the facts and information stated in the accompanying affidavit of Goodwin Brown, which affiant has read and fully concurs in, affiant has no hesitation in saying that the interests of humanity, law and justice demand that this institution should be immediately closed through the power of the courts.

CARLOS F. MACDONALD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, {
this 27th day of May 1893. }

D. W. RIDDLE,
Notary Public, Franklin Co., N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK — ALBANY COUNTY.

SUPREME COURT — THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The People of the State of New York against The Brunswick Home.

CITY OF ALBANY, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY. } ss. :

Goodwin Brown, of the State, county and city aforesaid, being duly sworn, says:

I am a member of the State Commission in Lunacy, and have been such since the 15th day of May, 1889, having been one of the first members appointed upon its organization, and have continued to hold such office since that date.

The members of the State Commission in Lunacy are required, among other things, to visit the various asylums, hospitals and institutions for the insane, idiotic and persons of unsound mind. In conformity to the statute, I have at various times visited the Brunswick Home in an official capacity; have carefully observed its management;

Brunswick Home.

have freely conversed with its officers and employés; have particularly observed the inmates of said institution; have examined the books and papers thereof, and am fully conversant with its management and affairs.

The Brunswick Home was not visited by my associates or myself until each member of the Commission had had, by observation and careful comparison of the various institutions in the State, the opportunity of arriving at what he believed to be a correct determination relative to the standing of this particular institution. The first examination thereof clearly revealed the fact that it was not conducted in a proper manner, having due reference to the necessities of the peculiar class of inmates which it assumed to treat and care for, namely, the insane, the idiotic, persons of unsound mind and epileptics.

On the occasion of each visit of the Commissioners, individually or jointly, the method of conducting said institution was disapproved of, and various recommendations were, from time to time, made by them for its improvement.

As soon as practicable, after the Commission entered upon the discharge of its duties, it made careful inquiries, under the provisions of the statute, relative to private institutions for the care and treatment of the insane and persons of unsound mind, and, although no records were transmitted to it by its predecessors in office, it soon learned the fact to be that the Brunswick Home, an alleged corporation purporting to be organized under the laws of the State, had never been, in fact, licensed to care for any class of inmates whatever. It was learned that the original founder of the business, which ultimately developed into a commercial corporation, had been granted certain licenses, but these were forfeited as soon as said corporation succeeded to the business of the original founder.

At various times the Commission and its individual members called the attention of the officers of said corporation to the fact that in the judgment of the Commission, said corporation was conducting the institution in defiance of law, and without a license, and that a license would be required. Upon various pretexts, on the part of the management, requests for a postponement of definite action was, from time to time, granted, in the belief by the Commission that the corporation would finally comply with its directions and conform to the laws of the State. Although the corporation was doing business without a license, it had been caring for committed insane, and one of the stockholders of said corporation, a judicial officer, had been approving, as I am informed and believe, in violation of the spirit if not the letter of the

Brunswick Home.

law, of medical certificates of lunacy committing insane people to its custody and care. Upon calling the attention of the stockholder, Thomas Young, to the matter, he ceased to commit patients to the institution, and, as I am informed and believe, the stock which the said Thomas Young then held was subsequently transferred to his wife.

Early in its administration, the Commission notified the said corporation that it must elect between caring for the certified insane and other persons of unsound mind; that it would not be permitted to indiscriminately care for certified insane, idiots, epileptics and other persons of unsound mind, even though license should be granted to it. The corporation subsequently discharged all of its certified insane, which it had been receiving in violation of the law, and ceased to receive insane patients certified under the provisions of the statute.

The Brunswick Home, at the time of the organization of the State Commission in Lunacy in 1889, and since that time, has been conducted by Stephen R. Williams as superintendent. The said Williams is not a physician, neither has he had any experience which would properly qualify him to have the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind. The only pretense made that he is able to care for such persons is that he was at one time a superintendent of the poor of the county of Suffolk. The Commission objected to the conduct of the institution on the ground that the insane, the idiotic, and persons of unsound mind, should be cared for by competent persons, and more particularly that it required a medical superintendent, who should be a well educated physician and one who had had experience in the care and treatment of such persons, the Commission stated to the members of said corporation, of which said Williams was the principal stockholder, that it would not license the institution to care for any class of mentally defective persons unless a competent medical superintendent who should be the chief executive and medical head of the institution.

In answer to these demands of the Commission different stockholders replied by saying that they recognized the propriety of the objections raised by the Commission, and believed that they were well taken, and that they were willing to comply with these requirements and take out a license in conformity to the statutes.

Several protracted interviews were had between the stockholders and the members of the Commission, and finally the Commission at its last interview with the members of the corporation, informed the president and certain stockholders thereof that the matter must be determined by the 1st of July, 1892. That date elapsed and no action having been

Brunswick Home.

taken, the matter was referred to the Attorney-General for such action as he might deem proper. The Commission requested him to bring action against the said corporation to restrain it from conducting business in violation of the laws of the State.

Subsequently, the Attorney-General granted a hearing in the matter, and finally decided in a written opinion that the Brunswick Home had violated the laws of the State, and must take out a license in order to legally entitle it to continue in operation. Thereupon the said Brunswick Home notified the Commission that it declined to comply with the terms of the opinion of the Attorney-General, whereupon that officer decided to bring the action asked for by the Commission.

The correspondence of the Commission and the opinions of the Attorney-General in the matter are annexed hereto and made a part of this affidavit and are marked Exhibit B.

On the occasion of my last visit to this institution prior to the date fixed by the Commission for a determination of the question whether the corporation would conform to the terms of the statute, I made careful notes. These notes show substantially as follows: I saw the resident and only physician then employed at the institution, Dr. C. A. Luce. He informed me that he graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College March 10, 1890, and was engaged in the practice of medicine from that time until he was appointed physician to the institution on the 15th of April, 1891. He was paid thirty-five dollars per month and his board. He said that he called physicians in for consultation whenever he deemed it necessary, that he had had no hospital or other previous experience in the care and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. The number of persons of all kinds under treatment at this time was, as near as I could learn — the records were not well kept — 143 or 144. It was claimed that no committed insane were then kept in the institution. Those who were there were feeble-minded, idiots and epileptics, including children, all being persons of unsound mind. I saw one G. P. Williams, who informed me that he had been appointed assistant superintendent, and that his compensation had not yet been fixed, but that he expected to receive a salary of \$1,000 a year and maintenance, and that he was appointed on the 1st day of May, 1891. The president of the board was John E. Ireland, who resided at Amityville. G. P. Williams informed me that he understood that S. R. Williams, the superintendent, received \$1,500 per year and his maintenance. There were nine attendants and nurses, all told, for 143 inmates. Of the patients, so called, there were eighty county cases,

Brunswick Home.

made up of idiots, feeble-minded and epileptics, who paid \$3.50 per week. There were certain private cases for which were charged from a minimum of \$5 to a maximum of \$10, except one case which paid as high as \$25. Dr. Luce informed me that he had no control over the appointment or discharge of employès; that all he could do was to complain. I found the bath-rooms and water-closets extremely filthy and disorderly; no light was provided in the halls at night, the institution being lighted with oil lamps. The doctor said there was one night watchman for the whole place, who was supposed to visit all parts thereof, but that there was no check on his movements, his word being taken for his visits. Examination of the closets and clothes rooms showed that they were extremely dirty, except those in charge of a woman. In the boys' cottage I found only one attendant for twenty-three idiotic and feeble-minded boys. The condition of the clothing of these boys was extremely filthy, and that was the condition also of the rooms. In fact, I never had seen anything more utterly disgraceful and discreditable to the State than this institution, especially that portion of it occupied by boys and young children. I examined a large number of the beds, and found they were extremely dirty; that they were made of straw ticks half filled with worn out straw. In the cottage of epileptic women, a stand-pipe for fire purposes had been put in and there was hose attached only on the first floor. In this building thirty-five inmates were cared for, with, usually, three persons to help, under the control of a matron. The matron received \$25 dollars per month. The beds in this cottage were clean, but only one clean sheet was provided a week. In the cottage No. 1, for children, there were twenty-eight beds. The room in which these beds were situated was about thirty by sixty feet in size. This was the judgment of Dr. Luce. I examined a large number of beds. There was nothing but rubber protection sheets for the children to lie on. These beds were certainly the filthiest I ever saw. Urine crystallized on the sheets and the odor was extremely offensive. The doctor informed me that all the beds had rubber sheets and that the children lay on them. On one bed I found a woolen blanket with excrement on it. Dr. Luce informed me that the children slept in these beds, in their filth, all night, being unable to care for themselves, being of that demented class who are unable to appreciate their condition sufficiently to properly attend to the wants of nature. This building was the worst of its class that I had ever seen in the State. It was in charge of one woman during the day who said she was obliged to leave the children unattended at night

Brunswick Home.

in order to get her rest. The doctor informed me that she came from the workhouse in New York city, to which she had been committed for inebriety. Dr. Luce also informed me that most of the women employed were inebriates, and that occasionally they got drunk and made a disturbance.

This corporation reported to the Commission that it had in custody on the thirtieth day of September, 1892, twenty-four male and twelve female idiots. While I have no official information on the subject, I believe that the number of inmates, in the institution, is now substantially what it was at the time of my last official visit; that all the other inmates, in addition to the idiots, are persons clearly within the definition of persons of "unsound mind," and that, therefore, the institution is being conducted in wilful violation of the terms of the statute.

The corporation known as the Brunswick Home is solely conducted for the purposes of gain. Its stock is very valuable and its dividends are large; and the charge that I made at the hearing before the Attorney-General that the institution had paid as high as twenty-five per cent in dividends, was not disputed, although it was made in the presence of the president and officers of the board of trustees.

And I do further say that in my opinion, as an official charged with the execution of the laws relating to the insane and persons of unsound mind, that it is monstrous that a corporation should be permitted to exist in this State or to do business in violation of the laws thereof, to care for the most helpless class of the inhabitants of this State without supervision or restriction of any kind, and that, if the contention of the corporation is correct, then it would have the right to perform its business in its own way, without let or hindrance. This institution is now conducted without a medical head, without proper buildings, without proper sanitary appliances, without adequate fire protection, without proper nurses, and it is a disgrace to the State. Moreover, there is no excuse for the existence of such a corporation or institution. Such inmates as this institution purports to care for, are susceptible of being kept in a cleanly condition, provided proper methods are applied and proper persons put in charge. Such can not be the case, however, in an institution where the superintendent and chief executive officers are persons without experience, without special education, and without training in a work of so delicate a character.

And I do further say that, although I have for convenience referred to the "Brunswick Home," I am informed and believe that said institution was never legally incorporated, and never had legal authority to

Brunswick Home.

carry on the business of treating or curing lunatics, persons of unsound mind, idiots or epileptics.

GOODWIN BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this sixth day of June, 1893. } ss.:

CARROLL F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Albany county, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK—COUNTY OF ALBANY.

SUPREME COURT—THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

■ The People of the State of New York against the Brunswick Home.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF ALBANY. } ss.:

Henry A. Reeves, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he is one of the members of the State Commission in Lunacy, and has been such since its creation in 1889; that as such member, alone or in company with one or both of his associate members, he has visited and inspected the institution known as the Brunswick Home, at Amityville, L. I.; that at such times he noted the condition of the rooms, sleeping apartments, dining-rooms and offices of the institution, and of the bedding, clothing and personal appearance of the inmates; that he has read the affidavits of Carlos F. MacDonald and Goodwin Brown, his associates in the Commission, relating to the condition and management of said institution; that he concurs in the statements in said affidavits made and contained, except as to matters stated therein on information and belief, and as to such matters he believes said statements to be true; that he is fully convinced that the buildings and grounds of said institution as now arranged, are unsuitable and improper for the uses to which they are applied, and that as now managed and controlled the institution can not be considered in any proper sense a fit place for keeping in custody and for treating the class of dependent persons who are there detained. Affiant, therefore, without reiterating in detail the points of objection which present themselves to his mind, and which are covered by the affidavits of his associate commissioners, assents thereto, and desires to be understood as confirming and supporting the said objections in all their essential and material force.

HENRY A. REEVES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
this 7th day of June, 1893. }

CARROLL F. SMITH,
Notary Public, Albany County.

Brunswick Home.

The Attorney-General demanded judgment as follows :

“ 1. That the defendant corporation be dissolved and its rights and franchises forfeited ; that its charter be vacated and its existence annulled.

“ 2. That the defendant, its trustees, directors, managers, assistants and employes be restrained by injunction during the pendency of this action from exercising any of its corporate rights, privileges or franchises, and from treating and taking care of insane persons, persons of unsound mind, idiots and lunatics, except by express permission of the court.

“ 3. That the plaintiffs have such other and further judgment or relief in the premises as may seem to the court proper to grant.”

The defendant corporation, however, did not permit the cause to go to trial, but, on the contrary, asked for a conference with the Commission, when the following proceedings were had :

At a conference of the State Commission in Lunacy held with a committee consisting of John E. Ireland, George W. Cooper and Charles A. Pierson, representing the corporation of the Brunswick Home, held at the Capitol, in the city of Albany, September 20, 1893, the following propositions submitted by the Commission were agreed to:

1. In consideration of the Commission refraining from applying at this time for an injunction in the action now pending against the Brunswick Home Corporation, the said committee for and in behalf of the said corporation, agrees that judgment may be entered by default.

2. The said committee further agrees that the Brunswick Home will, in conformity to the statute in such cases made and provided, make application for a license for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind upon the premises now known as the Brunswick Home.

3. The said committee further agrees that the Brunswick Home Corporation shall appoint as physician in charge a physician having the qualifications which are now required by the Commission for all private asylums, who shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the institution, with full power to appoint and discharge all other employes, and supervise the purchase of supplies and other expenditures involved in conducting the business of the institution subject to the general approval of the board of directors thereof, and that the said physician in charge shall at all times be required to carry out the rules and recommendations of the Commission in Lunacy.

Brunswick Home.

4. The said committee further agrees that the present superintendent, Stephen R. Williams, and his family and relatives shall not be permitted to hold any official position in said institution.

5. The said committee further agrees that the Brunswick Home Corporation will make such repairs, alterations and additions to the premises and their furniture, fixtures and general equipment as may be recommended by the president of the Commission after a personal examination of the same, and at which said committee shall be present to the end that the institution may be properly conducted for the purposes for which it is organized and licensed in a manner which shall be satisfactory to the Commission.

6. The said committee further agrees that a judgment may be entered before October 1, 1893, and that the application for a license shall be made as soon thereafter as is practicable.

JOHN E. IRELAND,
CHARLES A. PIERSON,
GEORGE W. COOPER,

Committee.

In conformity to the foregoing propositions the attorney for the defendant corporation stipulated as follows:

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.

The People of the State of New York vs. The Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, Limited.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed that the plaintiffs may take judgment herein against the defendant by default, without notice and with costs, providing such judgment is not so worded as to dissolve, or in effect to terminate, or affect the legal existence of the defendant corporation.

T. YOUNG,
Attorney for defendant.

Dated *September* 25th, 1893.

The judgment under the foregoing stipulation while not having been entered until after the close of the fiscal year, namely, October 10, 1893, is nevertheless of such importance, when considered in connection with the entire case, that it is thought best

Brunswick Home.

to insert it at this time, even though it properly belongs in the report of the Commission for the coming fiscal year. The judgment as entered is as follows :

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.

The People of the State of New York against The Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, Limited.

Judgment October 10, 1893.

This action having been commenced in the name of The People vs. the above named defendant, and having been brought on before this court at Special Term, and the court having made findings of fact and law as follows:

AS MATTERS OF FACT.

First.—That the defendant is acting as and assumes to be a domestic corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York and under and pursuant to chapter 611 of the Laws of 1875, entitled an “Act to provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations”; that the certificate of incorporation of said defendant was filed in the office of the Secretary of State on or about the second day of March, 1887, and in said certificate the name of said corporation, defendant herein, was stated to be the “Brunswick Home”; that the object and nature of the business for which said corporation was formed, as stated and set forth in said certificate, is the keeping and taking care of idiotic, paralytic, epileptics and feeble-minded children and other persons afflicted with ailments or disorders of the body or mind, for compensation, and it has a board of directors or trustees and has a capital of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, and has its principal place of business at the village of Amityville, Suffolk county, N. Y.

Second.—That the defendant has and maintains an establishment or institution known as the Brunswick Home, located at said village of Amityville, Suffolk county, N. Y., wherein the defendant, its agents and employes has now and for a long time has had under its control and care a large number of persons of unsound mind, including idiotic, paralytic, epileptics and feeble-minded children and other persons affected with ailments or disorders of the mind and insane persons, treating and caring for the same for compensation or hire, and from the revenue therefrom has been and is paying large dividends upon its said stock, and for a long time has been and now is keeping and main-

Brunswick Home.

taining an institution or place for the custody and treatment of the insane or persons of unsound mind for compensation or hire without having obtained a license therefor from the State Commission in Lunacy.

Third.—That the defendant has been, and now is, treating, confining and detaining idiots, epileptics, lunatics and insane persons and persons of unsound mind, in a manner and at a place in this State not authorized by law, viz.: at Amityville, Suffolk county, N. Y., and does not make adequate provisions for skillful medical care and proper supervision of said persons and wrongfully deprives them of their liberty.

Fourth.—That the defendant is maintaining a private insane asylum or institution for the care and treatment of persons of unsound mind, without a license legally granted to do so, and is exercising privileges and franchises not conferred upon it by law and now has, and for a long time has had in said asylum or institution at Amityville, over one hundred and forty insane persons, and persons of unsound mind, unlawfully confined and treated as aforesaid.

Fifth.—That by reason of the foregoing facts and the allegations in this complaint contained, the said corporation, by so treating, caring for and confining such persons of unsound mind, without being duly authorized, has and is abusing its powers and is exercising privileges and franchises not conferred upon it by law and is greatly injuring the plaintiffs thereby.

Sixth.—That leave to bring this action against the defendant herein was duly granted to the Attorney-General of the State of New York, by the Supreme Court, prior to the commencement thereof, as provided by sections 1798 and 1799 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that a copy of the order granting such leave, and the petition upon which the same was granted, are hereto annexed.

AS MATTERS OF LAW.

First.—That the defendant, its trustees, directors, managers, assistants and employes be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from treating and taking care of insane persons, persons of unsound mind, idiots, epileptics and lunatics, except by express permission of the Court or under and in pursuance of a license so to do, granted pursuant to law.

Second.—That the plaintiffs recover \$100 costs allowed herein.

Brunswick Home.

And the attorney for the defendant, having consented to the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions of law :

Now, on motion of S. W. Rosendale, Attorney-General, of counsel for the plaintiffs, the People of the State of New York:

It is adjudged and decreed that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment herein:

First.—That the defendant, its trustees, directors, managers, assistants and employes be and they are hereby restrained and enjoined from treating and taking care of insane persons and persons of unsound mind, idiots, epileptics or lunatics, except by express permission of the Court or under and in pursuance of a license so to be granted in pursuance of law; and the said defendant, the Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptics, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, Limited, is hereby enjoined and restrained, together with its directors, trustees, managers, assistants and employes, and all persons acting on behalf of said defendant, from treating and taking care of insane persons, persons of unsound mind, idiotics, epileptics or lunatics, except by express permission of the Court or under and in pursuance of a license so to be granted pursuant to law.

Second.—That the plaintiffs, the people of the State of New York, do recover the sum of \$100 costs allowed against the defendant, the Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, Limited, and that execution issue therefor.

JAS. D. WALSH,

Clerk.

The full history and proceedings relative to the Brunswick Home are herein inserted rather than a mere abstract of the same on account of its being, so far as the Commission is aware, the first case of the kind which has arisen in the State, and because the final result reached vindicates the action of the State by the courts in the assertion and maintenance of the principle that private institutions for the insane, for persons of unsound mind, for idiots and for epileptics shall not be maintained, except under well defined and established regulations and under the jurisdiction of the officers of the State, to whose care is especially confided this helpless and dependent class of the community.

CHAPTER 24.

Special Reports---Licensed Private Asylums.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The special reports of the licensed private asylums are made up upon uniform data and in harmony with those of the State hospitals and exempted county institutions. It will be important for those who study these reports to bear in mind the following observation of the Commission in its Fourth Annual Report:

“But these special reports of licensed private asylums can not have the same scope or value as that which attaches to the special reports of State hospitals, or the institutions of the exempted counties because of the much lesser extent and population of the former as compared with the latter institutions. As far as possible, however, the special features of inquiry in regard to the larger institutions have been applied to the smaller. In some instances the number of inmates is so small and the movement of population so limited as to render the deductions to be drawn from certain percentages, as recoveries, etc., of little or no value; in some cases the results arrived at might appear to be almost unworthy of publication. But the intelligent reader will make a proper discrimination in the few instances in which such conditions are shown.”

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Bloomington Asylum — Special Report.

No buildings were erected on the present grounds of this institution during the year ending September 30, 1893, nor were any extraordinary repairs or improvements to the buildings made. The management was as heretofore. New buildings are being erected on the grounds of the Society of the New York Hospital at White Plains, which are under roof now, and are expected to be ready for occupancy some time next year.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Thirty-three minus per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on average daily population.

Eighteen plus per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Twelve minus per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

Thirty-five plus per cent, and of those discharged recovered the previous year, three were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

Eighteen minus per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

Ten minus per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

Six plus per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

Nineteen plus per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were no "alcoholic or narcotic habitués" as such. There were thirteen cases of insanity discharged during the year, in which alcoholic

Bloomington Asylum — Special Report.

and narcotic poisoning were contributing causes, twelve recovered and one was unimproved.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Dr. Samuel B. Lyon, medical superintendent; compensation, \$5,000 per annum; studied in Vienna in 1879; was a physician in the Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C., from 1879 to 1886; assistant superintendent in Bloomington Asylum from 1886 to 1889, and medical superintendent from 1889.

William E. Dold, M. D., first assistant physician; compensation, \$2,000 per annum; was a physician at the city asylum on Ward's Island from 1880 to 1881; assistant physician at the Northern Hospital for the Insane, Wisconsin, from 1881 to 1882; assistant physician at Bloomington from 1882 to 1885; in Europe during 1886; took his present position in Bloomington in 1887.

Charles E. Atwood, M. D., second assistant physician; was assistant physician on Blackwell's Island from 1883 to 1885; assistant physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie from 1885 to 1887; assistant physician at the State hospital at Utica from 1887 to March, 1892; came to Bloomington March, 1892; compensation, \$1,500 per annum.

Albert Durham, M. D., clinical assistant; assistant physician at city asylum on Blackwell's Island from 1891 to June, 1892; took his present position in Bloomington, June, 1892; compensation \$800 per annum.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

	Quarterly.
Chaplain, male.....	\$62 50
	Monthly.
Acting steward, male	75 00
Bookkeeper, male	40 00
Druggist, male.....	40 00
Housekeeper, female.....	50 00
Assistant housekeepers, female, two	25 00
Stenographer, female	27 50

Bloomington Asylum — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Male halls.

Per month

One supervisor.....	\$50 00
One assistant supervisor.....	35 00
Five attendants	30 00
Two attendants	29 00
Three attendants.....	28 00
Four attendants.....	27 00
One attendant	26 00
One attendant	25 00
Five attendants.....	24 00
Three attendants.....	23 00
Two attendants	22 00
Five attendants	21 00
Seven attendants	20 00
One attendant	19 00
Thirteen attendants.....	18 00
Two attendants	17 00
One barber	30 00
One janitor.....	24 00
One gatekeeper	21 00
One gatekeeper	18 00

Female halls.

One supervisor.....	50 00
One assistant supervisor.....	30 00
Two attendants	22 50
Two attendants	21 00
Ten attendants.....	20 00
Three attendants.....	19 00
Nine attendants.....	18 00
Eight attendants	17 00
Three attendants	16 00
Five attendants.....	15 00
Seven attendants	14 00
Two attendants	13 00
One dressmaker.....	20 00
One janitress.....	20 00
One marking clerk.....	19 00
Two seamstresses.....	16 00

Bloomington Asylum—Special Report.

DOMESTIC EMPLOYÉS.

Male.

Per month.

One house steward.....	\$50 00
One baker.....	50 00
One assistant baker.....	24 00
One butcher.....	27 50
One kitchen man.....	24 00
One kitchen man.....	21 00
One kitchen man.....	18 00
One launderer.....	25 00
One launderer.....	20 00

Female.

One cook.....	35 00
Two cooks.....	18 00
Two cooks.....	16 00
Two kitchen girls.....	15 00
Eight kitchen girls.....	14 00
One kitchen girl.....	13 00
One kitchen girl.....	12 00
One waitress.....	18 00
One waitress.....	16 00
Five waitresses.....	14 00
Three chambermaids.....	14 00
Two maids of all work.....	14 00
One chief laundress.....	25 00
One assistant laundress.....	15 00
Three laundresses.....	16 00
Fourteen laundresses.....	14 00
One laundress.....	12 00

OUTSIDE MALE EMPLOYÉS.

One engineer, per month.....	80 00
One engineer, per month.....	40 00
One fireman, per day.....	1 50
One fireman, per night.....	1 75
One assistant foreman, per month.....	21 00
One out fireman, per month.....	40 00
One stable foreman.....	36 00
One veterinary, per month.....	16 00

Bloomingtondale Asylum — Special Report.

	Per month.
Three coachmen, per month.....	\$25 00
One coachman, per month.....	22 50
One coachman, per month.....	21 00
One florist, per month.....	65 00
One assistant florist, per month.....	20 00
One gardener.....	30 00
One assistant gardener.....	22 00
One laborer, per day..	1 50
One laborer, per day.....	1 00
One laborer, per month.....	20 00
Two laborers, per month.....	18 00
Three laborers, per month.....	17 00
One messenger, per month....	27 00
One assistant messenger.....	22 50
One teamster.....	24 00
One stableman.....	19 00

MECHANICS.

One blacksmith, per day.....	3 00
One assistant blacksmith, per month.....	25 00
One assistant blacksmith, per month.....	20 00
One carpenter.....	50 00
One painter, per day.....	3 00
One painter, assistant, per month.....	25 00
One upholsterer, per day.....	3 00
One cabinet maker, per month.....	35 00
One laborer, per day.....	1 75

Total..... \$222 00

(2). Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employés of all kinds to patients is 113 to 159.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

The annual per capita cost per patient is \$219.29+, making allowance for wages repaid by private patients.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

The ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients is 109 to 308.

Providence Retreat — Special Report.

(5) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

The rate of wages paid men attendants on entering the service is seventeen dollars; women, thirteen dollars.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The maximum rate of wages paid men attendants is thirty dollars; women attendants, twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Individual fitness is the only claim to increase of rank and pay recognized.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both ?

Each attendant's pay is increased as his or her services become more valuable; there is no fixed period of service which entitles an attendant to increase of pay, but if he does well an increase of one dollar a month is made quarterly as a rule.

PROVIDENCE RETREAT.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

(1) State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Over \$11,000 have been expended this year in necessary improvements about the grounds.

The hall which was formerly for inebriates is now occupied by the better class of insane patients.

Providence Retreat — Special Report.

The evening entertainments are a special feature in the treatment of the insane. There is some form of amusement for an hour or two nearly every evening.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

(2) Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

Percentage of recoveries on number admitted was .3728.

(3) Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

Percentage of recoveries on daily average population was .1881.

(4) Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

Percentage of recoveries on whole number treated was .1271.

(5) Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

.4583; of those discharged recovered the previous year, three were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

(6) Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

.1525.

(7) Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

.0769.

(8) Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

.052.

(9) Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

.1875.

(10) Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No inebriates treated during the past year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Providence Retreat — Special Report.

Harry A. Wood, physician in charge, receives \$800 a year. Appointed November 1, 1891. He was connected with the Buffalo State Hospital nearly three years; was one year first assistant at the Cincinnati Sanitarium, College Hill, O., and has studied for nearly eighteen months in the Paris, London and Vienna hospitals, after resigning from Sanitarium.

There are thirteen Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in charge, who direct and supervise subordinate employés in care of the patients.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

One woman attendant receiving \$14 per month; three women attendants receiving \$9 per month; two women attendants receiving \$7.50 per month; one man attendant receiving \$18 per month; two men attendants each receiving \$16 per month; one man attendant receiving \$12 per month; one farmer receiving \$350 per year; two assistant farmers each receiving \$18 per month; one engineer receiving \$18 per month; one cook receiving \$14 per month; two assistant cooks each receiving \$9 per month; total, seventeen.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 7; including Sisters of Charity 1 to 4.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$25.22.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 11½; including Sisters of Charity 1 to 6½.

(5) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Ratio of wages paid men attendants on entering the service according to previous experience, from \$12 to \$18.

Ratio of wages paid women attendants on entering the service according to previous experience, \$7.50 to \$14.

Marshall Infirmary — Special Report.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men attendants, \$18; women attendants, \$14.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

The rule governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants is that of good behavior and general efficiency.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No definite period given for probation or in which attendants may receive promotion.

MARSHALL INFIRMARY.**GENERAL OPERATIONS.**

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There have been no new buildings of any kind erected during the year ending with the 30th of September, 1893, nor have there been any changes in the methods of treatment.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

14 + per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

7 + per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

5 + per cent.

Marshall Infirmary — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

12 + per cent. Of those discharged recovered the previous year, one was readmitted during the year terminating with the 30th of September, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

19 + per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

10 + per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

6 + per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

16 + per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

The whole number of inebriates discharged during the year were eight and these were classed as "not insane."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Joseph D. Lomax, physician in charge, October 12, 1863. Compensation \$1,200 per year. Experience sixteen months in a general hospital.

Walter K. Quackenbush, medical assistant, September 22, 1893. Compensation \$200 per year. No previous experience.

John Harrison, steward, August 1, 1854. Compensation, \$1,000 per year. No previous experience.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number

Marshall Infirmary — Special Report.

receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Housekeeper	1
Nurses	17
Engineer	1
Carpenter	1
Porter	1
Laundryman	1
Laundresses	2
Baker	1

COMPENSATION.

<i>Males.</i>	Per month.
One nurse, at	\$25 00
Three nurses, at	23 00
One night nurse, at	25 00
One engineer, at	33 00
One carpenter, per day and board, at	1 00
One porter, at	20 00
One laundryman, at	20 00

<i>Females.</i>	Per month.
One housekeeper, at	\$18 00
Eight nurses, at	16 00
One nurse, at	14 00
One laundress, at	17 00
One laundress, at	15 00
One cook, at	18 00
One cook, at	12 00
Two kitchen girls, at	12 00
One baker, at	16 00

Total, 51.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 5.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$333.30.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 8 $\frac{2}{3}$.

Long Island Home — Special Report.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Males, \$20 per month; females, \$14.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Males, \$25 per month; females, \$16. Male night nurse receives \$33 per month; female nurse, \$18 per month.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Satisfactory service.

LONG ISLAND HOME.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

There has been very little change in the general management of the home during the past year. The resident officers are the same excepting the assistant physician who resigned, Dr. MacGillvary having been appointed to fill the vacancy. There have been the usual changes in the employés, but we trust that the standard of efficiency at the close of the year is equal to that of a year ago. In filling vacancies, special care has been taken to select men and women who have musical ability or some talent to assist us in our entertainments, so that we have been able to maintain a good orchestra throughout the year. Our weekly entertainments have been regularly held on Thursday evening, and extra musicales have frequently been given in the parlors. Beside these, the employés of the home have given several very pleasing dramatic entertainments which have been of such a character as to warrant their production in our town hall for the benefit of the fire organization. At Christmas the patients, with twenty-five of their friends, were very much entertained by a Christmas tree which was placed in the parlor, heavily laden with choicest presents. After the distribution of the presents, small tables were set throughout the first

Long Island Home—Special Report.

floor, and the patients and friends took their refreshments together, closing the evening with music by the orchestra. At this time a friend of the home presented us with a forty-dollar check, with which we started a very fair library. The home was also presented with a magic lantern which aided materially during the long winter evenings to divert the patients and pass the hours pleasantly. During the summer we have been out frequently on the Great South Bay with sailing parties, and have in this way added very much to the happiness of the patients. Sunday services have been kept up regularly throughout the year.

The general health of the inmates has been good, not having had a death in the first ten and one-half months of the year. The deaths that did occur at the close of the year were all from natural causes. There have been no accidents to record.

The feature of taking patients to ride daily has been continued with hardly an exception throughout the whole year. A few of our patients have been privileged to attend matinees and to visit their friends in New York and Brooklyn. We have also kept up our billiard and pool tables, as well as the out door games of tennis and croquet.

Improvements have been continued. The assembly parlor has had an iron ceiling put up and decorated, the walls papered and painted, a new inlaid oak floor has been put down and new furnishings throughout, making the room very cheerful and pleasant and well adapted for its present use. Several hundred yards of carpeting have been bought and placed on the halls and in the patients' rooms, new curtains have been purchased and rooms papered, painted and kalsomined. One new water-closet has been put in and all others have been put in good working order by the addition of new safes and by the removal of inclosing woodwork, thus giving us open plumbing through the house. Twenty-six additional hair mattresses have been purchased.

A new Denny gas machine with mixer, which has given us most excellent results, has been placed in the institution. An air motor has been erected which receives the sewerage of the Home. The lawns have been kept in extra good condition considering the extremely dry season, and flowers have been abundant. The garden has been well cared for giving us ample quantity of vegetables throughout the whole season; potatoes, corn, cauliflower, cabbage, kohl-rabi, lettuce, beets, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers, spinach, radishes, egg-plant, squashes, peas, beans, parsley, pie-plant, watermelons and cantaloupes. Of fruit we have had strawberries, grapes, apples and pears.

Long Island Home—Special Report.

Our poultry yard and piggery have added materially to the income of the Home, and to quite a number of the patients, these, together with the rabbits, dogs, pigeons, etc., have been objects of interest and pleasure.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

18 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

13 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

7.7 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

21 per cent; of those discharged none were admitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on the number admitted.

10 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

7.2 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

4 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

10 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Of the number discharged none were alcoholic, opium or other "narcotic habitués."

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation, and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Long Island Home—Special Report.

O. J. Wilsey, physician in charge. January 6, 1892. Compensation, \$2,400 per year. Experience, assistant physician in Binghamton State Hospital ten years.

S. H. MacGillvary, assistant physician. August 15, 1893. Compensation \$600 per year. Experience, Vernon House, Bronxville, N. Y., one year.

Mrs. L. Hendrick, matron. June 20, 1892. Compensation, \$480 per year. Experience, Binghamton State Hospital six years and four months.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

OCCUPATION.	Men.	Rate.	Women.	Rate.
Clerk .....	.....	.....	1	\$27 00
Supervisors	1	\$30 00	1	22 00
First attendants.....	3	{ 22 00 } 25 00	3	18 00
Second attendants	2	{ 22 00 } 25 00	3	16 00
Third attendants.....	2	20 00	2	16 00
Private attendants	2	20 00	2	16 00
Night attendants .	2	{ 22 00 } 25 00	1	16 00
Patients' pantry.....	1	18 00	1	16 00
Cooks and assistants .....	.....	.....	{ 1 4 1 1	15 00 16 00 25 00 16 00
Center house.....	.....	.....	{ 1 1	18 00
Waitresses.....	.....	.....	3	16 00
Seamstress .....	.....	.....	1	16 00
Laundresses.....	...	.....	{ 1 3	20 00 18 00
Engineer	1	50 00	.....	.....
Painter.....	1	20 00	.....	.....
Florist	1	30 00	.....	.....
Gardener	1	30 00	.....	.....
Teamster	1	25 00	.....	.....

Total 50

Brigham Hall — Special Report.

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 2.

(3.) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$160.13.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 4.

(5.) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$10; women, \$14.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men attendants, \$28 per month, supervisors, \$30; women attendants \$18, supervisors, \$22 per month.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

We have no special rule governing the promotion in rank or pay of attendants. We pay them according to their efficiency and the position which they occupy.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

Promotions are made as vacancies occur. We have no definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion, either in rank or pay.

BRIGHAM HALL.**GENERAL OPERATIONS.**

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or com-

Brigham Hall—Special Report.

pleted during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No buildings were erected. The carriage house, the removal of which was spoken of in my last report, was adapted to the use of carpenter, painter and upholsterer and special storage.

Extensive grading and seeding was done in the rear of the hospital, preparatory to the planting of shrubs and trees. There was also much grading done along the highway.

Many hundred feet of board walks were laid for the use of men, patients and the employés.

A well was driven which furnishes pure water for drinking.

Much was done in adding to and improving the furniture of the wards.

There were many changes among the attendants, particularly in the men's department, but the efficiency of the service of attendants was materially increased.

The statement of "recoveries" gives little idea of the work performed. Many patients came to the hospital in a state of marked derangement who can never become sound in mind. Treatment brings them back into what has been their normal condition for years (yet a condition falling short of sanity), and they are able to return to their homes and to take up their several occupations. The results of the work done for this class during the past year surpassed our expectations. Several patients were discharged improved whose recovery was soon accomplished at home.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

18.18 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

10.34 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

16.66 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

23.07 per cent; none were readmitted.

Brigham Hall — Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

9.09 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

5.01 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

3.03 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

11.53 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as recovered or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

None admitted; none discharged.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Dwight R. Burrell, resident physician and physician in charge. November, 1876. Compensation, \$2,500 per annum. Experience, New York City Asylum, June, 1888, to April, 1869; Bloomingdale Asylum, April, 1869, to November, 1876.

Charles A. Van Der Beek, assistant physician, April 12, 1889. Compensation, \$900 per annum. Experience, Rochester Almshouse Hospital.

Clove S. Stanton, April, 1893. Private and boarding-house keeper for many years.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Attendants (two are supervisors)	23
Cooks.....	5
Laundresses	4
Waitresses	2

Brigham Hall—Special Report.

Maid	1
Cleaning women	2
Farmers.....	2
Gardeners	2
Engineer	1
Fireman.....	1
Coachman	1
Carpenter	1
Laborer	1

Wages per month.

Attendants (men):

One at	\$26 00
One at	25 00
Two at.....	23 00
Four at	22 00
One at	21 00
Two at.....	18 00

Attendants (women):

One at	35 00
One at	17 00
Five at.....	16 00
Two at	15 00
Two at	14 00
One at	13 00

Cooks (women):

One at	20 00
One at	14 00
One at	12 00
Two at	11 00

Laundresses:

Two at.....	14 00
One at	13 00
One at	11 00
Two waitresses at	11 00
One maid at	11 00
One engineer at	40 00

Brigham Hall—Special Report.

One fireman at.....	\$20 00
One coachman at.....	21 00
One farmer house and	25 00
One farmer at	20 00
One gardener at.....	40 00
One gardener at....	21 00
One laborer at.....	15 00
One carpenter at \$2.50 per day for about eleven months.	
Two cleaning women at 75 cents per day for about eleven months.	
Total	92

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

49 to 58.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$244.02.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

23 to 58.

(5) Give separately the ratio of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

12 to 18.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Supervisors — men, \$26; women, \$35. Attendants — men, \$25; women, \$17.

(7) State the rules, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Efficiency.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No; all depends upon efficiency.

St. Vincent's Retreat — Special Report.

ST. VINCENT'S RETREAT.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

We had no buildings erected or completed, nor have we any buildings in course of erection, nor were there any extraordinary repairs or improvements made, nor were there any new features in methods of management adopted during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

23 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

10 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

7.14 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

22 per cent; no readmissions of persons discharged recovered.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

7.6 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

3.4 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

2.4 per cent.

St. Vincent's Retreat — Special Report.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

7.4 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There was only one "narcotic habitué" discharged as recovered.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

There is one resident physician, John J. Lewin, employed in November, 1893.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

There are fourteen Sisters of Charity in attendance upon the patients. The sisters do not receive any compensation. There are besides seventeen servant girls doing general housework and cooking.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

31.60.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

Is not well ascertainable as the sisters do not receive any compensation.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

There are four wards; on each ward there are two sisters and two servant girls.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Is not ascertainable.

Sanford Hall—Special Report.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Is not ascertainable.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

No rule.

(8) Is there any definite term of period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No regulation to this effect.

SANFORD HALL.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The heating apparatus has been extended and improved in efficiency, new stable erected, extensive repairs of exterior and interior of buildings. No new features introduced.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

2 per cent.

Give the percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

1 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

1.4 per cent.

Sanford Hall—Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were re-admitted prior to October 1, 1893.

1.6; two readmitted of those discharged the previous year. No deaths.

No inebriates discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

J. W. Barstow, M. D., physician in charge. Employed April, 1854. Experience, thirty-nine years. Salary, \$6,000.

W. S. Brown, M. D., assistant physician. Employed August, 1893. Three years' experience. Salary, \$1,600.

H. H. Remsen, matron. Employed May, 1893. Four years' experience. Salary, \$900.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Number of employés, 38.

DEPARTMENT.	Male.	Average wages.	Female.	Average wages.
Attendants on patients	6	\$23 50	9	\$17 00
Kitchen and dining-room .....	....	.....	6	20 00
Farm and garden	6	33 00	....	.....
Stable and barn	3	23 00	....	.....
Laundry .....	....	.....	4	16 00
Carpenter shop, etc	3	30 00	....	.....
Seamstress .....	....	.....	1	20 00

Total, 38.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 1.3.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$22.

Dr. Wells' Sanitarium — Special Report.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 2.4.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Male, \$22; women, \$17.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$25; women, \$18.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

No rule governing the promotion of attendants. This depends entirely upon efficiency and good conduct.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No definite term or period.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods or management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No buildings or extraordinary repairs, excepting slight alterations recommended by the State Commission in Lunacy.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries and number admitted.

50 per cent.

Dr. Wells' Sanitarium — Special Report.

Give the percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

21 + per cent.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

14 + per cent.

Give the percentage of recoveries on whole number discharged, of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Fifty per cent of those discharged the previous year; none were readmitted.

No deaths.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No patients classed as inebriates, alcoholic or opium "habitués," or as "not insane," were received during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

No resident officers except proprietor and physician in charge, T. L. Wells, M. D., and James H. Wells, M. D., assistant physician. The latter employed July 1, 1893. Salary, thirty dollars per month. Experience, three years in sanitarium while a student.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

One female attendant at.....	\$20 per month.
Three female attendants at.....	18 per month.
One cook at	16 per month.
One waitress at	14 per month.
One laundress at	16 per month.

Total, 7.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium — Special Report.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to $2\frac{1}{4}$.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$115.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to $4\frac{1}{4}$.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Women, \$18 per month.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

\$30 per month.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

No definite rule.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No definite rule.

DR. COMBES' SANITARIUM.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium — Special Report.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, there were admitted into this institution twenty-six men and twenty five women, in all fifty-one patients ; while the whole number under treatment was forty-one men and thirty-eight women, or a total of seventy-nine. The average daily population was sixteen men and fourteen women, or thirty of both sexes.

Three men and six women, in all nine, were discharged recovered; fourteen men and sixteen women, in all thirty patients, were discharged not recovered; and one male patient was discharged as not insane; while four men and two women, in all, six, died. Thus the whole number discharged during the year was twenty-two men and twenty-four women, making a total of forty-six patients disposed of.

Only one voluntary patient was admitted during the year and he is referred to above as having been discharged as not insane. He was an epileptic.

On October 1, 1893, there remained in the institution nineteen men and fourteen women, in all thirty-three patients.

Our methods of treatment are conservative. We try to improve the patients' physical condition with tonics and good food; we make their environment as suitable as we can and hope for the best. Physical restraint is not employed and the stronger sedatives used sparingly and only when absolutely necessary to secure rest and quietness to the patient.

No new buildings have been added during the year. Some internal decorations have been made and the place rendered more homelike. An electric light plant has just been completed by means of which we hope to secure a better light and at the same time to remove, or at least greatly lessen, our danger from fire as regards our lighting apparatus.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

17.6 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

30 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

11.4 per cent.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged ; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893 ?

19.5 per cent; no patient discharged recovered during the previous year was readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

11.7 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on average daily population.

20 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

7.6 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

13 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

No alcoholic, opium or other "narcotic habitués" were received or discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Hiram Elliott, physician in charge, employed April 1, 1891; salary, \$1,500; had had one year and six months service in the Randall's Island Hospitals of New York city and one year's experience in the New York City Asylums for the insane.

Paul Caspers, assistant, employed June 15, 1893; salary, \$300; no previous experience.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation, and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Dr. Combes' Sanitarium — Special Report.

The subordinate employés consisted of one cook (female) and one housekeeper and one washerwoman at \$25 per month; one male attendant at \$22 per month; three male and three female attendants and one assistant cook (female) at \$20 per month; two handy men and one night watchmen at \$18 dollars per month; one female attendant at \$15 per month, and one waitress at \$14 per month. Total, seven males and nine females, or sixteen subordinate employés in all.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to $1\frac{7}{8}$.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$128.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to $3\frac{3}{4}$.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$18 ; women, \$15; ratio 1 to $3\frac{3}{4}$.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Male, \$22 per month; female, \$20 per month.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Male attendants had their wages raised from \$18 to \$20 per month at the end of their first month, if their services were satisfactory. There was no further promotion until a vacancy as head attendant occurred, when the most suitable man in the employ got the position at \$22 per month. Female attendants had their wages raised to \$18 at the end of their third month, and to \$20 at the end of their fifth month, if their services were wholly satisfactory.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

If faithful and efficient, male attendants are promoted to both rank and pay at the end of their first month, and female attendants at the

Dr. Choate's House — Special Report.

end of their third and fifth months, as already described in section 7. Promotion to the position of head attendant can take place, of course, only when a vacancy occurs, and then the most suitable person on the staff is chosen to fill the position.

DR. CHOATE'S HOUSE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

(1) State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No new buildings have been erected during the year ending September 30, 1893, nor have any extraordinary repairs or important improvements been begun or completed. No new features have been introduced into the methods of management. Three patients have been admitted and two discharged. The total number has fluctuated between seven and twelve.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

There have been no recoveries and no deaths.

No inebriates or "narcotic habitués" of any kind have been admitted nor discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

George C. S. Choate, the superintendent, in service here twenty-three years; previously superintendent of Taunton Lunatic Asylum, at Taunton, Mass., for seventeen years.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number

Dr. Choate's House — Special Report.

receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Three male attendants at \$25 per month and board; five female attendants at \$18 per month and board; one cook, female, at \$25 per month and board; one assistant cook at \$14 per month and board; one waitress at \$18 per month and board; one chambermaid at \$16 per month and board; two laundresses at \$18 per month and board; one coachman at \$50 per month and board; one dairyman at \$40 per month and board; one laborer at \$1 50 per day; total, seventeen.

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

17 to 8.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$592.75.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the ward to patients.

1 to 1.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$25 per month; women, \$18 per month.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women.

Men, \$25 per month; women, \$18 per month.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no opportunity for promotion in rank of attendants and therefore no rule on this subject.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

Same answer as to question 7.

Dr. Parson's Home — Special Report.

DR. PARSON'S HOME.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

(1) State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

Improvements have been made at the Havil House so as to render it adapted for the residence of an assistant or associate medical officer and for the accommodation of patients if required; trees which gave too much shade have been cut away, water introduced, drains and sewerage provided, a bath-room and water-closet put in, painting done and general repairs made. General repairs have been made to all the buildings as required.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION FOR 1892 AND 1893.

PATIENTS.	CERTIFIED.			VOLUNTARY.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	1	1	2	2	1	3	5
Admitted during the year	0	2	2	2	1	3	5
Whole number treated.....	1	3	4	4	2	6	10
Discharged	0	0	0	3	2	5	5
Remaining September 30, 1893 ...	1	3	4	1	0	1	5

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

(2) Give percentage of recoveries and deaths on number admitted.

There were no recoveries and no deaths. Hence there was no percentage of recoveries nor of deaths. One alcoholic inebriate was discharged during the year classed as "not insane."

Dr. Parson's Home — Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

(3) Give name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

No assistant medical officer has been employed during the year.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

On the 30th of September, 1893, the number, capacity and compensation of employes was as follows :

Nurses.

	Per month.
Males, two, each at.....	\$25 00
Female, one at.....	25 00
Females, two, each at.....	15 00

Other employés.

Man servant, one at	\$25 00
Man servant, one at	20 00
Cook, one at.....	16 00
Laundress, one at.....	20 00

Total, 9. =====

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio of employes to patients on the 30th of September, 1893, was two to one.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$508.73 in addition to board, lodging, etc.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

One, but patients also receive much care and attention from other members of the family.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Attendants are paid without reference to sex.

Glenmary — Special Report.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

\$25.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no rule governing the rank or promotion of attendants.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

There is no period at which attendants are entitled to promotion either in rank or pay.

GLENMARY.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The general operations of Glenmary for the year as above stated are: Completion of the North Cottage and the Hospital Cottage, construction of fire escapes to the annex, North Cottage, South Cottage and Hospital Cottage; the improvement of the grounds and lawns.

No new features in the management to report, except the better organization and more complete system which always obtains in every well regulated establishment.

The general results of the year can be noted in the large number of cures which has crowned the work of the year.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

75 per cent.

Glenmary — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

50.8 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

27.9 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged ; of those discharged recovered the previous year how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893 ?

57.1 per cent; none of the patients discharged previous to October 1, 1892, have been readmitted during the year.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

6.2 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

4.2 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

2.3 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

4.7 per cent.

Give the whole number of inebriatés, that is alcoholic, opium, and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There have been no "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

John T. Greenleaf, physician in charge. January 4, 1889. Compensation, \$1,800 per year. Seven years' previous experience in Tioga County Asylum.

James P. Pursell, assistant physician. November 19, 1891. Compensation, \$750. One year's previous experience in the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island.

Mrs. Martin D. Strong, matron. March 23, 1889. Compensation, \$330.

Glenmary — Special Report.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Men.

	Per year.
One steward.....	\$330 00
One gardener.....	390 00
One hostler.....	240 00
One man of all work.....	144 00
One nurse.....	192 00
One supervisor.....	216 00
One engineer (eight months)	128 00

Women.

One stenographer.....	230 00
One supervising nurse.....	204 00
One supervisor.....	204 00
Four nurses.....	192 00
One nurse.....	178 00
One cook.....	365 00
Five kitchen maids.....	144 00

Total, twenty-one. =====

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

23.6 of patients to 24 employés.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

\$307.58.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Three nurses to ten patients.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$16 per month; women, \$14 per month.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men nurses, \$20; women nurses, \$17 per month.

Falkirk—Special Report.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no rule governing promotions in rank and pay of attendants.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

There is no definite term or period at the end of which attendants are promoted in rank or pay.

FALKIRK.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also, any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the year we have added a windmill, eighty feet in height with fourteen-foot wheel, for an additional supply of water in case it should be needed during the dry season in August. We have also erected during the year a new steam laundry. Both of these improvements were greatly needed and are working successfully.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

21 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

31 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

12 per cent.

Falkirk — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

21 per cent; of those discharged recovered the previous year none were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

Give the percentage of deaths on number admitted.

7 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on daily average population.

1 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

4 per cent.

Give the percentage of deaths on number discharged.

1 per cent.

Give the whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these were classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were no inebriates discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

The three medical officers are James F. Ferguson, David H. Sprague and John S. Stetson.

Dr. Stetson was with us at the last report, salary \$35 per month.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1.) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Number of employés, 30.

One farm manager.....	\$50 00
One stable manager.....	40 00
One stableman	18 00

Falkirk—Special Report.

One florist.....	\$18 00
One gardener	18 00
One farmer	20 00
One matron.....	30 00
One assistant matron and three female attendants.....	20 00
Seven male attendants	25 00
One cleaner.....	18 00
One pantryman	18 00
One waiter	20 00
One male cook	25 00
One dish washer... ..	16 00
One kitchen man	18 00
One female cook	15 00
One waitress.....	15 00
One cleaner.....	14 00
One head laundress	36 00
One laundryman and wife	60 00

(2.) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

(3. Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

It is not possible to answer questions 2 and 3 of this section, as the cost of feeding can not be estimated for the reason that many of the laborers required during the time that the improvements were being made were fed on the premises, and no estimate has been made.

(4.) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

There are no wards at Falkirk, but the ratio of attendants to patients is 1 to 1.

(5.) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Male, \$25; women, \$20.

(6.) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

The above is the maximum and minimum.

(7.) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Vernon House — Special Report.

There is no promotion. Attendants have only care of private patients and are employed and kept according to their fitness.

(8.) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both ?

This question is answered by No. 7.

VERNON HOUSE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings, and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No new buildings have been erected. Extraordinary repairs: Slating entire roof of main building, a new steam-heating boiler.

New methods of management in so small an institution are hardly to be noted.

A cursory review presents nothing to view that the reporter can find that would be instructive or interesting. But nineteen patients were treated during the entire year—eight men and eleven women; one man and four women recovered; one man and one woman were discharged not recovered; two men died. Four men and six women remained October 1, 1893.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

31.2 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

88 per cent.

Vernon House — Special Report.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

26.6 per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged ; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893.

55.5 per cent; none were readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

12.5 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

43 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

10.5 per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

22.2 per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates ; that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were none.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

William D. Granger, M. D., physician in charge. Employed July 2, 1890. Salary, there is none. Experience, was first assistant physician in Buffalo State Hospital for about eight and one-half years.

Assistant physician, office vacated about one month ago by resignation. Not yet filled.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

1. Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

Vernon House—Special Report.

Males.

	Per month.
One companion (special) per day	\$5 00
Four nurses, board and laundry	25 00
One general man, board and laundry	20 00
One general man, per day	1 75

Females.

Six nurses, board and laundry	20 00
One cook, board and laundry	25 00
One kitchen helper, board and laundry	14 00
One dining-room girl, board and laundry	15 00
One dining room helper, board and laundry	14 00
One general girl, board and laundry	14 00

Total, 18.

2. Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1.8 per cent.

3. Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

For reasons given last year, this can not be exactly stated. It is, however, about \$400 per patient.

4. Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

Each patient has a nurse. Sometimes for special cases and a limited time, an extra nurse is employed.

5. Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$25 per month; women, \$20. Sometimes more is paid for special qualifications. Special nurses are paid the market price from \$1 to \$5 per day or otherwise by the week or month.

6. Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$25 per month; women, \$20. Beyond that special arrangements are made. The highest price paid men is \$5 per day, women \$3 per day.

Breezehurst Terrace — Special Report.

7. State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

There is no difference in rank except as before stated when special nurses at special prices are engaged.

8. Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No

BREEZEHURST TERRACE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

The extension on the west end of the original house, mentioned in the last report, was finished and ready for occupancy in the early part of October, 1892.

About three-fourths of an acre of ground to the south has been purchased. It is situated on the south side of Tenth street and to the east and west of the four lots belonging to the village, and upon which the "water tower" is built for supplying the village with water. Water began to be furnished in the early spring and it was introduced here almost the first place. A supply pipe direct from the main was placed in the main building extending from basement to attic. Linen hose folded upon a swinging rack was placed on each floor, long enough to reach the entire length of the building in either direction. With the large and constant supply of water and the presence of distributing hose, we feel that we have a far more effective means of extinguishing fire than existed formerly. A supervising nurse on each side of the house has been employed nearly all of the entire year.

Uniforms are now worn by the attendants among the men, as they have been worn by nurses among the women for some two years.

Breezehurst Terrace — Special Report.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give the percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

$23\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

$18\frac{114}{6077}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

$10\frac{5}{7}$ per cent.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

$33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent; none readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

$15\frac{5}{13}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

$11\frac{3}{17}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

$7\frac{1}{7}$ per cent.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

$22\frac{2}{9}$ per cent.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués," discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

There were none discharged during the year.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

Daniel A. Harrison, M. D., physician in charge. Employed at the opening of the institution, June 1, 1890. Assistant physician about

Breezehurst Terrace—Special Report.

four years in the New York City Asylum for the Insane, Ward's Island; one year at Kings County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, L. I.; three years as medical superintendent of asylum at Kings Park, L. I.

John A. Arnold, M. D., associate physician in charge. Employed March 1, 1892. Assistant and acting medical superintendent of the New York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island; assistant physician, medical superintendent and general medical superintendent of Kings county institutions at Flatbush and Kings Park, L. I., previous to February 29, 1892.

Emma V. Pettingell, matron. Employed February 12, 1891, salary \$28 per month. Employed several years as housekeeper, matron and teacher in different educational institutions.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

CAPACITY.	Men.	Women.	Compensation.
Cook .....	.....	1	\$25 00
Gardener	1	.....	25 00
Laundress .....	.....	1	18 00
Assistant laundress .....	.....	1	16 00
Coachman	1	.....	16 00
Nurse	1	.....	25 00
Nurse	1	.....	22 00
Nurse	1	.....	20 00
Nurse .....	.....	1	20 00
Nurse	1	.....	19 00
Nurse	1	.....	18 00
Nurses .....	.....	2	16 00
Nurse .....	.....	1	15 00
Waitress .....	.....	1	18 00
General helper	1	.....	20 00
General helper	1	1	15 00
General helper .....	.....	2	14 00
Nurse girl .....	.....	1	10 00
Total			21

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to $\frac{1}{21}$.

Waldemere — Special Report.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.
\$277.85 $\frac{6}{7}$.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

1 to 2.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men, \$14 to \$22; women, \$14 to \$16.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

\$25; women \$20.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Attendants are promoted in rank and pay according to their proficiency (From aptness, previous or long service.)

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay or both.

There is no definite term or period to promote attendants in rank or pay or both.

WALDEMERE.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features in methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

No buildings erected or in course of construction. The building has been newly painted inside and out. Stable also painted. About one-

Waldemere — Special Report.

half acre of newly-made lawn has been added to the grounds. The plumbing throughout the house has been looked over by a sanitary plumber and put in first class condition.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries on number admitted.

0 to 7.

Give percentage of recoveries on daily average population.

0 to $14\frac{15}{36}\frac{6}{5}$.

Give percentage of recoveries on whole number treated.

0 to 21.

Give percentage of recoveries on number discharged; of those discharged recovered the previous year, how many were readmitted prior to October 1, 1893?

0 to 6; of those discharged previous year, one was readmitted.

Give percentage of deaths on number admitted.

2 to 7.

Give percentage of deaths on daily average population.

2 to $14\frac{15}{36}\frac{6}{5}$.

Give percentage of deaths on whole number treated.

2 to 21.

Give percentage of deaths on number discharged.

2 to 6.

Give whole number of inebriates, that is, alcoholic, opium and other "narcotic habitués" discharged during the year, and whether these are classed as "recovered" or "not insane" in your report of discharges.

Whole number of habitués discharged, 3; these are not classed in my report to you of discharges.

Waldemere — Special Report.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

E. N. Carpenter, physician in charge.

H. A. Bond, assistant physician. Date of employment, August 15, 1893. Salary, fifty dollars per month. Two years' experience.

Miss C. H. Lockhardt, matron. Date of employment, May 1, 1891. Salary, fifty dollars per month. Eight years' experience.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

Number of employés, fifteen.

	Per month.
One coachman	\$25 00
One outside man	20 00
One laundry	21 00
Five male attendants.....	23 00
One scrub woman	15 00
One waitress.....	16 00
Four female attendants	20 00

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

1 to 1.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés \$371.51.

(4) Give the ratio of attendants exclusively occupied on the wards to patients.

5 to 15.

(5) Give separately the rate of wages paid men and women attendants on entering the service.

Men, \$22 and upwards; women, \$20 and upwards.

(6) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Men are paid according to their capabilities up to \$25 per month; women according to their capabilities up to \$25 per month.

The Pines — Special Report.

(7) State the rule, if any, governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

No stated rule governing the promotion in rank and pay of attendants other than their qualifications and experience.

(8) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both ?

I generally increase the salary of each attendant after six months service; if they have given satisfaction, from one to two dollars per month. At the end of the year I again increase it from one to two dollars per month.

THE PINES.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

State generally the operations of the institution under your charge for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, giving the number and kind of buildings erected or completed during the year, or now in course of erection, the extraordinary repairs to buildings and other important improvements begun or completed during the year; also any new features or methods of management, together with a cursory review of the general results of the year.

During the year there have been built and finished at a cost of \$8,000, a one story and a half frame cottage, thirty feet by sixty feet floor plan, with dry and thoroughly lighted and ventilated cemented basement. The style of architecture of the cottage is early English or Chester, with half timbered and plastered gables and dormers. The exterior finish is "in the rough" as the timber leaves the saw.

All interior walls and ceilings are of adamant cement, laid in the case of the ceilings, on stiffened iron laths. The coloring of the walls and ceilings has been done in the light tints of the buffs, pinks and blues with ornamental friezes. No wall paper has been used. All floors are double, with a layer of heavy felting between; the under floor is of spruce laid diagonally; the upper of the best quality of North Carolina pine tongued and grooved and of a uniform width of three inches. The cottage contains seven bedrooms of a large size, a

The Pines — Special Report.

sitting-room fifteen feet by thirty-two feet; a dispensary and bath-room, the latter colored in white and buff, contains a white enameled wood pulp bath-tub, a porcelain water-closet with flush tank; the seat and trap have separate vent pipes and both pipes, passing through the roof, terminate well about it; the room also contains a white marble washstand. All the metal parts are nickel plated, and all the pipes are thoroughly trapped, none but Sanitas traps having been used, all plumbing is open. Embracing three sides of the exterior of the building is a piazza eight feet wide which terminates at each end in an octagonal shaped porch twelve feet in diameter. The cottage faces the south and is connected with the main building by a corridor eight feet wide and fifty feet long; open at the sides in the summer, inclosed by glazed sash in the winter. It is a pleasant promenade for patients.

As an increased protection against fire, an additional water main 800 feet long has been laid to connect the Auburn City Water Works' mains with stand-pipes erected in the main building and in the cottage. On each story fifty feet of two inch hose, carried on "standard automatic hose reels" are attached to these stand reels; and, under a fire pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, are in constant readiness for use. This has been done at a cost of \$820.

The system of heating in the main building has been changed from furnace and direct steam to indirect steam at a cost of \$756.

A new circular driveway around both buildings has been constructed, and stone steps set in front of the main building.

During the year five patients, all women, have been admitted, and two, both women, have been discharged, in each case much improved.

Three "voluntary" patients, two women and one man, have been admitted and discharged, one man recovered and two women improved. They do not figure as part of the following table, which have reference to regularly committed patients.

There have been no deaths and no very severe illness.

RECOVERIES AND DEATHS.

Give percentage of recoveries and deaths on number admitted.

There were no recoveries and no deaths. Of those discharged the previous year none have been readmitted.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Give the name, rank, date of employment, compensation and previous experience, if any, of each resident officer.

The Pines — Special Report.

Frederick Sefton, M. D., physician in charge. Previous to assuming charge at The Pines was first assistant physician at the State Asylum for Insane Criminals for a period of six years, lacking three or four months. Resigned to assume charge at The Pines. Compensation varies with receipts.

SUBORDINATE EMPLOYÉS.

(1) Give the number of employés, other than resident officers, the capacity in which employed, compensation and the number receiving the same compensation in each occupation, specifying whether men or women.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Nurses	1	5	6
Night watch.....		1	1
Coachman.....	1	.....	1
Waitress		1	1
Cook		1	1
Scullery maid.....		1	1
Acting matron.....		1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>

Compensation per month, plus board, lodging and washing:

One man, nurse	\$20 00
Two women, nurses	14 00
One woman, nurse.....	13 00
One woman, nurse.....	12 00
One woman, nurse.....	20 00
One woman, night watch.....	14 00
One woman, cook	18 00
One woman, scullery maid.....	8 00
One woman, acting matron	20 00
One man, coachman	20 00
One woman, acting matron	20 00

(2) Give the ratio of employés of all kinds to patients.

The ratio is 2 to 1.

(3) Give the annual per capita cost per patient of all employés.

Annual per capita cost per patient, \$537; average annual per capita cost per patient, exclusive of construction account and extraordinary repairs, \$1,300.

Operations of Licensed Private Asylum System — General Review.

(4) Give separately the maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants.

Maximum rate of wages paid men and women attendants is the same, \$20 per month and board, lodging and washing. Have made no distinction between sex as regards compensation except on entering the service.

(5) State the rule, if any, governing promotion in rank and pay of attendants.

Have paid according to efficiency.

(6) Is there any definite term or period at the end of which faithful and efficient attendants are entitled to promotion in either rank or pay, or both?

No definite period at the end of which employes become entitled to promotion in rank and pay. All depends on efficiency.

GENERAL REVIEW.

OPERATIONS OF LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

Medical Service.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of physicians.	Physicians to patients.	Attendants to patients.
Seventeen	31	1 to 29	1 to 4

Recoveries.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average daily population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.
Seventeen	899	150	16.69

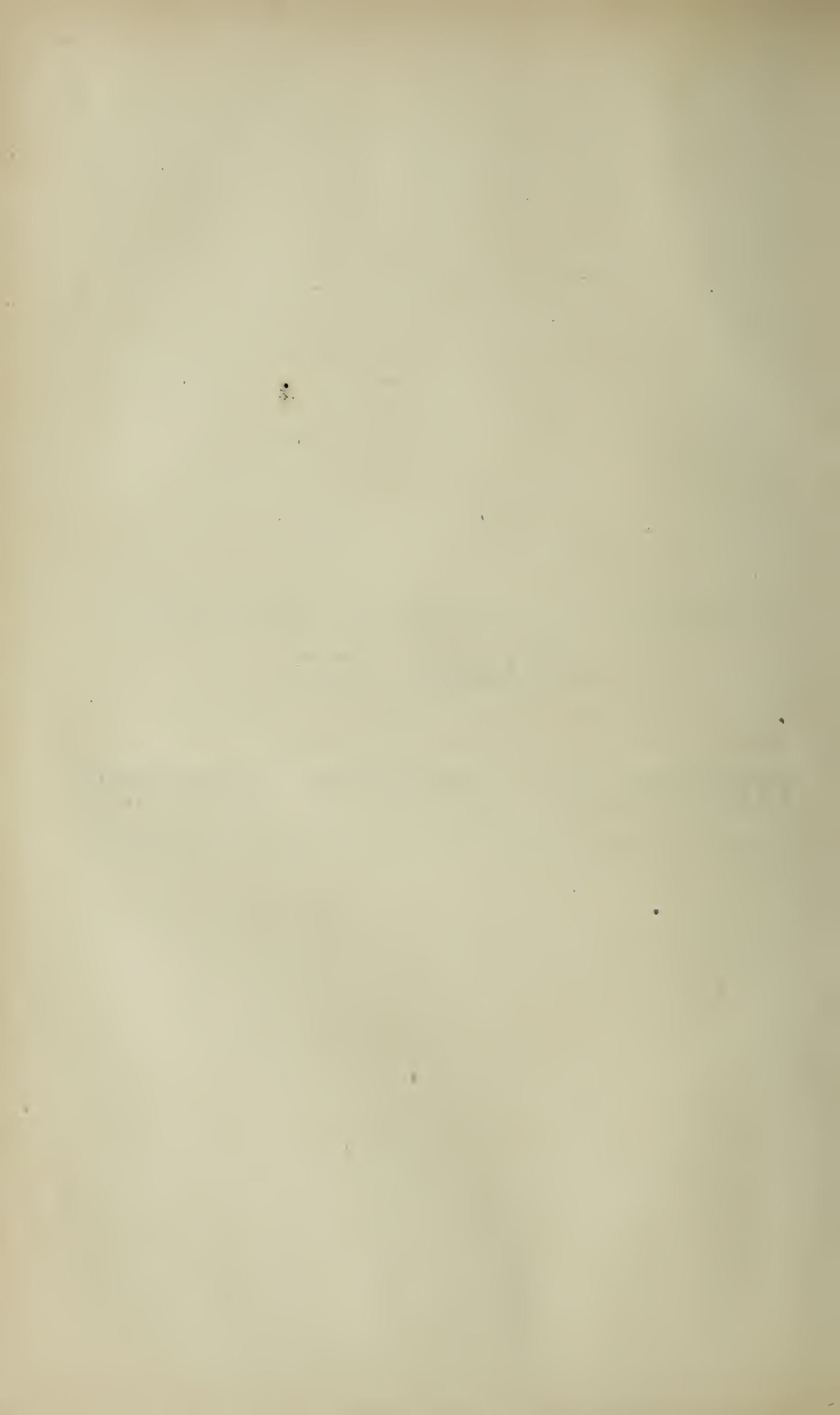
Operations of Licensed Private Asylum System — General Review.

Deaths.

INSTITUTIONS.	Average daily population.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Seventeen	899	77	8.57

PART IV.

GENERAL ASYLUM SYSTEM.



CHAPTER 25.

Commitment of the Insane.

In view of the fact that there are several physicians among the trustees and managers of the various institutions for the insane, both public and private, and the question having repeatedly arisen as to whether physicians occupying such official relations may properly execute medical certificates of lunacy for the purpose of committing persons to the institutions with which they are officially connected, the Commission deems it important to point out that the Attorney-General of this State, under date of December 28, 1892, rendered an official opinion to the effect that a manager or a trustee of a State hospital for the insane is an officer of the institution within the meaning of section 3 of chapter 446 of the Laws of 1874, and that he is therefore prohibited from certifying to the insanity of any person for the purpose of commitment to a hospital of which the physician so certifying is a manager or a trustee.

The opinion above referred to clearly applies to any physician who is a trustee or a manager of any institution for the insane.

CHAPTER 26.

Historical Review.

As the Commission is now in the fifth year of its existence, it may be proper to present for public information a review of the legislation had and the progress made in this particular department since its organization.

Historical Review.

Among the more important the following may be mentioned:

1. The adoption July 1, 1890, of a new and improved form of medical certificate in lunacy, designed, on the one hand, to facilitate the commitment of insane persons, and, on the other, to surround the liberty of the individual with better safeguards against carelessness and wrongful intent than had theretofore existed, while at the same time permitting efficiency and celerity of operation, and insuring a much greater amount of information for the medical officers of hospitals than was possible under the method which it supplanted. In order to secure uniformity all commitments are now furnished by the Commission, all blanks being printed on stereotyped plates, which are the property of the State. These blanks are used for copies as well as originals, and may be obtained free of cost on application to county clerks, superintendents of hospitals, asylums, homes and retreats for the insane and of superintendents of the poor. Certified copies of all commitments are now required within ten days after the patient's admission to a hospital or other institution for the insane, to be filed in the office of the Commission where they are carefully scrutinized with reference to correctness of form and sufficiency as to facts indicating insanity, and also as to the qualifications of the certifying physicians. This enables the Commission to detect and promptly correct any irregularity, whether intentional or otherwise. As showing the extent to which error has been eliminated by the adoption of this form it may be stated that the Commission has now to reject by reason of defect as to form, insufficiency of facts or lack of legal qualifications of examining physicians, less than one half of one per cent of all medical certificates received, the average being about 400 per month.

2. The adoption on July 1, 1890, of a new form of certificate of qualification of medical examiners in lunacy and a registration in the office of the Commission of all such examiners, whereby it is possible to instantly determine on receipt of a medical certificate of lunacy if the examiners are legally qualified to perform such services.

3. A complete registration in the office of the Commission of all persons detained as insane, whether in public or private institu-

Historical Review.

tions, with minute data as to name, age, sex, nativity, occupation, civil condition, date of commitment, names of signers of the medical certificate and of the judge approving the same, date of admission, whether brought from home or an institution, by whom brought and the insane person's physical condition. The registration also shows the date of discharge of each patient, whether recovered, improved or unimproved and to whose care discharged; if transferred, for what cause, and, if dead, the date and cause of death; thus enabling the Commission to determine accurately at all times the number, condition and increase of the insane in the State and to furnish, for proper use, this and other valuable information, which it was impossible to obtain before the establishment of this bureau of registration. In connection with this system of registration the card system of indexing, which now is used in many of the departments at Washington, has been adopted. This card system is now being generally introduced into the State hospitals.

4. The adoption for all the hospitals and asylums, public and private, of a uniform system of statistical returns, thus providing for intelligent comparisons as to results in the several institutions of the State.

5. The establishment of a uniform system of medical records, including case-books, prescription records, records of admissions and discharges, daily reports, etc., and a requirement that entries showing the condition and progress of each case shall be made in the case-book records at least once in each month during the first year, and at least once in every three months thereafter.

6. The establishment of a uniform system of receipts and expenditures in all the State hospitals, thus providing for intelligent comparison of expenses. Formerly each hospital had its own system, each being substantially different from that of another.

7. Provision for the transfer of patients from one institution to another on the order of the Commission, whenever for any sufficient reason it may be deemed desirable so to do, without the expense and trouble of procuring a new medical certificate.

Historical Review.

8. Providing for the admission of private patients to State hospitals from any part of the State without restriction as to district at a maximum rate not to exceed ten dollars per week, thereby protecting the rights of public patients and such as can pay only small sums per week, by requiring that no private patient shall be permitted to occupy more than one room for personal use or to command the exclusive services of an attendant, and that there shall be no distinction between public and private patients as regards the scale of care and accommodations.

9. Provision to induce or compel the friends or relatives of patients, who are able and legally liable therefor, to reimburse the State for the support of such patients, as it was found that a large number of persons who were able and liable had theretofore evaded this just obligation.

10. The adoption of regulations governing the transfer of the insane from their homes or from poorhouses to State hospitals, requiring that such patients before admission shall be in a state of bodily cleanliness, suitably and comfortably clad with new clothing, and providing that patients must not, under any circumstances, be taken from their residences to a poorhouse for the purpose of examination as to their sanity; also that patients must not be taken to a jail, police station or lock-up on the route to the hospital.

11. Providing that State hospitals shall send trained attendants to bring patients thereto, and that in the case of each woman patient a woman attendant shall be provided to accompany her. This system insures a greater degree of comfort and decency in the removal of patients to the hospitals, and has thus far shown a very marked reduction in the cost of such transfer as compared with the old system of transfer by superintendents of the poor.

12. Providing for the paroling of patients who are not regarded as homicidal, suicidal or otherwise dangerous, for a period of not more than thirty days, during which time, they may be returned to the hospital without a new medical certificate or they may be discharged, thus affording patients whose condition is such as to warrant it an opportunity to visit their homes or to go out on trial before final discharge.

Historical Review.

13. Providing that all patients on admission to a hospital or asylum for the insane, whether public or private, shall be immediately informed of the nature of the institution and the fact that they are detained under legal commitment. The adoption of this regulation was suggested by the fact that patients made frequent complaints to the Commissioners that they had been decoyed to the institution and only accidentally discovered that they were detained in a lunatic asylum. Several instances were found where the fact of commitment and detention had apparently been deliberately concealed from the patient until it was made known to him by the visiting Commissioners; the deception of insane persons in this manner being deprecated by all who have had experience in dealing with them, it being recognized as an important element in the treatment of the insane that no deception shall be practised.

14. A division of the State into hospital districts, with reference, so far as possible, to the number of insane in each district and the extent of accommodations at the hospital located therein. This provision of the State Care Act is sufficiently elastic to admit of a change in the limits of hospital districts, whenever it shall be deemed necessary to more conveniently care for the insane in the various hospitals or to better accommodate the convenience of any particular locality.

15. A change in the legal title of the State institutions from "asylum" to "hospital," and a reorganization of the Binghamton and Willard State Hospitals, which were formerly asylums exclusively for the chronic pauper insane, upon a hospital basis, thus establishing the hospital idea for all.

16. Provision for the admission of public patients to a State hospital beyond the limits of the district in which they reside, whenever for any sufficient reason they or their friends may so desire. This is especially designed to provide for such patients as may desire treatment in a homeopathic hospital, or in the case of patients residing in the homeopathic hospital district who may desire other than homeopathic treatment.

17. Providing for the regulation of the correspondence of the insane, so that each patient shall be permitted to write to some relative or friend once in two weeks and oftener, if necessary, in the

.Historical Review.

discretion of the medical superintendent, and that where patients are unable for any cause to write, the medical superintendent must delegate some proper person to write at suitable intervals, if they so desire ; all letters to be forwarded at once to destination, unless profane, obscene, or too incoherent or illegible to be understood, and the postage must be furnished by the institution if the relatives or friends are unable to provide the same. All letters detained because of obscenity, profanity, or for any other reason, must be forwarded at once to the office of the Commission, and the reasons for detention indorsed thereon. All letters addressed to the Governor, Attorney-General, judges of courts of record, district attorneys or to the Commission must be forwarded at once without examination. This order is designed to afford patients who regard themselves as illegally detained or improperly treated an opportunity to communicate with their friends or with any official in the State who would have jurisdiction in a lunacy case.

18. The investigation by the Commission of hundreds of complaints of illegal detention or abuse on the part of patients, every patient who requests it, or whose friends may request it, being granted a hearing apart from any officer of the hospital, if so desired.

19. The adoption of an order to prevent the service of any legal process whatever upon an insane patient except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which order shall show that the judge had knowledge of the fact that the person sought to be served was at the date thereof an inmate of an institution for the insane; that no insane person be permitted to sign any bill, check, draft, or other evidence of indebtedness, or to execute any deed or mortgage, or other legal conveyance, except upon the order of a judge of a court of record, which shows that the judge had knowledge of the fact that the person whose signature is sought to be obtained was, at the date of the order, an inmate of an institution for the insane, and that the substance of the order and the proceedings had thereunder be entered in the history of the patient in the case-book, and a copy of the same forwarded to the committee of the person and property of the patient, if there be one, or, if there be no com-

Historical Review.

mittee, then to the nearest known relative or next friend of the patient. This order is designed to protect the interests of the insane against designing persons, and especially to prohibit the service of papers on lunatics in divorce proceedings.

20. A regulation for the admission of voluntary patients to such of the private institutions for the insane as are conducted on the so-called "family plan." For legal reasons, which are regarded as sufficient, the admission of voluntary patients to public hospitals or to incorporated private hospitals is not permissible.

21. The adoption of an order revoking the licenses of all private asylums conducted by laymen, and restricting the licensing of such asylums, homes and retreats to reputable physicians of the same experience in the care and treatment of the insane as is required in the case of superintendents of State hospitals.

22. The adoption of a regulation requiring all hospitals and asylums for the insane, public and private, to provide a liberal amount of fire protection, the extent and variety of such means being determined by the Commission according to the location, extent and arrangement of the institution.

23. The substitution in nearly all cases of wire beds, hair mattresses and woolen blankets for straw beds and cotton quilts which were formerly in use in many of the institutions.

24. An order prohibiting the purchase of adulterated food supplies of any kind for use in State hospitals; also for the purchase, whenever necessary, of a generally better quality of staple articles of food supply; also a better grade of clothing and a better quality and an increased amount of furniture in the way of carpets, easy chairs, pictures, etc.

25. A large increase in the amount of reading matter supplied to patients, and a marked extension of the facilities for amusements, diversion and for the industrial occupation of patients; also for an increased ratio of attendants to patients, the establishment, in several of the hospitals, of attendants' homes and a higher rate of compensation for attendants; also the introduction of women attendants into the men's convalescent wards and into the ward dining-rooms for men.

26. The introduction of spray baths, especially for the bathing of filthy patients.

Historical Review.

27. The abolition of airing courts, or inclosed exercise yards, thus affording patients a larger degree of freedom than heretofore.

28. The complete abolition of all mechanical restraint in the management of the insane, except in one or two institutions where there is still a tendency to cling to old methods, which are now nearly everywhere regarded as obsolete.

29. The establishment of an efficient system of night service of attendants in all public hospitals for the insane.

30. The general adoption in the hospitals, both public and private, of a uniform dress for attendants' wear.

31. The establishment of infirmary or hospital wards for patients who are sufficiently ill to require treatment in beds under the charge of a hospital attendant skilled in nursing the sick.

32. The removal of patients to other States and countries, in cases where it can be determined that such patients are non-residents of the State. By this means the number of public patients supported by the State has been materially lessened.

33. A successful effort to induce the authorities of New York city to set apart specific appropriations for the benefit of the insane in the institutions under the Department of Charities and Correction, and to prohibit the use of these moneys for any other purpose. This has resulted in a general improvement of the standard of care of the insane in the city institutions, and especially in the matter of bedding and in the quality of food supplies, beef being now supplied in carcasses in the place of chucks and necks as formerly ; a better quality of flour has also been secured to the inmates of these institutions.

34. The reorganization of the asylums of Kings county upon a hospital basis, so far as present conditions will permit, under the terms of an order of the Commission, which has been fully sustained by the courts, and which has resulted in an improvement in the dietary, clothing, etc., also a better grade of employés generally. The effect of this order has been to largely remove the immediate management of the Kings county asylums from the partisan influences which had theretofore been so detrimental to these institutions.

Historical Review.

35. The publication of an official directory of all the hospitals and asylums for the insane, licensed private asylums, homes and retreats, showing the location and capacity of each institution, how reached, and the name of the superintendent or physician in charge; also in the case of private institutions the minimum rate per week charged for care and treatment.

36. Provision for the clinical teaching of insanity in hospitals for the insane, by the admission to the wards thereof of students of medical colleges situated in the vicinity, as well as practising physicians who may desire an opportunity of clinically studying mental diseases, under such restrictions as the medical superintendent may deem wise and proper; thus enabling, so far as practicable, physicians engaged in general practice, and upon whom the first care of nearly all cases of insanity usually devolves, an opportunity to acquire a practical knowledge of the disease.

37. Provision for the appointment from among recent graduates in medicine of two medical internes in each State hospital in addition to the regular medical staff, thus providing for a training school for medical officers in these institutions from which the regular medical staff may be recruited.

38. The abolition of the spoils system in the selection of medical officers of State hospitals, through the adoption by the State Civil Service Commission upon the recommendation of the Commission in Lunacy of a regulation requiring appointments of all medical officers in State hospitals to be made only after competitive civil service examination, and raising the standard of requirements for eligibility to such examinations. This has already resulted in the merited promotion of a number of experienced assistant physicians who otherwise would not have obtained promotion save through favoritism.

39. An increase in the proportion of medical officers in both public and private institutions.

40. An increase in the proportion of attendants to patients in all institutions for the insane.

41. The enactment of a law requiring the appointment of a woman physician on the staff of each State hospital at a fixed salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Historical Review.

42. Steps have also been taken to procure the appointment at an early date of a special pathologist, with a completely equipped laboratory for the prosecution of investigations in neuro-anatomy and neuro-physiology and in the study of brain pathology. It is designed to make this department practically a school for the teaching of brain pathology to physicians who may desire to avail themselves of it, and especially to such of the physicians on the staffs of the respective State hospitals as possess an aptitude and a desire for such work.

Respecting the improvement of the hospitals and the promotion of the welfare and comfort of their inmates as a result of the adoption of the policy of State care, a perusal of the annual reports of the State hospitals will show that the conditions of these institutions as regards organization, equipment, sanitary condition, fire protection, clothing, furniture, food supplies, discipline, nursing, means of diversion and occupation and medical service has been steadily progressive, and that the standard of care generally is unquestionable greatly in advance of that which prevailed at the time of the organization of the Commission.

In these reports are reflected particularly the improvements which have been wrought at the Willard and Binghamton State Hospitals, which formerly cared only for the so called "chronic pauper insane" and exhibited a correspondingly low standard of care; they also mark the rapid progress of the Rochester State Hospital, which, prior to 1891, was a county asylum, with meager facilities for the care and treatment of its inmates, and, in outline at least, they present the general status and condition of all the eight State hospitals.

Historically speaking, however, the most important change which has taken place in the care and treatment of the insane since the passage of the act organizing the State Commission in Lunacy — May 14, 1889 — was undoubtedly the enactment of chapter 126 of the Laws of 1890; this was the culmination of an agitation, begun before 1836, for the adoption of a policy which would provide that the insane poor should be regarded as the wards of the State and cared for and treated in hospitals organized and maintained by the State. For over half a century the agitation went on, the first great step being gained when the Utica

Historical Review.

State Hospital was legally organized by the act of 1836. This afforded only partial relief—the fatal error being committed of providing that the insane poor, after a greater or less length of time, might be returned to the poorhouses. During the period of the civil war, curiously, the agitation which had lain dormant for many years was renewed, and resulted in the establishment—1865—of the Willard State Asylum for the chronic insane, with the hope and expectation that all the insane in poorhouses at that time, nearly fourteen hundred in number, would be speedily removed thereto. The Willard Asylum was established, but through untoward influences hope was again deferred, and an exemption from the “Willard Act” was secured in behalf of such counties as could satisfy the State Board of Charities that they would give their chronic insane poor proper treatment. Under the operation of this inhumane law, one-third of the counties of the State were exempted. The evil results of county care which were predicted by the enlightened and humane friends of the insane were fully realized, and hundreds, nay, thousands, of the insane poor were doomed to continue in a state of wretchedness, so that at the time of the final agitation for the abolition of the whole pernicious system and for the establishment of State hospitals upon a curative basis for all of the dependent insane, the number in the poorhouses had increased nearly two-fold since the time of the passage of the second State Care Act in 1865.

At the time of the organization of the Commission, in 1889, there were, in round numbers, twenty-two hundred insane poor languishing in the poorhouses and so called county asylums of the exempted counties. The Commission, in its First Annual Report to the Legislature, reported the condition of the insane poor in the so called county asylums and poorhouses of the exempted counties, and recommended that all of these insane be removed to the State hospitals, and that all of the latter be placed upon a curative basis. In conformity to this recommendation, and in response to a general public agitation of the question, the Legislature passed, by a decisive vote, the third and final State Care act, and on April 15, 1890, it became a law by the approval of the Governor. It was not until the

Historical Review.

next year, however, that the Legislature made the necessary appropriation to erect buildings on the grounds of the State hospitals, which, in conjunction with the appropriations already granted, were to provide the necessary accommodations for such insane as still remained in the poorhouses — the sum of \$454,850 being provided for the purpose.

The erection and equipment of these buildings was rapidly accomplished within the limits of the appropriation therefor, and on December 3, 1892, the Board for the Establishment of State Insane Asylum Districts, consisting of the Commissioners in Lunacy, the State Comptroller and the President of the State Board of Charities filed the required certificate that sufficient accommodations within the purview of the statute had been provided for all of the dependent insane of the State with the exception of those of New York and Kings counties which have been exempted by the State Care act of 1890. The filing of the certificate had the effect of consummating the State Care act of 1890, which provided, that, beginning with the first of October next ensuing after the filing of said certificate, all of the dependent insane of the State, with the exceptions above referred to, should become a State charge.

The Legislature of 1893 took the supplemental step contemplated by the State Care act of 1890, by providing a general appropriation for the entire support of the State hospitals, including the cost of transportation of patients thereto, the appropriation to be expended upon itemized monthly estimates which shall be submitted to the Commission for its revision and approval.

CHAPTER 27.

Report of the State Charities Aid Association.

Section 3 of chapter 635 of the Laws of 1893 provides, among other things, that the State Charities Aid Association, a voluntary organization which was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the State Care act, shall annually report to the State Commission in Lunacy upon matters relating to the institutions subject to visitation and control by said Commission. While the Commission is not required to incorporate this report in its report to the Legislature, it regards it of sufficient public interest to warrant its insertion therein. The report in full as presented is as follows:

To the State Commission in Lunacy :

Gentlemen.—The Legislature of the State of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1893, amended the law under which the State Charities Aid Association has conducted its work for the past twelve years, by extending the visitorial powers of the association, heretofore limited to town, city and county alms-houses and poor-houses, to all public charitable institutions owned by the State, including State hospitals for the insane. Another amendment requires the association to make an annual report to the State Commission in Lunacy (in addition to that made to the State Board of Charities), on or before the first day of December, for the preceding fiscal year, upon all matters relating to the insane in State and county institutions.

It seems fitting that our first annual report to the commission should be prefaced by a statement defining the status of the association, as also its attitude towards the dependent insane of the State, and its efforts in their behalf, through the twenty-one years of the existence of the association.

Founded in 1872, the object of the State Charities Aid Association was, and is to bring about reforms in our public institutions of charity, through the formation of an intelligent, and educated and organized public opinion.

An organization, composed of volunteers, with membership framed upon the broadest lines, could alone hope to accomplish

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

such a purpose, could fairly claim to represent the people. In the ranks of the association, therefore, are to be found men and women, young and old, rich and poor, ministers of all denominations, the farmer, the merchant, the medical and legal professions, representatives of all political parties, the Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew.

A Central Association of members residing in the city of New York; a board of managers elected annually from these members; County Visiting Committees throughout the State to visit regularly the city alms-houses and county poor-houses, appointed by and reporting monthly to the board; standing committees of the central association to study the subjects represented by them, and, in concert with the managers, to suggest remedies, either local or general in character, for the evils reported by the visitors, arising from inefficient management or a defective system — such, in brief, was the simple frame-work upon which the association was organized. It was also made the duty of the managers, should occasion require, to seek remedial legislation at Albany.

The standing committees of the association are four in number: upon Children, Adult able-bodied paupers, Hospitals, a sub-committee of the latter representing the insane. The fourth, a Finance committee, collects, through voluntary contributions, the small sum of money needed annually: for rent of headquarter office in New York city, and clerical assistance; for stationery, printing and postage; for the salaries and traveling expenses of the secretary and assistant secretary. During the past ten months (the short period being accounted for by the change of date in our fiscal year to conform to the amended law, from November 30th to September 30th), our total receipts, including last year's balance, from annual subscriptions, donations and sales of publications, amounted to \$6,810.03. Expenditures for the same period, \$5,127.14. Balance, September 30, 1893, \$1,682.89. No money is, or has been received from public sources; nor would this be accepted, as the association wishes to be independent of all outside influences, and to retain its distinctively volunteer character.

The power to make changes, directly, in the management of any public institution, is not desired by the association, fearing

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

to divide or impair the responsibility of those in charge; but it was found necessary, to enable our visitors to prosecute their work efficiently and fearlessly, to obtain for them a legal right to be admitted into every part of the institution to be visited. Not more than this was needed, the right simply to go and see, and come away and speak of what one sees; not more than this is needed, this mere semblance of power—and yet a power to level mountains, to uproot evil of a century's growth, in a country where the government is representative, the people humane, where freedom of speech and freedom of the press prevail.

Accordingly the association applied for, and, in 1881, obtained legislation whereby judges of the Supreme Court are authorized, upon nomination of the board of managers, to grant to our visitors orders enabling them to visit, inspect and examine, in behalf of the association, the town, city and county alms-houses and poor-houses of the State; the association to report annually to the State Board of Charities. This law, known as "the right of entrance law" of the State Charities Aid Association, has worked satisfactorily ever since. As already stated, it has, within a few months, been amended to include within the scope of our work the charitable institutions owned by the State, and to require us to make an additional report annually to the State Commission in Lunacy. These amendments, made upon the recommendation of the Statutory Revision Commission, are equally satisfactory to us.

It is not our purpose to speak here of what has been accomplished for children, for the sick, the aged, for the dependent and delinquent classes, by the joint efforts of members of the central association and visiting committees, numbering to-day 750, and covering, in their work, forty-eight of the sixty counties of the State, but to confine ourselves to a condensed account of what has been, and is being done by the association in behalf of the dependent insane.

The Dependent Insane.

For nearly sixty years it has been the policy of the State of New York to provide hospital treatment and care for its dependent insane. Before then these afflicted people were sent to county poor-houses, there to suffer untold hardships and abuses. Of curative treatment there was none. When, therefore, in 1836,

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

the Legislature established the Utica State Hospital, for the reception of recent cases of insanity, a new era had opened in the philanthropic history of the State, that of *State care for the acute insane*.

Twenty-nine years later another reform movement, excited by the suffering condition of the incurable insane left in the poor-houses, was originated by the State Medical Society. Vigorously prosecuted, it culminated in the passage of the Willard Act, in 1865, and the establishment of the Willard State Hospital for the Chronic Insane. This marks a second era in the lunacy legislation of the State, that of *State care for the chronic insane*.

Following Utica and Willard, came the erection of the Hudson River State Hospital, opened in 1871; the Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital, 1871; the Buffalo State Hospital, 1880; the Binghamton State Hospital for the Chronic Insane, 1881; the St. Lawrence State Hospital, 1890; and the Rochester State Hospital, opened in 1891. Eight large State hospitals have thus been erected and equipped, at a cost of over \$10,000,000, for the purpose of giving the dependent insane skilled medical treatment and suitable care. It was an infringement in recent years of this humane policy, a backward step of the Legislature, through which county after county was authorized to retain its milder cases of insanity, until one-third of all the counties of the State had been exempted from the requirements of the Willard Act, which brought about the necessity, in 1888, of applying for legislation which should restore to the State its old-time policy, and, at one stroke, completely abolish the poor-house system of caring for the insane.

The outcome of this latest reform movement is found in the passage of the State Care Act of 1890; which inaugurates, not a new policy, but a new system. Under this act the dependent insane have all been removed from all the poor-houses of the State to State hospitals, there to be maintained at the sole expense of the State.* Of the five supplemental measures designed to give full effect to the provisions of the State Care Act, and outlined in the act itself, three have already been enacted. When all are completed

* This statement should be qualified by excluding patients discharged from poor-houses to the custody of friends, and deaths.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

the new system will be in full operation. It may fairly be entitled: *State Care and State Maintenance for all the dependent insane of the State of New York.*

Of the part taken by the State Charities Aid Association in this reform movement we shall later give a brief account.

Very early in our history we were called upon to define our position, and decide whether the influence of the association should be thrown in behalf of State care or County care for the dependent insane. There was no hesitation. The memory of Miss Dix's earnest plea, of Dr. Willard's strong denunciation, of resolutions of medical societies and reports of legislative commissions, the traditions of the entire reform element of the State—all were to be found on the side of the removal of the insane from the poor-houses, of placing them under the care of the State. Stronger than any theory born of tradition was the testimony of the visitors of the association, as eye-witnesses of the sufferings of these poor and neglected people. Hungry and cold, sitting in the dark through the long winter afternoons and evenings, "because light was too expensive," cowering in cells, stifling in attics, without proper medical attendance, overworked on county farms, or brooding without occupation in crowded wards, ordered about by rough pauper attendants, they were of all beings most miserable. Shall we soon forget the insane man, crouching in a dark cell, so small that he could not stand up in it; or the woman, in midwinter, nearly frozen by the broken window, "it was useless to mend it, she always broke it again;" or the one tablespoonful of fish and one potato, called a meal, while water spilled in the same room froze upon the floor; or the foul wrongs suffered by those unprotected women—such cruelties one can never forget.

That the worst abuses were corrected in many places, as the years went by, is a matter of record, and yet, eighteen years after our visitors began to know what the inside of a poor-house meant for the insane, as one reads the first annual report of the Commission in Lunacy, written in 1890, glowing with indignation as it recounts the sufferings of these poor people, one is surprised to find how little progress had been made in all those years. The

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

system of poor-house care has proved itself radically defective. Thank God! this horrible system is now a thing of the past.

Our visitors did what they could for the insane in the county poor-houses. It seemed but little. As the keeper was more or less humane, as the board of supervisors was less or more parsimonious, so it fared better or worse for the insane of that county. The need of good attendants was a crying want. To remedy this an effort was made by the association, in 1885, which promised to be of great value. Six graduates of the New York Bellevue Training School for Nurses were given a special course of training at Flatbush, Kings county, by Dr. Shaw, the superintendent of the asylum, who hoped eventually to establish there a training school for nurses for the insane. But political influences, which for so many years have been the bane of this institution, prevailed, and, at the end of eight months, this promising experiment was brought to an end. Two of the graduated nurses remained at Flatbush a few months longer, to instruct and supervise the other attendants, but they also were soon discontinued. One of these six nurses became afterwards the first principal of the training school for nurses for the insane, established at the Hudson River State Hospital.

In the spring of 1886 the committee on the insane of the State Charities Aid Association was directed, by resolution of the board of managers, to report, in the form of a bill, a practical plan for removing the dependent insane from the poor-houses, and placing them under the care of the State. The committee gave one year to conference and study. The range of inquiry covered the lunacy legislation and official reports of this and other States; it comprised information sought through personal interviews and correspondence with distinguished alienists, and others having practical knowledge of the subject; it included the revisiting of all the State hospitals and all the exempted county asylums of this State, to verify statements and to compare standards of care. It is impossible to name the many persons to whom we are indebted for assistance rendered at that time, but our thanks are especially due to Dr. Stephen Smith, then Commissioner in Lunacy, for information always at our service.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

The plan finally adopted was a division of the State into as many hospital districts as there were State hospitals, all the dependent insane, both acute and chronic cases, to be sent to the State Hospital of their respective districts. Comparatively small, inexpensive buildings were to be erected on the grounds of the existing State hospitals, to contain each not more than 150 or less than 10 patients; the cost of building, including equipment (heating, lighting, ventilation, fixtures and furniture), not to exceed \$550 per capita. After accommodations had been provided in State hospitals for all the dependent insane of the State, they were to be wholly supported by the State. New York, Kings and Monroe counties were to be excluded from the compulsory provisions of the proposed measure, simply because they had asylum buildings and grounds of sufficient magnitude to be transferred to the State, and reorganized as State hospitals. Whenever these counties might wish to avail themselves of the privileges of the proposed act, provision was made to enable them to do so.*

Such, in brief, are the principal features of the plan proposed, including in this synopsis various modifications and improvements made by the committee in charge of the bill before it was finally enacted. The bill was drafted by Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Dean of the Columbia College Law School, a member of the committee. Passed by the Legislature, it is known to-day as the State Care Act of 1890.

Among the less obvious, but not less valuable features of the law may be noticed:

1. By districting the State, and by obliging each State hospital to receive all the insane of the district, the unscientific and pernicious practice, of making a *legal* distinction between acute and chronic cases of insanity, is destroyed.

2. By the erection of small, detached buildings, on the "cottage plan," each a little hospital or home in itself, with its resident physician, kitchen, dining-room, sitting-rooms, etc., facilities are afforded for classification, on a medical basis, almost unlimited in its possible extension and subdivision, and an opportunity given,

* Monroe county has already availed herself of this provision, and the Monroe county asylum is now the Rochester State Hospital (see chapter 335, Laws of 1891).

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

long desired by medical superintendents of large hospitals, and possible only when but few patients are under the same roof, of *individualizing* the treatment of insanity.

Received at first into a reception hospital, the patients would there remain under the eye of an experienced alienist until the different cases were sufficiently understood for him to determine the best treatment for each. Those requiring close and special attention would naturally be transferred to the principal hospital building, under the immediate charge of the superintendent, while other patients, including the incurable, would doubtless be assigned to different buildings, for other and suitable treatment. But at no time should a patient, believed to be hopelessly insane, be unable to return to the main hospital for special treatment should the least symptom of a change for the better in his condition be discerned. Meanwhile the many advantages of large institutions, their extensive grounds, reservoirs, water supply, drainage and steam power; their chapels and amusement halls, their trained attendants (graduates of the hospital training school), their libraries, schools for industrial and educational purposes, their staff of resident, assistant physicians, with an experienced alienist, in the person of the superintendent, at their head, appointed under the civil service rules of the State—all these many advantages of a large institution can be shared by the patients in common, for the benefit of all, to the detriment of none.

Strongly opposed to any system which would mass a large number of insane persons under one and the same roof, we are firm believers in the superior advantages, especially as regards classification, afforded by large institutions for the dependent insane, both acute and chronic, conducted on the colony system of small detached buildings, such as is contemplated by the plan proposed; and which aims at uniting the advantages and minimizing the disadvantages of both large and small asylums.

3. The principle of State care for the insane (already adopted by the State in 1836, and given wider application in 1865), is not only reaffirmed in the present plan, but, going beyond all previous legislation, it carries the principle to its legitimate conclusion by

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

committing the State to the entire support of its dependent insane wards. That the insane are the wards of the State has long been established by both common and statute law, but not until now has the State undertaken to fulfill the obligations of guardianship by providing solely and entirely for the maintenance of these wards.

4. The interests of the taxpayers are guarded as never before, by limiting the cost of building and equipment to a fixed per capita sum of moderate and proper dimensions.

5. It is made not only obligatory upon all counties of the State but three, and with these three it is permissive, to place all their insane under the care of the State, but it is made for the financial interest of each county to do so. Thus it creates a system of State care for the insane which contains within itself the elements of self-perpetuation and extension.

Minor provisions define the manner of sending the insane to State hospitals, women patients to be accompanied by women attendants; give directions in regard to overcrowding and to prevent the same; authorize expenditure for temporary shelter and transportation in case of fire or other casualty; provide for the approval of plans and estimates for buildings, and estimates for maintenance; give power to redistrict the State; authorize the sending of patients to hospitals outside of their district (this designed more especially for those desiring treatment in the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital); provide for revoking exemptions and prohibit further exemptions of counties; forbid the return of patients from State hospitals to county officers, and forbid such officers to receive any insane person returned or committed to them, etc.

These are but a few features of the plan which in its legal form will repay careful study from either a medical, philanthropic or economic standpoint. The bill became law without amendment. (Chapter 126, Laws of New York, 1890.) The full text is given in the appendix. See p. 53.

It may be of interest to mention that the little sketch in our Third Annual Report, 1875, drafted by the late Dr. C. R. Agnew, then chairman of our committee on hospitals, contains the essen-

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

tial features of the plan upon which, fifteen years later, the State Care Act was based.

Meanwhile, the humane thought of the day being thus earnestly engaged in trying to solve the difficult problem of how to obtain for the indigent insane the best treatment that an advanced civilization could give them, the pernicious legislation of 1871, already referred to, was slowly but surely sapping the vitality of the reform movement of 1865 in behalf of the chronic insane. County after county applied for, and obtained exemption from the Willard Act. By October 1, 1887, nineteen counties had thus been authorized to keep their milder cases of insanity. It is true these exemptions were granted by the State Board of Charities under promise from the counties "to give their insane just as good care as the State gave," promises, alas! never kept. No longer, as of old, were the chronic insane to go from poor-house to State hospital, but from State hospital to poor-house. Gradually, year by year, and so slowly that we scarcely realized it, the poor-house officials were tightening their grasp upon these poor people, until, suddenly, we were confronted by the alarming fact that the supervisors of one-third of the counties of the entire State were arrayed in favor of the poor-house system. There was no time to lose. The association resolved to enter the arena and fight, if need be, single handed.

When, in 1888, our first State Care bill was introduced, it received the support of the press of both parties, the indorsement of the leading medical societies of New York city, and the State medical societies; while petitions in its behalf, from thirty-one counties, were sent to the Legislature. No State officer would speak openly in its favor. In the Legislature it made but little progress, not reaching a vote in either house. Public opinion had not yet been sufficiently informed to sustain it.

The second year, 1889, our bill again encountered vehement opposition, and was again lost, but owing to increased popular support, and the strong advocacy of the Hon. Oscar Craig, Commissioner of the State Board of Charities for the seventh judicial district, it was passed by the Senate and received a large vote in the Assembly.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

Meanwhile, in this same year, an important step was taken in the interest of the insane. Heretofore the State Commissioner in Lunacy had almost no power beyond that of inspection and report. He had neither office, nor clerical assistance and could accomplish but little. When, therefore, the Legislature of 1889 created a State Commission in Lunacy, of three members, with greatly enlarged powers and duties, a much needed reform had been effected. The three commissioners, first appointed were then, as now, Dr. Carlos F. Mac Donald, the Hon. Goodwin Brown and the Hon. Henry A. Reeves. The thorough inspection made by this Commission of the asylums of the entire State, and their outspoken denunciation of the dreadful condition of the insane in the exempted county asylums, as submitted in their first report to the Legislature, may justly be regarded as the death blow to the poor-house system.

In 1890, for the third time our State Care bill was introduced. It encountered an organized, vigorous and determined opposition, emanating from the supervisors and superintendents of the poor of the exempted counties. Ably championed in the Assembly by the Hon. Milo M. Acker, in the Senate by the Hon. J. Sloat Fassett; rallying about it, in this crisis of its fate, all those who had fought for it through the two preceding years, strengthened by the additional and powerful support, throughout the session, of each and every member of the State Commission in Lunacy, the bill received its final passage, after a long and bitter contest. On the fifteenth of April, Governor Hill gave the measure his formal approval, and it now stands on the statute books as chapter 126, Laws of 1890. It is better known as the State Care Act.

The following year, upon figures furnished by the Commission, we introduced our State Care Appropriation bill, asking for a grant of \$454,850 for buildings and equipment. More than this was not needed, owing to the near completion of the St. Lawrence State Hospital. The history of this bill is too recent to need more than passing mention. It is pleasant to recall how earnestly, as in the previous year, the commission and the association worked together in behalf of this measure. Again there was

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

opposition, an attempt being made first to repeal the State Care Act, then to defeat the Appropriation bill, and finally to cut down the appropriation. But by this time, owing to the support given the reform movement by the entire press, the people had become fully aware of the condition of the insane in the poor-houses, and would no longer tolerate delay. Every dollar asked for was granted, by unanimous vote of the Senate, by a large majority vote in the Assembly. This ended the contest—the long four years' battle had been fought and won!

Thus closes in our history, up to the present time, the legislative record of the association in behalf of the insane. For the State Care Act, and the State Care Appropriation Act (for buildings), the association assumes entire responsibility. It is, however, fully aware that good laws, badly administered, often fail of their purpose, and it is, therefore, with pleasure that we now place on record our belief that these laws have been ably and fearlessly administered by the State Commission in Lunacy. The primary object of the State Care Act, the removal of the insane from the poor-houses and poor-house asylums, has been accomplished with the least possible delay. One thousand four hundred and thirty-six insane persons have thus been removed from fifty-five county poor-houses into the better care of State hospitals by the commission, and this in spite of opposition from many sources. Of the condition of the insane in Queens county, the one county of the State whose refusal to obey the orders of the commission to transfer patients to a State hospital has caused litigation, still pending, we give later a full report. No other comment is needed of the necessity of the State Care Act. And we can not refrain from expressing here our satisfaction that the Erie County asylum, the latest to be abolished, and whose condition was so forcibly described by one of our visitors before a committee of the Legislature, in 1838 (S. C. A. A., pub. No. 48, p. 25), no longer exists. Another instance of faithful administration of the law is shown by the fact that, owing to careful scrutiny and approval of plans and estimates, the

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

buildings provided for in the State Care, and the State Care Appropriation Acts, have all been completed and equipped within the per capita limit of \$550,* a rare occurrence in such matters in the experience of the State.

One important provision of the State Care Act, now going into operation, requires mention to complete this brief historical sketch. Its significance lies in the fact that, for the first time, the State acknowledges the obligation of guardianship, in its entirety, towards its wards, the indigent insane of the State, by providing for the full expense of their maintenance. The necessary preliminary conditions having been fulfilled, as required by the State Care Act, Governor Flower, in his last annual message, recommended an appropriation of \$1,300,000, to be raised by special tax of one-third of a mill, for State maintenance for the insane. The bill to give effect to this recommendation was prepared by the State Commission in Lunacy, with regulations for the expenditure of so large a sum of money, and was passed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of 1893. (Chapter 214, Laws of 1893.)

It has been stated elsewhere that three of the five supplemental measures, needed to put into full operation all the provisions of the State Care Act, have been enacted. These are the State Care Appropriation Act (for buildings), of 1891; the act by which the Monroe County Asylum has been reorganized as the Rochester State Hospital, 1891; and the State Maintenance Act, of 1893. The other two supplemental measures are designed, when enacted, to bring the insane in New York and Kings counties under the care of the State.

The commissioners of charities of Kings county have recently passed resolutions advocating the transfer of their land and buildings at St. Johnland to the State; and it is hoped the authorities of New York county may soon take similar action in regard to the asylums of this county.

* This figure was based upon very careful estimates made by the president of the commission, and was inserted in the State Care bill upon his recommendation.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

Although the association, as a volunteer organization, works solely in the interest of the dependent classes, and not in behalf of the taxpayers, it regrets that the delusion should exist that it is cheaper for New York and Kings counties to maintain their own insane than to have them maintained by the State. Figures, furnished from the office of the Commission in Lunacy, show conclusively that the annual saving to New York county, were her insane maintained by the State, would be about \$300,000; to Kings county an annual saving of over \$190,000. These counties, from a financial point of view, might therefore well afford to lease or to sell their property to the State, for State hospital purposes, at nominal rates. We would advocate, for New York, the concentration of all the insane upon Ward's island and the county farm at Islip; for Kings county, their concentration at St. Johnland, all three county asylums to be reorganized as State hospitals. Thus the insane would derive the inestimable advantage of being cared for by the State, there would be one uniform system, and an equalized taxation.

We are watching with intense interest the unfolding of the various provisions of the State Care Act as, year by year, they are gradually going into effect. We are satisfied that this process is proceeding as rapidly as possible, judging by what has been accomplished in three years; also that the State Care Act, as intended from its inception, will eventually be the means of bringing all the dependent insane of all the counties (including New York and Kings), under the care of the State.

On the first day of October, 1893, the dependent insane in the State of New York numbered 16,645; an increase since October 1, 1892, of 853.

The association, since its organization, in 1872, has issued the following publications in connection with its work for the insane: "Questions relating to Poor-houses, Hospitals and Insane Asylums," by Dr. John Ordronaux, Commissioner in Lunacy, 1874; (S. C. A. A., pub., No. 3); "Suggestions for the use of Visitors to the Insane," 1880 (No. 22); "Lunacy Legislation in England, and the Condition of Lunatics in Scotland," two carefully compiled and valuable papers, 1884 (No. 37); "The Training of Attendants for

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

the Insane," 1885 (No. 38); "Legislation for the Insane," 1888 (No. 48), this being the first publication in behalf of the State Care Act. Copies of these publications, the authors of all being members of the association, are herewith submitted; as also a series of twenty-five leaflets, "State Care v. County Care," issued in support of State care legislation, though the four years of the controversy. 1888-1891. To these is added "A report of the proceedings of a Public Meeting held in New York, May 1, 1891," to commemorate the enactment of the State Care and State Care Appropriation Acts. The meeting was addressed by ex-President Cleveland, Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Joseph H. Choate, Esq., and other distinguished citizens (No. 53). For detailed accounts of the condition of the insane in the poor-houses and alms-houses, the Commission is respectfully referred to the annual reports of the association, from 1873 to the present time.

The association has not, as yet, availed itself of the privileges conferred by the new right-of-entrance law, passed in May, 1893, authorizing the nomination and appointment of visitors for the State hospitals. It can, therefore, report upon the condition of the insane in New York, Kings and Queens counties only, these being the remaining three counties of the State where the insane are still under county care.

The following reports are compiled from records of personal inspections, made by the visiting committees and officers of the association, through October and November, 1893.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

The whole number of patients in the New York county asylums on October 1, 1893, was 6,084 (2,815 men, 3,269 women), an increase of 317 (177 men, 140 women), since October 1, 1892. The patients were distributed as follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Wards island	2,349	91	....
Blackwell's island	1,762	....	156
Hart's island	1,550	391	....
Central Islip	423	....	9
Total	6,084	482	165

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

These four asylums are now considered as one, being under the same general management. The excess of patients over the capacity of the asylums, on October 1, 1892, according to the official figures, was 1,454. Some additional buildings have been provided since then, but, on the other hand, some of the old dilapidated buildings have been abandoned, and the excess of patients on October 1, 1893, was 1,752. But the accommodation has been improved, and when the buildings, now in process of erection, are completed, it will be considerably extended.

In other respects the visitors see much to commend. One noteworthy improvement is that of the meat supply. Instead of the chucks-and-ends, more bone than meat, which have long been the staple of the department, whole sides of beef and mutton are now provided and are cut up at the asylums.

So many changes are going on in the way of building, altering, transferring patients and reorganizing work that it is difficult to report them accurately; what is true one day is not true the next. The following reports of the several branches of the asylum are believed to be substantially correct for the dates given.

Ward's Island Asylum.—On October 1, 1893, there were in this asylum 2,255 male and ninety-four female patients. Over 600 of them are employed; the men as tailors, matmakers, printers, bakers, clerks, cooks, laundry-men, wardworkers, pantry-men and waiters and, out-of-doors, as gardeners, farmers and coalheavers; the women in sewing. The buildings, though crowded, are clean and orderly, and the ill effects of crowding are minimized by the employment of so many men outside their wards during the day.

The food is excellent, especially the meat and bread. The patients are regularly bathed, and always in the presence of a physician. A member of the medical staff is on duty all night; the attendants are a good-looking body of men. The frequent changes in the trained staff are a source of difficulty to the administration, but can not be prevented while higher salaries can be obtained elsewhere.

Many changes are contemplated, but they are retarded by the delays which constantly occur in the erection and alteration of

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

buildings on the island. We are informed that ultimately the west side of Ward's island is to be assigned to the female insane; that the patients of the Ward's Island Hospital (formerly known as the Homeopathic Hospital) are to be removed to Blackwell's island, and to be replaced by the inmates of the Blackwell's Island Asylum, of whom the hospital building will accommodate about 800; but it is quite uncertain when this can be done. The Verplanck hospital, when the alterations now in progress are completed, will accommodate about 600 lunatics; the new buildings now going up (designed for disturbed patients) will hold 250. Meanwhile the yearly accumulation of patients goes on.

Blackwell's Island Asylum.—There is as yet no relief for the crowded condition of this asylum; its capacity is less than 1,110, and on October first there were 1,762 inmates. The beds in the associated dormitories were set together as closely as possible; in some of the smaller rooms, intended for two beds, there were six. The second brick pavilion, nearly finished at the date of our last report, is now occupied by 115 patients. Three of the old dilapidated wooden pavilions were vacated in August last, the inmates being transferred, as we were informed, to Ward's and Hart's islands.

Considering their crowded condition, the buildings are wonderfully clean, and the patients are, to a great extent, actively employed. The making of toilet brushes, and of hair mattresses have been recently added to the industries practiced. The amusement hall is used every afternoon, and the patients when seen there were evidently enjoying the dancing. It was noticeable, however, that their clothing was not as clean as is desirable.

There is now but one women physician in the asylum; she has charge of the chronic incurable cases, and superintends the bathing of the patients in the large bath-house, which, by the way, is said to be much enjoyed.

Hart's Island Asylum.—A year ago the number of insane patients on Hart's island had been reduced by removals, and it was stated that the buildings there were to be abandoned as soon as the inmates could be accommodated elsewhere. This plan

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

commended itself to the visitors as judicious, but for the present, at least, it has been given up.

On August first the branch work-house at the upper end of the island was vacated and the buildings were appropriated to the use of the insane. Between 250 and 300 patients from Ward's and Blackwell's islands were transferred to them, certain of the pavilions being used as dormitories and others as day-rooms. The distance from the one to the other is short, and the discomfort of the transit in bad weather is more than counter-balanced by the advantage of the thorough airing which the rooms can receive when vacated alternately.

Two of the old barracks at the lower end of the island, hitherto occupied by patients, have recently been torn down; and it is stated that the two remaining will likewise be removed as soon as possible. The island is being extended by filling in the shore line; the material used, being the refuse of the city, the smell is offensive when the wind blows from the quarter where the work is going on. The city cemetery is growing rapidly, which suggests a doubt of the wisdom of planning any permanent provision here for the insane.

Great anxiety was felt in this asylum last winter on account of an outbreak of typhus fever; six attendants were taken with the disease. They were placed in an isolated building, under the care of a physician and six nurses, who volunteered their services; Dr. Smith, the superintendent, visited them nightly, after changing his clothes upon the piazza of his own house. The asylum wards were fumigated, and the bathing and open air exercise of the patients very carefully enforced, and their general health was excellent. Two of the typhus cases died, but the disease did not spread. During the whole period the general superintendent visited the island frequently, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, and often brought with his own hands articles that were needed.

On October 1, 1893, there were on Hart's island 1,374 female and 176 male patients, with 128 female and thirty male attendants. In one ward were eighty-four epileptics. The wards are

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

crowded, chiefly with old chronic cases; a noticeable proportion of the patients are gray-haired. The buildings are clean, but many of the walls and ceilings need repairing. The meat is excellent, and it is stated that during the summer the patients had vegetables and strawberries of their own raising. Wire mattresses are being gradually introduced; the superintendent thinks the use of these, with merely a folded blanket over them, objectionable, and therefore keeps the straw beds to lay upon them, until the inmates can make hair mattresses.

The nurses have now a bright, airy dining-room, instead of being obliged, as formerly, to eat in the wards. We are informed that some object to the inconvenience of walking to their meals in bad weather.

No work-house help is employed in the asylum, but there are twenty-five work-house men on the island, who work in the city cemetery, and are lodged in two pavilions fenced off from the other buildings.

Central Islip Asylum.—This asylum has been visited by members of the New York County Visiting Committee during the past year. On October first, there were 384 male and thirty-nine female patients there. The buildings were originally planned for 300. The women have one pavilion assigned to them, one room of which is used as their dining-room; most of them were found engaged, during a recent visit, in teasing hair and making up mattresses (twelve pounds of hair to a mattress), to be placed over wire mattresses which are gradually supplied. Most of the men were at work out of doors or in the shops; a few in the "invalid ward" were employed also in teasing hair-work, which the most feeble and childish seemed to do with pleasure.

Much has been accomplished during the year in the way of grading and levelling, making roads, planting trees, digging wells and sowing grass for future pastures. A donation of twenty-five dollars, from the "Island Mission," has been expended in setting out a grove of young trees, as a future pleasure ground for the patients. An abundant supply of potatoes and other vegetables

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

was raised during the summer, and also a fine crop of strawberries, of which the patients had the enjoyment.

The food is as good as could be wished. On the day of the last visit, the dinner for each patient consisted of a plate of excellent soup, a plate of mutton stew, a saucer of fresh string beans and two potatoes, with bread ad libitum.

Eggs are supplied by the asylum hennery; there being as yet no pasture, condensed milk is still used, and is diluted with four parts of water. The wards are clean and well-aired, and the beds in good condition. The clothing of the patients is comfortable and well cared for, and the winter underclothing is all ready for use when wanted.

The attendants who accompany and oversee the patients at their work (one attendant to about ten patients) are said to be for the most part young men from the country round about. They are paid at first twenty-five dollars a month; as they prove themselves competent and gain in experience and skill, their wages are raised. They are not allowed to use force, nor to carry any weapon or implement of self-defense. "Evidences of good management, of kind, strong care and order," says a visitor, "mark every foot of ground at the Central Islip Asylum."

Twelve new pavilions of brick are in course of erection; they are placed like the wooden ones, now occupied, on the arc of a circle in groups of three, with a dining-room in the rear of each group. It is stated that the plan is to have ultimately a complete circle of such buildings, so placed that they will not overlook nor shade each other. These twelve pavilions are planned to contain 450 patients; the time, within which they were according to contract to be finished, is said to have elapsed, but it is impossible to ascertain when they will be ready.

KINGS COUNTY.

The total number of patients in the Kings county asylums, of Flatbush and St. Johnland, on October 1, 1893, was 2,199 (men 951, women 1,248), an increase of seventy-nine since October 1, 1892. The patients were distributed as follows: Flatbush,

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

1,460 (men 566, women 894); at St. Johnland, 739 (men 385, women 354).

Flatbush Asylum.—During the ten months ending September 30, 1893, thirty visits were made by members of the local visiting committee of Kings county to the asylum at Flatbush, which consists of three institutions, the asylum proper, the “lodge” and the “annex.” These are all situated in close proximity to the hospitals, alms-house and other public institutions of Kings county, and in a low and flat district, affording no pleasant outlook, and making satisfactory drainage difficult. The main building is of brick, three stories, and in part four stories high, with a basement under the whole. The overcrowding is a defect which at once attracts the visitor’s attention. The capacity of the building is stated at about 950. The number of patients October 1, 1893, was 1,460. In the men’s department there are twelve wards, three on each story. The fearful overcrowding, which is regretted by all connected with the institution, is everywhere apparent. In connection with each ward there are from two to four rooms, intended originally for sitting or dining rooms, all of which are now used as dormitories. In one room, sixteen and one-half feet by twelve feet, were five beds; in another, twenty-four and one-half feet by eleven and one-half feet, were seven beds. Some beds (the number being stated to be about ten), are even placed in the hallways. In many of the rooms the beds are less than a foot apart.

The number of attendants in the men’s department is stated to be sixty for day service and seventeen for night service. Their wages are from eighteen dollars to twenty-five dollars per month. In connection with each ward there are closets and a bath-room. The bath-tubs are of iron and look very uninviting. All inmates are said to be bathed weekly by the attendants. The visitors reports speak uniformly of scrupulous cleanliness and order, as to floors, beds and patients.

The protection from fire is, perhaps, as adequate as it can be without outside fire-escapes. In each ward there is a hose connected with a stand-pipe, of sufficient length to reach to

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

all parts of the ward. There are also hand-grenades on each ward, although the number seemel to be insufficient. It is stated that outside fire-escapes are soon to be built. The radiators in many of the wards are covered with wire-netting and this protection is now being made general throughout the building. There are two stairways to all wards, except to those on the fourth floor. It is said that at night the bath-tubs are filled with water, and pails are placed within easy reach.

There are about fifty epileptic insane in the men's department. About one-half of the men dine in various parts of the building, the others in a dining-room in the yard. The food is abundant, but far from inviting, especially to the better class of patients and the boarders. It is coarse and unvarying, no vegetables are served except potatoes and rice, the latter being badly cooked; no fruit but prunes and stewed dried apples; the bread has been pronounced by some of the visitors to be sour, and not well kneaded and baked.

The men's yard is a small inclosure surrounded by a high board fence. There is no grass, but there are some seats and a shed. About 300 men were walking aimlessly and restlessly about the yard. They were said to be in charge of ten attendants. The place is very cheerless and one can not help contrasting it with the magnificent grounds, with fine large trees, flowering plants and nicely kept lawn in front of the buildings and belonging to the asylum, from which, unfortunately, the insane are excluded.

The only special industry is the making of mats at which about twenty men are employed; others are engaged in various ways about the building, but it is evident that a large majority of the patients must spend their time in idleness. There is a small farm, about fourteen acres, on which a few of the men are sometimes employed.

A dance is given every Thursday evening in the dining-room. There is no amusement hall. Between the women's rooms and the men's wards are the offices and quarters of the administration department. The yards are separated by the engine-house and other buildings. The arrangement of the wards in the women's

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

department is very similar to that of the men's department, except that the overcrowding is even more apparent. Owing to this overcrowding the rooms in the basement, which had been left vacant for some time, have, from necessity, been pressed into service, and eighty-nine patients now occupy these unwholesome rooms by day and night. The lower half of the basement is below the ground level and the rooms are extremely damp and must be very unhealthy. On the north side of the building, the dampness is especially noticeable. The lower part of the wall in nearly all the rooms is discolored by the dampness and is very moist to the touch. The patients in the basement are said to be those who are noisy, although among them, and in striking contrast to most of the patients of this ward, was an apparently harmless, epileptic girl of 19 years of age, stated by the physician to be a case of incipient epileptic dementia.

The number of female attendants is said to be about eighty-five. Their wages are from twelve dollars to eighteen dollars per month. In this department, also, rooms which were originally intended for kitchens, dining-rooms or sitting-rooms, are used as dormitories. There are ten such rooms, each twenty-one and one-half feet square, in the women's department, in each of which there are thirteen beds. The women are employed in the housework of the institution, but no other occupations are provided.

The "Lodge" is a very old, dilapidated looking building at the rear of the women's yard. It was the original insane asylum at Flatbush, the first two stories only are used for patients, of whom there are fifty-two in the building. It is a cheerless looking place, and there are no carpets or coverings on the floors. In some cases there are two beds in rooms intended for only one. The women's yard is similar to that for the men, except that it is nicely sodded and is apparently used very much less. It is stated that during the greater part of the year it is too damp or too cold for the women to go out. Many, it is said by the nurses, "do not care to go out," "do not care" to go into the sewing-room or to do any work, which is an illustration of the truth of the state-

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

ment frequently made by the committee, that there are many who, because of different tastes, or because of a shrinking from the crowd, need attendants able to give them sympathy and companionship, and to gradually gain their confidence and win them to some interest outside of themselves; for this, however, classification, space and money are needed.

The "Annex," formerly the county nursery, is a brick building, containing 343 patients; 119 men, 224 women, including most of the so-called "filthy" cases. On the men's side of the building, only the first two stories are used, the third being utilized as a dormitory for attendants employed in this and the other buildings. In the Annex and in the Lodge, the protection against fire is the same as that in the asylum proper, but the Lodge being built of wood is in much greater danger.

There are in this asylum six resident physicians, not including the general superintendent. It is stated that 150 insane women are to be sent soon to St. Johnland, and that 350 other patients will follow within a few months. The number of attendants could not be definitely ascertained, but it was stated that the ratio in the women's department was one attendant to eleven patients, and in the men's department one attendant to ten patients.

In regard to the moral influences of the institution and the character of the attendants one can, of course, state only the impression received. The extreme difficulty of securing attendants of satisfactory character and ability at the low rate of wages paid must also be borne in mind. It must be said, however, that the impression with regard to the character of the attendants and their feelings toward, and methods of managing the patients, especially in the women's department, was very unfavorable.

St. Johnland Asylum.—Located forty-eight miles from Brooklyn and one-and-a-half miles from Kings Park, which is its railway station, telegraph station and post-office.

Census, October 1, 1893, 739 — males, 385; females, 354; male attendants, eighty-nine; female attendants, forty-six; physicians (resident), three.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

This property, purchased eight years ago by Kings county, consists of 998 acres, mostly of rolling woodland, overlooking Long Island sound, an arm of which extends to the northern boundary of the property. About 150 acres of the property has now been cleared. An enormous amount of work has been done in grading, filling in, the construction of roads, etc. A magnificent boulevard has been constructed from a point near the railway station, and is ultimately to extend through the whole property. All the buildings occupied by males are on one side of this boulevard, those occupied by females on the other side. The buildings for patients are as follows: There are six one-story temporary pavilions, built of wood, located near the present administration building on the lower part of the property, and accommodating, at the present time, 150 patients — males, fifty, females, 100. These were designed, at the time of their construction, for temporary use only, and it is a misfortune that it has not been possible to abandon them. They are heated by stoves protected by wire netting. In the halls occupied by the men there are no bath-rooms, and the men are compelled to go to other cottages at some distance to be bathed. The medical superintendent regrets the necessity of using these temporary pavilions, and hopes to abandon them at an early date.

Farther back, and on higher ground, are twenty two-story wooden cottages, ten on each side of the boulevard and scattered over several acres of ground; also for each group a central dining-hall. Of the ten cottages in each department, one is for the assistant physician, one for the attendants, and one is used as a hospital cottage. The cottages accommodate about forty patients each. On each floor there are closets and a bath-room. The bath-tubs are of iron, porcelain lined, and appeared to be clean and in good order. The buildings are heated by steam. A new plant for this purpose having been put in during the past year, it is thought by those in charge that no difficulty will be experienced during the coming winter from insufficiency of heat. The fire protection is inadequate. Only two of the cottages have outside fire-escapes. There are no stand-pipes in the cottages

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

and, consequently, hose would be useless. There are hand-grenades, three on each floor. The bath-tubs are kept filled with water, and pails are placed near them at night. These wooden cottages do not appear to have been intended for permanent use, although there is absolutely no prospect that they will be abandoned; in fact, they seem to be rather too good for temporary use only, and still unfitted for permanent use. The central dining-hall is at some distance from most of the cottages, and there are no covered walks, so that in inclement weather the patients are exposed going to and returning from each meal. When recently visited the dinner consisted of beef stew, bread without butter, and corn starch pudding. The bread appeared to be fair, the rest of the dinner of good quality. The boarders, i. e., those whose maintenance is paid, in whole or in part, by friends or relatives, were seated at a separate table, though their dinner was the same as that of the other patients, with the addition of tea.

One of the wooden cottages is set apart for the so-called "filthy cases," but upon visiting the building no unpleasant odor was noticeable, and everything appeared to be orderly and clean.

In addition to these buildings now occupied by patients, there are four two-story brick pavilions, two on each side of the boulevard, just completed (though they were to have been completed January 1, 1891), and designed to accommodate 150 patients each. These buildings are each in the form of a hollow square. The central part of the front is to be used for offices, and the rear for a dining-hall, while on each side there is a corridor with thirty-eight single rooms, three rooms for attendants and a large sitting-room. The arrangement of the second story is very similar to the first. The central space is an open court. These buildings are all to be steam-heated and lighted by electricity. The electricity fitting was, however, overlooked until the buildings were practically completed and a strip of the plastering had to be torn off in each room before the wires could be put up. As a result the walls are disfigured in every room. On each corridor there is a bathroom with tiled floor, and nicely furnished, except that the bath-

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

tub is of galvanized iron and is not lined with porcelain. This is a serious defect. There is to be a hose on each corridor for protection from fire. It is expected that one of these buildings will be occupied by December fifteenth, by 150 women to be sent from Flatbush, and that the other three will be ready for occupancy within a few months.

There is plenty of work in connection with the making of roads, grading and farm work, to furnish employment in fair weather to all the men who are able to work out of doors. There are also special industries for indoor work, including matmaking, tailoring, shoemaking and mattress making. The housekeeping is also done by the patients, the men doing the housework in the buildings which they occupy. Two men and eighteen women are employed in the laundry.

Besides the buildings occupied by patients, there is the administration building, formerly the dwelling-house of the owner of the property. There have been constructed also a boiler-room, dynamo-room, machine shop, pump-house, ice-house and laundry. The plant for furnishing the steam heat is located nearly half a mile from the buildings. The utility of this arrangement is very questionable. An immense amount of work has been done in the construction of two reservoirs for water supply, one on the highest part of the grounds, the other a receiving reservoir near the engine-house, and fed by springs. At the date of the last visit the supply of water was very low, and it is almost certain that, even after this immense expenditure, the supply will be inadequate when the new buildings are occupied. It is stated officially that \$3,000,000 have been expended on the plant at St. Johnland. It is greatly to be regretted that so much has been spent in grading, and the construction of roads which do not seem to be at present necessary, when the same money could have provided a sufficient number of buildings to receive all the patients from the horrible basement cells at Flatbush, including also those from the unsuitable temporary structures at St. Johnland.

There is no amusement hall. A dance is held once a week in the dining-room, although no piano has as yet been furnished.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

Religious services are held weekly. Most of the rooms are destitute of pictures, except such as have been furnished by the attendants, and in many cases the walls have neither been painted, papered nor kalsomined. The impression with regard to the internal management of the institution, the character of the attendants, and the treatment of patients is more favorable than at Flatbush. The medical superintendent is evidently doing all that can be done with the means at his command to raise the standard of this institution.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The Queens County asylum for the insane is situated one and one-half miles from Mineola. The number of patients, October 1, 1893, was ninety-two, a decrease of twelve since October 1, 1892. All persons committed as insane during the past year from Queens county were sent to State hospitals. The frame building used as an asylum was constructed, according to tradition, 125 years ago, and was used until 1878 for a court-house and jail. About \$20,000 were spent in refitting it, but it has never been suitable for its present use. During the past four years, however, nothing has been spent in repairs, except for rebuilding two chimnies blown down by a gale last summer, and the building is now positively unsafe, menacing the lives of the inmates from possible sudden collapse or destruction by fire. One side has settled so far from the perpendicular that a crack, from one to two inches in width, is left between the floors and ceilings of the rooms on that side of the building and the wall; while the wall itself seems to be prevented from falling by a large water tank and the roof of the laundry building, which serve as a support. This opening makes it impossible to heat these rooms in cold weather. In many of the rooms the plaster has fallen from the ceiling in large pieces. Several such pieces have fallen recently, owing, it is thought, to the leakage of the roof. The plastering on the ceiling is extremely thick and heavy, and looks insecure in places from which it has not fallen. It is a source of constant danger.

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

The protection from fire is probably as good as can be had where the building is constructed of wood, and with an inadequate supply of water. Hand-grenades are distributed throughout the building, but in case of serious fire great loss of life must be anticipated.

The arrangement of the wards and closets has not changed since our report of 1887. On the first floor are the kitchen, laundry separate dining-rooms and men's bath-room. This latter is in what was called the "iron cell" of the jail. The room is dark, and the bath-tub uninviting. The hot water is brought in pails. All patients are reported to be bathed weekly by the attendants.

It is perhaps worthy of note that the attendants eat at the same table, and of the same food as the patients who are employed about the building or yards.

On the second story is the women's ward and women's bath-room. The men's rooms and dormitories are on the third floor.

The men (forty-two) were, when last visited, all in the yard, about 100 feet square, surrounded by a high board fence. There are benches and a shed. A few of the men were walking nervously about, but most of them were sitting in stolid silence. There were two attendants in the yard, who were playing dominoes with two of the patients. A third attendant was absent for the day. There are three attendants for the women. Great difficulty is experienced in securing and retaining suitable attendants. Their wages are from sixteen dollars to twenty dollars per month.

No religious services are held in the asylum, but there is usually a burial service.

Among the patients are four epileptics, one of whom seems to be rational in the interval between attacks. One of the epileptics is strapped in bed every night, though the use of restraint is, in general, very much less frequent than formerly. There is a night watch and the attendants sleep in rooms opening from the wards. A physician from Roslyn (four and one-half miles) calls every day.

Every part of the building seemed to be clean. The beds and bedding were in excellent condition, and those in charge are

Report of State Charities Aid Association.

evidently doing the best that can be done under present circumstances. The superintendent has held the position for many years. He was a medical student at Bellevue, but has never been graduated as a physician.

Before closing this report, the Board of Managers of the State Charities Aid Association would express to the Commissioners in Lunacy, their desire to aid them, if called upon, in any special investigation the commission may desire to have made, where the service of volunteer visitors is of value, or in any other way practicable. We believe that the cause of better care for the dependent insane can be materially advanced by the friendly co-operation of State officers with members of a volunteer association, both having the same object in view. It has been a great support to us to have worked so harmoniously with the Commission in the past, and it is with much pleasure that we now submit our First Annual Report to the State Commission in Lunacy.

For the board of managers.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,

Chairman Committee on the Insane.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST.

December 1, 1893.

NOTE.—As this report goes to press we are informed that the transfer of the Queens County patients to the Hudson River State Hospital is being made.

CHAPTER 28.

General Index of Forms and Orders.

For public convenience a cross index of the various orders, publications, correspondence, tables and other matters of the Commission is herewith presented. All references are to form numbers, and in requesting copies it will only be necessary to refer to the form number of the matter required.

- Accommodations, increase, 94; sufficiency of, for public insane, 116.
- Account for maintenance of reimbursing patients, 136.
- Accounts, financial, order adopting forms, 66; system, 71; uniform, 81.
- Acknowledgment, certificate of qualifications, 48.
- Admission of patients, first and subsequent, 12; of private patients to State hospitals, 69; application to Commission, 45.
- Ages of those admitted, 18; discharged, 18; who died, 19.
- Application to Commission for admission of private patients, 45.
- Appointment of medical internes, 129.
- Appropriation. State Care, letter to superintendents of poor, 91.
- Appropriations, statement of legislative, 119.
- Articles, staple, of supply, 92.
- Asylum, Monroe county, order relative to district, 59.
- Asylums of New York city, 85; official directory, 105.
- Asylums, private, license for, 39; notification of admission of voluntary patients, 74; admission of voluntary patients, 77; appointment of physicians, 77; letter requesting information, 80.
- Attendants, providing for transfer of patients by order of president of Commission, 158; letter relative to transfer of insane by, 159; letter relative to publication of order for transfer of insane, 165; letter to supervisors in regard to transfer, 170.
- Attorney-General, opinion of, relative to jurisdiction of Commission over homes, sanitariums and retreats, 78; on Brunswick Home, 122.
- Bank statement, hospital treasurer's, to Comptroller, 153; to Commission, 154.
- Bill for transportation of insane, 55.
- Board for establishment of asylum districts, resolution of, appointing I. G. Perry, architect, for examining plans and specifications, 60.
- Board of Estimate and Apportionment, letter of, relative to the asylums of New York city, 85.
- Brunswick Home, letter to superintendents of poor, 97; letter of Commission relative to and opinion of Attorney-General on, 122.

General Index of Forms and Orders.

Capacity of State hospitals, 115.

Care of insane, 112; in poorhouses, recommendations, 28. *See* State Care.

Card index, 117.

Causes of death, 11; of insanity in cases admitted, 8.

Certificate, medical, of lunacy, 1; of qualifications, 2; acknowledgment of, 48; secretary's, 90; superintendent's, to documents, 106.

Charges to counties for maintenance of insane, 34.

Civil condition of those admitted, 14.

Civil service rules, appointment of medical internes subject to, 129.

Classification of patients admitted, 23; remaining, 24.

Clinical teaching of insanity, 114.

Commission, conference of trustees of State hospitals with, 64; meeting of trustees with, 70; jurisdiction over homes, sanitariums and retreats, 78; Postmaster-General, relative to correspondence of insane, 87; letters and communications to, 120; letter relative to Brunswick Home, 122; treasurer's report and bank statement, 154; receipts and expenditures, 155.

Commitment of insane, 57; public and private, 95; to Matteawan State Hospital, 103.

Comptroller, hospital treasurer's report and bank statement, 153; receipts and expenditures, 156.

Condition, civil, of those admitted, 14.

Conference of trustees of State hospital with Commission, 64.

Consecutive number of insane patients, 42.

Correspondence of insane, 40; letter and reply of Postmaster-General, 87; correspondence and order in regard to, 183.

Cost of staple articles of supply, 92.

County asylum, Monroe, to district for, 59.

County institutions, maintenance of public insane, 83.

County judges, circular to, 173.

Deaths, report of, 4; letter relative to report, 5.

Decrease of insane in State hospitals during year, 7.

Died, duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment, 17.

Dietary, report on, by Dr. Austin Flint, 139.

Directory, official, of hospitals and asylums, 105.

Discharged, recovered, duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment, 15; not recovered, 16.

Discharges, report of, 4; letter relative to report, 5.

District, reception of patients beyond limits of, 35; for Monroe county asylum, 59.

District attorneys, letter relative to commitment of insane to Matteawan State Hospital, 103.

Districting of State, 102.

Districting Board, letter to State hospitals, 101; sufficiency of accommodations for public insane, 116.

Districts, dividing State, 34.

General Index of Forms and Orders.

- Documents, superintendent's certificate, 106.
- Draft, managers', on Comptroller, 160.
- Duration of insanity previous to admission of those discharged recovered, 15; not recovered, 16; who died, 17.
- Duration, alleged, of insanity previous to admission in those admitted and period of residence in asylum of those remaining under treatment, 20.
- Education, degree of, of those committed, 14.
- Employments of insane, 61.
- Estimate, for buildings, State care of insane, 53; monthly, 140-52; memorandum, 172.
- Estimates, revision of, 157; supplementary sheets in, 161; monthly, letter relative to, 163.
- Establishment of districts for State care of insane, 60.
- Escape of patients, 41.
- Examination of insane, 57.
- Expenditures, hospital treasurer's report to Commission, 155; to Comptroller 156.
- Extract from Second Annual Report in regard to commitment and examination, 57.
- Finance Committee of Senate, increase of accommodations in State hospitals, 94.
- Financial accounts, 66.
- Fire protection, 62.
- Flint, Dr. Austin, report on dietary and food supplies, 139.
- Food supplies, report on, by Dr. Austin Flint, 139.
- Forms, of insanity in those admitted, 9; of financial accounts, 71; descriptive circular, medical records, 66.
- Hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted, 13.
- Homes, transfer of patients, 37; jurisdiction of Commission, 78.
- Hospitals, official directory, 105. *See* State Hospitals.
- Hudson River State Hospital investigation, 125.
- Increase of insane in State hospitals during year, 7.
- Index, card, 117.
- Individuals, liability for support of insane, 173.
- Insane, number registered in State hospitals, 7; recommendations relative to care in poorhouses, 28; transfer, 30; charges to counties for maintenance, 34; letters and correspondence, 40; notification of transfer, 43; State Care, preparation of plans and estimates for buildings, 53; bill for transportation, 55; commitment and examination of, extract from Second Annual Report, 57; relations charged with support, 61; payment of bills for transportation, 63; requesting reports from superintendents of poor, 68; admission to institutions, 82; correspondence, letter and reply of Postmaster-General, 87; commitment of public and private, 95; commitment to Matteawan State Hospital, 103; circular in regard to correspondence, 183.

General Index of Forms and Orders.

- Insanity in cases admitted, assigned causes of, 8; forms of, 9; duration previous to admission of those discharged recovered, 15; not recovered, 16; who died, 17; alleged duration previous to admission, 20; clinical teaching, 114.
- Internes, medical appointment, 129.
- Investigation of Hudson River State Hospital, 125.
- Judges, letter to, on commitment of insane to Matteawan State Hospital, 103.
- Jurisdiction of Commission over homes, sanitariums and retreats, 78.
- Letters of insane, 40.
- Liability of individuals for the support of insane, 173.
- License for private asylums, 39.
- Lunacy, medical certificate, 1.
- Maintenance of insane, charges to counties for, 34; in county institutions, 83; friends reimburse cost of, 86; reimbursing patients, 136.
- Managers of State hospitals, letter regarding support and employments of insane, 61.
- Managers' draft on Comptroller, 160.
- Matteawan State Hospital, commitment of insane, 103; transfer order, 128.
- Meeting of trustees with Commission, 70.
- Monroe County Asylum, district for, 59.
- Nativity of patients admitted, 22.
- New York city asylums, 85.
- Notification of admission of voluntary patients to private asylums, 74.
- Number, admitted into State hospitals, 7; of annual deaths and recoveries, 10; of insane patients for the year and consecutive, 42.
- Occupation of those admitted, 21.
- Parole of patients, 41.
- Patients, transfer from homes or poorhouses, 37; parole and escape, 41; private, application to Commission for admission to State hospitals, 45; admission to State hospitals, 69.
- Percentage of annual deaths and recoveries, 10.
- Period under treatment of those discharged recovered, 15; not recovered, 16; who died, 17; of residence of those remaining under treatment, 20.
- Perry, I. G., architect for examining plans and specifications, 60.
- Plans of private asylums, preparation, 38; for buildings, State care of insane, 53.
- Poor, letter to superintendents in regard to transfer of insane, 51; requesting report on insane, 68; State Care appropriation, 91; Brunswick Home, 97; transportation expenses, 104; for information in regard to transfer of insane, 130.
- Poorhouses, care of insane, recommendations, 28; transfer of patients, 37; report on insane, 52.
- Postmaster-General, relative to correspondence of insane, 87.

General Index of Forms and Orders.

President of Commission providing for transfer of patients by trained attendants, 158.

Private asylums, preparation of plans, 38; license, 39. *See* Asylums.

Private patients, application to Commission for admission to State hospitals, 45; admission to State hospitals, 69.

Process, service of legal, 27.

Public insane, cost of maintenance in county institutions, 83; friends reimburse, 86; accommodations for, 116.

Qualification, certificate of, 2; acknowledgment, 48.

Receipts, hospital treasurer's report to Commission, 155; Comptroller, 156.

Reception of patients beyond limits of district, 35.

Recommendations of Commission relative to care of insane in poorhouses, 28.

Recovered, discharged, duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment, 15; not recovered, 16.

Recoveries in State hospitals, 115.

Reimbursing patients, maintenance of, 136.

Relations charged with support of insane, 61.

Report of discharges, transfers and deaths, 4; letter relative to, 5; number for the year and consecutive number of insane patients, 42; insane in poorhouses, 52; letter to superintendents of poor in regard to insane, 68; dietary by Dr. Austin Flint, 139.

Residence by counties of patients admitted, 23; remaining, 24.

Resolution of board for establishment of districts for State care of insane, and appointing I. G. Perry, architect for examining plans and specifications, 60; meeting of trustees with Commission, 70.

Retreats, jurisdiction of Commission, 78.

Revision of estimates, 157.

Sanitariums, jurisdiction of Commission, 78.

Second Annual Report, extract in regard to insane, 57.

Service of legal process, 27.

Staple articles of supply, index cards, 178.

State care of insane, resolution of board for establishment of districts, appointing I. G. Perry, architect for examining plans and specifications, 60; appropriation, letter to superintendents of poor, 91.

State districting, 102.

Statement, of State hospitals, general, 6; legislative appropriations, 119.

State hospitals, general statement, 6; number admitted and number of registered insane, 7; table showing assigned causes of insanity in those admitted, 8; forms of insanity, 9; number and percentage of annual recoveries and deaths on the average daily number resident, 10; first and subsequent admission of patients, 12; hereditary tendency to insanity, 13; civil condition and degree of education of those admitted, 14; admission of private patients, 33; support and employment of insane, 61; conference of trustees with Commission, 64; increase of accommodations, 94.

Subpoena, 36.

General Index of Forms and Orders.

Sufficiency of accommodations for public insane, 116.

Superintendents of poor, transfer of insane, 51; certificate to documents, 106.

Supplementary sheets in monthly estimate, 161.

Supply, cost of staple articles, 92; staple articles, index cards, 178.

Support of insane, relations charged, 61; liability of individuals, 173.

System of financial accounts, 71.

Table, No. 1, number of registered insane in State hospitals, admitted and total under treatment during year, increase or decrease, 7; **No. 2,** general statement of State hospitals, 6; **No. 3,** assigned causes of insanity, 8; **No. 4,** forms of insanity, 9; **No. 5,** number and percentage of annual recoveries and deaths on the average daily number, 10; **No. 6,** cause of death, 11; **No. 7,** first and subsequent admissions of patients, 12; **No. 8,** hereditary tendency to insanity, 13; **Nos. 9 and 10,** civil condition and degree of education, 14; **No. 11,** duration of insanity previous to admission and period under treatment of those discharged recovered, 15; **No. 12,** not recovered, 16; **No. 13,** who died, 17; **Nos. 14 and 15,** ages of those admitted and discharged, 18; **No. 16,** who died, 19; **Nos. 17 and 18,** alleged duration of insanity previous to admission and period of residence in asylum, 20; **No. 19,** occupation, 21; **No. 20,** nativity, 22; **No. 21,** residence by counties and classification of patients admitted, 23; **No. 22,** remaining, 24.

Teaching, clinical, of insanity, 114.

Tendency, hereditary, to insanity in cases admitted, 13.

Total number under treatment during year in State hospitals, 7.

Transfers, report of, 4; letter relative to report, 5; of insane, terms and conditions, 30; formal order of, 31; from homes or poorhouses, 37; notification, 43; letter to superintendents of poor, 51; care of insane, 112; Matteawan State Hospital, 128; letter relative, 130; by trained attendants, order of president of Commission, 158; by trained attendants, letter relative, 159; publication of order, 165; letter to supervisors, 170.

Transportation of insane, bill, 55; payment of bills, 63; expenses, 104.

Treasurer's report and bank statement to Comptroller, 153; to Commission, 154; receipts and expenditures to Commission, 155; to Comptroller, 156.

Treatment, total number, 7; period of those discharged, recovered, 15; not recovered, 16.

Trustees, conference with Commission, 64; meeting, 70.

Uniform financial accounts for State hospitals, 81.

Voluntary patient, discharge, 182.

Voucher form, 75.

PART V.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

CHAPTER 29.

Summary of Recommendations.

The following is a brief summary of the recommendations of the Commission, references to chapter and page being given :

1. That an appropriation equal to one-third of a mill upon the taxable property of the State be made for the support of the insane poor in State hospitals. See chapter 1, page 12.

2. That an appropriation be made sufficient to provide for the completion of the Buffalo State Hospital on the lines of the original plans, and to furnish accommodations for at least 250 additional patients which accommodations will be required for the estimated net increase for the coming fiscal year. See chapter 2, page 77.

3. That the State hospital districts be abolished, and that the friends of patients be permitted to choose the hospital in their discretion, subject to the approval of the judge approving the medical certificate. See chapter 4, page 109.

4. That the so called system of private patients be abolished, and that no patient be permitted to pay in excess of the actual average per capita cost in all the State hospitals. See chapter 8, page 122.

5. That the salaries of resident officers of the State hospitals be fixed by statute and that the same be made equal for officers of similar rank. See chapter 11, page 127.

6. That the wages of women employés in State hospitals be made equal to those of men. See chapter 12, page 132.

7. That responsibility in the appointment of officers and employés in State hospitals be definitely fixed by providing that authority to appoint all officers and subordinate employés,

Summary of Recommendations.

other than the superintendent and the treasurer, be vested absolutely in the medical superintendent. See chapter 13, page 133.

8. That the asylums for the insane in the counties of New York and Kings, which are now exempted from the operations of the State Care Act, be transferred to the State at the earliest practicable day and made a part of the State hospital system. See chapter 14, page 135.

PART VI.

STATISTICS.

CHAPTER 30.

GENERAL STATISTICAL REVIEW.

The number of committed and registered insane in the State on October 1, 1893, was as follows :

State hospital system (including the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals)	8,577
State hospital system (insane remaining in county poorhouses awaiting removal to State hospitals)	565
Exempted county system (New York and Kings counties) ...	8,283
Licensed private asylum system	926
Total	<u>18,351</u>

The net increase over the preceding year may be classified as follows :

State hospital system	509
Exempted county system	396
Licensed private asylum system	44
Total	<u>949</u>

The details of the foregoing statement will be found in the following table :

General Statistical Review.

STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

INSTITUTIONS.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892			ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			TOTAL IN CARE DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Utica State Hospital.....	410	427	837	210	169	379	620	596	1,216	474	497	971	134	.....
Hudson River State Hospital.....	473	388	861	236	218	454	709	606	1,315	548	500	1,048	187	.....
Middletown State Homoeopathic Hospital...	435	419	854	163	180	343	598	599	1,197	486	492	978	124	.....
Buffalo State Hospital.....	312	313	625	168	166	334	480	479	959	317	317	634	9	.....
Willard State Hospital.....	1,018	1,097	2,115	177	266	383	1,195	1,303	2,495	1,032	1,140	2,172	57	.....
Binghamton State Hospital.....	524	672	1,196	124	111	235	648	783	1,431	569	702	1,271	75	.....
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	296	299	595	168	157	325	461	456	917	323	365	688	93	.....
Rochester State Hospital.....	185	216	401	72	61	133	257	277	534	204	200	404	3	.....
Matteawan State Hospital.....	326	22	348	109	9	118	435	31	466	381	30	411	63	.....
Total.....	3,979	3,853	7,832	1,427	1,277	2,704	5,466	5,130	10,596	4,334	4,242	8,577	745	.....

COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

Albany.....	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	6	7	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Erie.....	158	166	324	.....	.....	.....	158	166	324	145	164	309	.....	15
Oneida.....	127	154	281	.....	.....	.....	127	154	281	74	92	166	.....	115
Orange.....	32	32	64	.....	.....	.....	32	32	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
Queens.....	45	53	98	.....	.....	.....	45	53	98	42	48	90	.....	8
Suffolk.....	9	12	21	.....	.....	.....	9	12	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Total.....	377	424	801	.....	.....	.....	377	424	801	261	304	565	.....	236

General Statistical Review.

The number of hospitals and asylums, public and private, for the insane October 1, 1893, was as follows :

State hospital system (inclusive of the Matteawan State Hospital for Insane Criminals)	9
Exempted county system (New York, 4; Kings, 2)	6
Licensed private asylum system	17
Total	32

Total cost of hospitals and asylums for the insane to October 1, 1893 :

State hospital system	\$11,376,127 19
Exempted county system	4,600,000 00
Licensed private asylum system	1,110,000 00
Total	\$17,086,127 19

Number of persons employed by hospitals and asylums for the insane October 1, 1893 :

State hospital system	2,034
Exempted county system	1,131
Licensed private asylum system	652
Total	3,818

Receipts of State hospitals and asylums for the insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893 :

State hospital system	\$2,659,661 24
Exempted county system	1,254,827 52
Licensed private asylum system	490,000 00
Total	\$4,404,488 76

CHAPTER 31.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

The statistics contained in the appended tables are for the year ending September 30, 1893, although a portion of them begin with the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1889, the Commission having been created previous to that date during the same year. The statistics cover the medical and financial operations of the State hospital system, the exempted county system and the licensed private asylum system, together with the institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded. By reason of the unification of the medical and financial records made during the year 1891, the actual results of treatment and the cost of maintenance can be determined with greater accuracy than has heretofore been the case.

I.

A. STATE SYSTEM.

As all of the insane remaining in the county poorhouses are now simply awaiting removal to the State hospitals, which removal it is confidently expected will be effected before October 1, 1894, they may properly be regarded as belonging to the State hospital system, hence they are included in this report in the statistical tables relating to the State hospitals.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the number of registered insane remaining in the State hospitals October 1, 1892, the number admitted and the total number under treatment during the year, and the number remaining October 1, 1893, with the increase or decrease.

Statistics of State Hospital System.														
INSTITUTIONS.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			TOTAL IN CARE DURING YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1893.			INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Utica State Hospital	410	427	837	210	169	379	620	596	1,216	474	497	971	134	..
Hudson River State Hospital	473	388	861	236	218	454	709	606	1,315	548	500	1,048	187	..
Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital	435	419	854	163	180	343	598	599	1,197	486	492	978	124	..
Buffalo State Hospital	312	313	625	168	166	334	480	479	959	317	317	634	9	..
Willard State Hospital	1,018	1,097	2,115	177	206	383	1,195	1,303	2,498	1,032	1,140	2,172	57	..
Binghamton State Hospital	524	672	1,196	124	111	235	648	783	1,431	569	702	1,271	75	..
St. Lawrence State Hospital	296	299	595	168	157	325	464	456	920	323	365	688	93	..
Rochester State Hospital	185	216	401	72	61	133	257	277	534	204	200	404	3	..
Matteawan State Hospital	326	22	348	109	9	118	435	31	466	381	30	411	63	..
Total	3,979	3,853	7,832	1,427	1,277	2,704	5,406	5,130	10,536	4,334	4,243	8,577	745	..
COUNTY ALMS-HOUSES.														
Albany	6	7	13	..	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	13
Erie	158	166	324	..	..	..	158	166	324	145	164	309	..	15
Oneida	127	154	281	..	..	..	127	154	281	74	92	166	..	115
Orange	32	32	64	..	..	..	32	32	64	..	..	..	..	64
Queens	45	53	98	..	..	..	45	53	98	..	48	90	..	8
Suffolk	9	12	21	..	..	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	..	21
Total	377	424	801	..	..	..	377	424	801	261	304	565	..	236

Statistics of State Hospital System.

General Statement of the State hospitals, October 1, 1893.										
	Utica State Hospital.	Hudson River State Hospital.	Middletown State Hospital.	Buffalo State Hospital.	Willard State Hospital.	Binghamton State Hospital.	St. Lawrence State Hospital.	Rochester State Hospital.	Mattcawan State Hospital.	
	1843.	1871.	1874.	1880.	1869.	1881.	1890.	1891.	<div><div>1859^a 1892^b</div><div>245 245</div></div>	
Date of opening.....	225	704 15-100	281	203	1,107	1,057	993	35		
Total acreage of grounds and buildings...	\$875,000 00	\$2,043,657 12	\$1,024,500 00	\$1,564,683 90	\$1,420,984 00	\$725,000, 00	\$1,850,000	\$214,000 00	\$800,000 00	
Value of real estate, including buildings...	75,000 00	162,313 42	89,500 00	55,839 50	201,962 93	120,000 00	82,867	20,819 32	50,000 00	
Value of personal property.....	125	600	210	150	750	757	355	95	83	
Acres of farm land under cultivation.	955	1,400	900	550	2,100	1,187	550	400	550	
Capacity of institution.....	923	40	976	599	2,140	1,258	632	395	387	
Daily average number under treatment....										
Cash on hand, October 1, 1892.....	\$24,741 82	\$14,953 29	\$51,411 68	\$18,452 68	\$31,510 68	\$11,108, 48	\$8,419 07	\$5,588 07	\$1,013 27	
Receipts during year.										
From State treasury for (officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.).....	63,750 87	158,725 46	53,918 84	12,550 00	20,794 17	45,866 08	332,341 35	166,094 43	58,215 99	
For deficiency in maintenance account ..	159,926 82	20,000 00	152,174 10	125,561 54	316,575 65	178,767 54	135,609 41	76,517 27	27,690 00	
From counties for patients' board.....	20,760 25	26,124 99	88,115 83	16,604 88	3,982 46	2,362 04	2,911 90	5,601 68	.....
Cash refunded	6,402 29	2,955 03	5,907 23	1,993 53	411 61	2,558 87	828 75	1,298 53	1,504 82	
From all other sources					7,604 57					
Total receipts during year	\$275,582 05	\$392,623 80	\$351,527 68	\$175,162 63	\$380,467 53	\$240,663 01	\$480,110 48	\$255,099 98	\$88,424 08	
Disbursements during year:										
For officers' salaries, extraordinary im-										
provements, etc. (paid direct from State treasury)	\$69,903 14	\$153,311 51	\$60,844 52	\$12,550 00	\$57,837 44	\$28,708 03	\$296,689 86	\$131,641 66	\$6,975 00	
For wages	65 503 78	87,748 85	82,068 51	43,614 60	110,419 72	73,398 20	49,865 37	24,992 80	24,187 07	
For provisions and stores	62,042 43	75,729 80	84,774 10	39,798 54	105,968 15	63,150 33	52,279 33	28,274 33	28,371 23	
For ordinary repairs	24,013 47	12,001 24	32,562 05	9,050 68	10,536 68	9,601 91	4,958 64	3,132 35	1,985 27	
For farm and grounds	7,882 77	10,953 88	7,394 65	7,946 38	7,024 30	9,109 39	4,703 40	3,045 60	972 29	
For clothing	9,281 44	7,591 93	7,882 95	3,416 56	18,170 54	9,736 46	7,529 38	7,857 32	3,149 63	
For furniture and bedding	9,333 04	9,143 32	28,735 69	8,450 62	22,385 45	8,288 48	5,534 35	9,361 17	503 33	
For books and stationery	5,734 43	2,044 62	1,901 65	853 66	1,646, 16	1,009 11	751 52	958 41	13,937 70	
For fuel and light.	16,207 92	6,862 62	14,250 66	10,317 22	27,697 88	17,999 49	27,773 51	7,303 72	642 50	
For medical supplies.....	2,972 84	3,685 13	1,826 60	1,314 76	3,598 03	1,844 55	1,874 01	13,959 10	7,136 32	
For miscellaneous expenses.....	4,905 58	7,240 40	5,481 97	20,424 06	7,811 23	4,516 44	3,338 38			
Total disbursements during year	\$277,780 84	\$376,313 30	\$327,723 35	\$157,737 08	\$373,507 19	\$227,402 39	\$455,297 75	\$231,239 92	\$87,860 34	
Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1893 ^c	\$2,198 79	\$16,310, 50	\$23,804 33	\$17,425 55	\$6,960 34	\$13,260 62	\$24,812 73	\$23,760 06	\$563 74	

Statistics of State Hospital System

Weekly per capita cost on current expendi- ture, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries	\$4 64	\$4 93	\$5,569.10	\$4 20	2,985	\$3 24	\$5 20	\$5,389	\$4 37
Weekly per capita charges to counties, in- clusive of all items	24 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 to 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	4 25 & 2 50	3 75
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:									
Men	50 00	28 00	40 00	32 00	35 00	35 00	28 00	30 00	45 00
Women	35 00	20 00	37 00	20 00	22 00	22 00	23 00	22 00	25 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:									
Men	20 00	18 00	18 00	22 00	16 00	16 00	18 00	22 00	18 00
Women	12 00	13 00	12 00	13 00	12 00	12 00	12 00	15 00	15 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	8 87	1 to 7½	1 to 7	1 to 10¼	1 to 10	1 to 8	1 to 8	1 to 11	1 to 8¼
Proportion of night attendance to average daily population	71.77	1 to 62	1 to 57	1 to 54	1 to 67	1 to 74	1 to 46	1 to 42	1 to 38.67
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	57.72	48.5	29.43	77.47	54	54.5	64	72	35
Estimated value of farm and garden pro- ducts during the year.	\$14,024 57	\$17,217 32	\$12,116 21	\$10,611 09	\$44,342 20	\$31,752 13	\$15,404 25	\$3,271 38	\$6,028 28
Estimated value of articles made or manu- factured by patients during the year	4,750 00	2,000 00	3,000 00	4,039 87	29,770 91	16,156 20	4,972 84	3,883 52	5,893 77

a Date of opening at Auburn.
b Date of opening at Matteawan.
c Delinquency.
d Includes \$41,161.26 for extraordinary improvements from surplus funds.
e For patients under treatment a longer period the rate falls to \$2.50 per week.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abuse						
Abuse of drugs.....	1	2	3	3	1	4
Amenorrhœa					3	3
Anæmia.....					1	1
Arrest of mental development (imbecility).....					2	2
Bodily injury	4	1	5	21	4	25
Bulbar paralysis.....				35	10	45
Burns.....					1	1
Carcinoma.....					1	1
Carcinoma uteri.....		1	1		1	1
Castration.....					3	3
Cerebral disease.....	7	2	9	1		1
Cerebral embolism.	1	1	2	21	9	30
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	13	9	22	4	3	7
Cerebral softening. ..		2	2	33	32	65
Cerebral tumor.....					2	2
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....				1	1	2
Christian science.....				1		1
Cigarette smoking.....					1	1
Cinchonism.....				1		1
Climacteric.....		53	53		1	1
Confinement in prison.....	19		19		220	220
Confinement and masturbation.....	7		7	54	1	55
Congenital defect.....	9	7	16	30		30
Debility.....				27	18	45
Disease of skull and brain	2	2	4		1	1
Duodenitis (catarrhal).....				11	6	17
Dyspepsia (chronic).....				1		1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

1 6 1 2 25 45 1 1 1 1 3 1 30 7 65 2 2 1 1 2 2 220 55 30 45 1 17 1 1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Electric shock.....	65	39	104	328	184	1
Epilepsy (including catalepsy and chorea).....						512
Epilepsy with injury to head.....						3
Erysipelas.....	1		1	1	1	2
Excessive smoking.....	2		2	13	3	16
Excessive study.....	5	1	6	12	6	18
Excessive study and intemperance.....				1		1
Excessive study and la grippe.....				1		1
Exophthalmic goitre.....		1	1			4
Exposure in infancy.....				1		1
Extraction of teeth.....					1	1
Fear of punishment.....				1	1	2
Fever, intermittent.....	3	2	5	6	6	12
Fever, malarial.....					1	1
Fever, scarlet.....	2	1	3	5	3	8
Fever, typhoid.....	4	2	6	18	21	39
Fracture of skull.....				1		1
General ill health.....	59	105	164	299	461	760
Gun-shot injury to head.....				1		1
Habitual constipation.....					1	1
Hæmorrhage.....					1	1
Hereditary predisposition.....	73	75	148	264	309	573
Heredity and confinement.....	6		6	24		24
Heredity and intemperance.....	2		2	5		5
Heredity and masturbation.....				1		1
Hydrocephalus.....				1		1
Hypochondriasis.....				1		1
Hysteria.....					1	1
Ill health following fever.....		1	1		7	7
Ill health following overwork.....	47	68	115	201	363	564
Ill health following remorse.....	3		3	5		5
Ill health from prolonged lactation.....		1	1		5	5
Ill-treatment.....					1	1
Injury to eye.....					1	1
Intemperance and venereal excesses.....	4					13
Intemperance in drink.....	212	33	245	1,001	155	1,156
Intemperance (peppermint).....	1		1	1		1
Intemperance in drink and narcotics.....	26	7	33	126	24	150

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued).

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Intense heat — firing boilers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Lactation.....	.....	4	4	.....	26	26
La grippe	23	28	51	80	67	147
La grippe and heredity .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
La grippe and injury to spine .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
La grippe and intemperance .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5
La grippe and morphine habit .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Laparotomy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lead poisoning .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Locomotor ataxia.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Loss of sleep .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Loss of special sense.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Malarial poisoning.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Masturbation	69	7	76	309	38	347
Measles	1	.....	1	2	2	4
Meningitis.....	4	2	6	10	5	15
Menstrual irregularities .....	.....	11	11	.....	36	36
Military hardship.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Moral causes — (including domestic trouble, loss of friends, business anxieties, pecuniary difficulties, grief, fright, disappointed affections, disappointed ambition, political excitement, religious excitement, etc.).....	111	203	314	706	950	1,656
Multiple sclerosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Nephritis.	1	2	3	2	2	4
Nervous prostration.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Neuritis (optic).....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Nicotine poisoning.....					4	8
Nostalgia.....					4	394
Old age.....	43			44	171	61
Opium habit.....	3			11	28	1
Otitis media.....					1	1
Otitis media following scarlet fever.....						1
Ovarian neuralgia.....						1
Ovarian tumor.....						1
Ovariectomy.....						2
Paralysis.....	1				2	2
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	3				11	18
Physical disability.....					1	2
Physical disease.....	24			24	105	259
Pneumonia.....					1	2
Poleo-myelitis anterior.....						1
Post-spinal sclerosis.....						1
Pregnancy.....				19		66
Previous attack.....					10	20
Privation.....	5			3	7	12
Privation and overwork.....	2			10	19	48
Puberty.....				2	1	8
Puerperal, including childbirth and abortion.....				53		183
Rheumatism.....				2	5	12
Seduction.....						2
Severe scald.....				2	1	3
Sexual excesses.....	4			1	19	25
Shock from injury.....	13				40	45
Spiritualism.....					1	2
Sunstroke.....	29			6	147	168
Suppression of menses.....						3
Surgical operation.....					1	5
Syphilis.....	20			3	87	100
Traumatic.....	36			9	137	171
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....					1	1
Use of hair wash						1
Uterine and ovarian disease.....	1			18	1	40
Venereal disease.....	6			6	20	29

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 3. — (Concluded).
Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Vicious habits and indulgences.	5	3	8	41	16	57
Unascertained.....	433	383	816	2,034	1,602	3,636
Not insane*.....	9	1	10	64	9	73
Total	1,428	1,276	2,704	6,687	5,520	12,207

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

FORM OF INSANITY.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.			HUDSON RIVER.			MIDDLETOWN.			BUFFALO.			WILLARD.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	20	14	6	71	33	10	55	38	8	51	36	8	38	12	2
Mania, sub-acute.....	49	24	6	32	6	1	46	14	2	26	9	2	13	6	1
Mania, recurrent.....	8	2	0	8	3	0	1	1	0	4	3	..	9	3	0
Mania, chronic.....	23	0	4	34	2	5	29	0	3	17	1	..	35	2	26
Melancholia, acute.....	47	26	5	96	40	9	87	53	7	98	42	7	57	14	14
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	45	15	2	18	1	0	..	..	..	7	2	..	21	2	1
Melancholia, chronic.....	13	4	6	18	2	14	..	..	5	11	2	..	38	2	11
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
General paralysis.....	20	..	15	36	..	26	17	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	14
Dementia, primary.....	3	..	..	2	3	..	3	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, terminal.....	127	..	46	119	..	41	91	..	33	77	6	14	119	..	73
Epilepsy.....	19	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	1	8	1	2	18	..	18
Imbecility.....	..	..	..	18	..	2	5	..	1	2	..	..	11	..	1
Idiocy.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4
Not insane*.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
Totals.....	379	85	94	454	90	108	343	108	79	334	102	51	383	41	165

* Cases of opium intemperance, etc.

TABLE No. 4 — (Continued).

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

FORM OF INSANITY.	BINGHAMTON.			ST. LAWRENCE.			ROCHESTER.			MATTEAWAN.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	17	9	3	67	37	7	32	11	4	14	6	.....
Mania, sub-acute.....	32	9	.....	21	11	0	6	2	1	17	4	.....
Mania, recurrent.....	10	3	.....	3	0	0	9	3	.....	4	2	.....
Mania, chronic.....	27	.....	11	20	1	12	11	.....	1	9	4	.....
Melancholia, acute.....	13	6	4	60	14	7	12	4	.....	29	7	2
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	28	4	2	14	4	1	3	3	.....	16	12	3
Melancholia, chronic.....	7	.....	6	15	1	4	5	.....	.....	1	1	1
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	1	.....	.....	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	2	.....	6	14	0	10	7	.....	2	6	.....	.....
Dementia, primary.....	7	1	2	12	1	1	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....
Dementia, terminal.....	71	.....	32	68	0	26	42	.....	24	9	.....	6
Epilepsy.....	15	.....	14	12	1	1	4	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Imbecility.....	4	.....	.....	11	0	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Idiocy.....	1	.....	.....	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	235	32	80	325	71	75	133	24	33	118	36	15

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 4—(Continued).
Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893,
and since October 1, 1888.
SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.

FORM OF INSANITY.	UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.			HUDSON RIVER.			MIDDLETOWN.			BUFFALO.			WILLARD.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute...	160	100	25	293	162	43	365	233	31	317	200	24	113	37	15
Mania, sub-acute	325	123	25	86	17	4	186	60	3	110	53	3	71	20	1
Mania, recurrent	18	7	1	41	14	3	2	2	...	30	17	2	39	11	6
Mania, chronic	159	4	25	161	7	24	116	6	6	108	8	5	199	16	120
Melancholia, acute	335	174	35	451	237	32	461	238	29	{ 549			170	41	49
Melancholia, sub-acute	233	111	11	25	1	...	1	...	...	{			77	9	7
Melancholia, chronic	158	13	53	158	12	65	31	8	11	{			190	7	45
Alternating (circular) insanity	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
General paralysis	112	...	101	77	...	69	77	...	46	69	...	72	57	...	52
Dementia, primary	20	9	...	43	22	16	3	...	...	{ 429			...	...	...
Dementia, terminal	445	...	137	492	...	146	281	1	100	44	44	73	539	...	370
Epilepsy	94	...	18	...	...	...	39	...	6	86	4	7	89	...	79
Imbecility	11	...	2	51	1	6	10	...	2	5	...	...	45	...	7
Idiocy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	17	...	9
Not insane*	45	...	...	21	3	...	2	1	...	53	...	...	7	...	...
Totals	2,118	541	433	1,899	476	408	1,575	552	234	1,762	549	258	1,614	141	760

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).
 Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died at the State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893,
 and since October 1, 1888.
 SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.

FORM OF INSANITY.	BINGHAMTON.			ST. LAWRENCE.			ROCHESTER.			MATTEAWAN.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute	92	38	9	184	81	12	114	40	14	61	14	2
Mania, sub-acute	82	20	5	48	19	1	36	9	2	30	6	2
Mania, recurrent	35	13	4	7	2	...	32	9	2	5	2	1
Mania, chronic	147	12	75	150	3	17	46	2	17	73	5	13
Melancholia, acute	74	31	5	147	53	11	47	17	5	109	50	10
Melancholia, sub-acute	52	7	5	43	13	...	40	7	...	54	21	7
Melancholia, chronic	68	...	39	77	...	...	25	1	4	25	6	5
Alternating (circular) insanity	1	...	...	1	...	...	10	3	...	7	...	...
General paralysis	34	...	36	34	...	17	26	...	15	15	...	7
Dementia, primary	31	7	8	29	3	14	5	4	...	25	2	3
Dementia, terminal	294	...	132	345	...	61	135	1	74	46	...	8
Epilepsy	68	...	48	45	...	4	27	...	8	21	...	...
Imbecility	6	...	1	34	...	...	15	...	1	12	1	2
Idiocy	7	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Not insane*	1	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Totals	992	128	368	1,163	174	137	558	93	143	489	107	60

* Cases of opium habit, intemperance, etc.

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the number and percentage of annual recoveries and deaths in the State hospitals since October 1, 1888, on the daily average number resident.

	Utica State Hos- pital.	Hudson River State Hospital.	Middletown State Ho- meopathic Hospital.	Buffalo State Hos- pital.	Willard State Hos- pital.	Bingham- ton State Hospital.	St. Law- rence State Hospital.	Rochester State Hos- pital.	Matteawan State Hos- pital.
Statistics of State Hospital System.									
1888-9.									
Average daily population.....	645	475	536	383	2,004	1,100	.....	.....	219
Recoveries.....	126	102	101	90	20	19	.....	.....	11
Percentage.....	19.53	21	18.84	23.5	.9	1.72	.....	.....	5.01
Deaths.....	69	46	15	38	113	69	.....	.....	10
Percentage.....	10.69	9.	2.79	9.92	5.6	6.27	.....	.....	4.55
1890.									
Average daily population.....	690.9	573	578	412	2,052	1,096	.....	329	244
Recoveries.....	135	106	105	120	13	17	.....	18	8
Percentage.....	19.53	18	18.16	29.14	.6	1.11	.....	3.9	3.56
Deaths.....	93	46	30	42	123	55	.....	29	13
Percentage.....	13.46	8	5.19	10.19	5.9	5.1	.....	8.9	5.79
1891.									
Average daily population.....	786	733	709	599	2,055	1,136	227	352	240
Recoveries.....	108	93	113	129	36	34	29	18	27
Percentage.....	13.74	12.5	15.94	25.34	1.7	3	13	5.1	11.23
Deaths.....	97	95	43	70	168	77	28	22	12
Percentage.....	12.34	13	6.06	13.75	8.2	6.7	12	6.5	4.99
1892.									
Average daily population.....	811	848	827	614	2,062	1,143	486	381	277
Recoveries.....	87	85	125	108	31	26	77	22	25
Percentage.....	10.72	10	15.11	17.61	1.5	2.3	16	5.8	9.02
Deaths.....	80	113	67	57	191	87	42	35	10
Percentage.....	9.86	13	8.1	9.29	9.2	7.6	8.5	9.2	3.61
1893.									
Average daily population.....	923	939	975	592	2,140	1,258	632	395	386.72
Recoveries.....	85	90	107	102	41	32	71	24	36
Percentage.....	9.2	9.5	10.96	17.03	1.9	2.5	11.23	6.07	9.31
Deaths.....	94	103	79	51	165	80	75	33	15
Percentage.....	10.18	11.5	8.09	8.51	7.7	6.4	11.86	8.35	3.88

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the cause of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the year 1893 and since October 1, 1888.

	DURING THE YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total died.....	408	292	700	1,601	1,208	2,809
Abscess, cerebral	1	.....	1
Abscess, cerebral and chronic meningitis.....	2	.....	2
Abscess of lung and liver.....	1	.....	1
Abscess, psoas.....	1	1
Abscess, sacro-iliac	1	1
Alcoholism and heart failure.	1	.....	1
Anæmia, pernicious	2	.....	2
Aneurism, aortic	3	.....	3
Angina pectoris	1	1	2
Apnoea, asphyxia.	2	.....	2
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	6	12	18	20	45	65
Appendicitis	1	1	.....	1	1
Asphyxia.....	3	3	6	5	11
Asphyxia from lodgment of food in pharynx.....	3	.....	3
Asthenia.....	20	3	23	48	27	75
Asthenia and fracture of arm.....	1	1
Asthenia following fracture of femur.....	2	2
Asthenia, chronic.....	1	.....	1
Atheroma.....	1	1
Bronchitis	1	3	4	4	7	11
Bronchitis, acute.....	1	1
Bronchitis, chronic.....	1	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Burns.....	1
Cancer.....	1
Cancer of breast.....	7
Cancer of face.....	2
Cancer of liver.....	1
Cancer of neck.....	4
Cancer of stomach.....	3
Cancer of stomach and peritonitis.....	1
Cancer of uterus.....	6
Cancer of vulva.....	1
Cardiac paralysis.....	2
Cellulitis.....	1
Cellulitis of arm.....	1
Cellulitis of leg.....	1
Cerebral effusion.....	9
Cerebral embolism.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	41
Cerebral softening.....	4
Cerebral tumor.....	3
Cerebro-spinal sclerosis.....	1
Chorea.....	1
Choroid plexus, cystic degeneration of.....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....	7
Convulsions.....	1
Cystic degeneration of kidneys.....	1
Cystitis.....	1
Cystitis chronic.....	1
Debility from old age.....	37
Delirium tremens and exhaustion.....	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	24
Diarrhoea.....	1
Diarrhoea, acute.....	4
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	6
Diarrhoea, colliquative.....	2
Diarrhoea and erysipelas.....	8
Dilatation of heart.....	7
Diseases of bladder and prostate.....	1
Diseases of liver.....	2

TABLE No. 6.—(Continued).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in State hospitals during the year 1893 and since October 1, 1888.

	DURING THE YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Diphtheria .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dysentery	5	3	8	13	18	31
Emphyæmia .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Emphysema .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Endocarditis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Endocarditis, "chronic" .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Endocarditis, suppurative .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Enteritis	3	5	8	8	23	31
Enteritis, chronic .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Enterocolitis .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Epilepsy	9	10	19	59	50	109
Epistaxis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Erysipelas	2	2	4	10	11	21
Erysipelas, phlegmonous .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Exhaustion from acute mania .....	.....	1	1	2	5	7
Exhaustion from acute delirious mania	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Exhaustion from acute melancholia	3	3	6	12	4	16
Exhaustion from carbuncle .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Exhaustion from chronic melancholia	3	3	6	7	8	15
Exhaustion from chronic mania .....	.....	1	1	3	10	13
Exhaustion from hemiplegia	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	92	43	135	288	218	506
Exhaustion from mental disease.....	92	43	135	288	218	506
Exhaustion from mental disease and old age.....	3	.....	3	4	3	7
Exhaustion from mental disease and la grippe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
Exhaustion from old age and diarrhœa.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9
Exhaustion from ovarian cyst.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fecal impaction.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fever, scarlet.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Fistulae.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Foreign body in stomach.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Fracture of ribs and pleurisy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fracture of ribs and lumbar vertebrae.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gangrene.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Gangrene of extremities.....	2	.....	2	6	1	1
Gastric hæmorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gastritis.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	4
Gastro-enteritis.....	.....	1	1	2	3	5
General dropsy and gangrene of scrotum.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glandular abscess.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Glioma cerebri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Hæmorrhagic cystitis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Hæmorrhagic pachy-meningitis.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Heart disease.....	12	20	32	25	45	70
Heart disease, organic.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	12
Heart disease, valvular.....	8	7	15	34	37	71
Hepatitis.....	1	.....	1	5	1	6
Hydro-Pneumothorax.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Influenza.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Influenza and la grippe.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Intestinal disease.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Intestinal stricture.....	3	3	6	7	5	12
Intestinal ulceration.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Intussusception.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Laryngitis and chronic endocarditis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Locomotor ataxia.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Marasmus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Meningitis.....	2	.....	2	14	2	16

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the year 1893 and since October 1, 1888.

	DURING THE YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Meningitis, acute.....	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Meningitis, chronic.....	.....	1	1	12	5	17
Multiple neuritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Nephritis.....	9	6	15	21	13	34
Nephritis, acute.....	.....	1	1	4	2	6
Nephritis, acute diffuse.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Nephritis, chronic diffuse, parenchymatous.....	.....	6	6	3	10	13
Nephritis, chronic interstitial.....	3	.....	3	10	3	13
Organic brain disease.....	5	1	6	8	9	17
Paralysis from organic brain disease.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paralysis of par vagum.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paralysis, sub-acute atrophic spinal.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Pelvic cellulitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pericarditis.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	2	6	8	15	13	28
Pharyngeal abscess.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Phthisis pulmonalis.....	28	37	65	156	191	347
Pleurisy.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Pleuritic effusion.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Pleuro-pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Pneumonia.....	41	25	66	123	71	194
Pneumonia, catarrhal.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Pneumonia, lobar.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 6 — (Concluded).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	DURING THE YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Tumor, cerebellar and cerebral hæmorrhage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typhlitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Typho enteritis.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Typhoid fever....	1	1	2	8	4	12
Ulceration of rectum .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
General paresis.....	68	16	84	306	57	363
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	UTICA.		HUDSON RIVER.		MIDDLETOWN.		BUFFALO.		WILLARD.	
	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.
First	252	.....	391	.....	275	13	288	.....	366	.....
Second	103	21	48	21	54	6	39	25	23	2
Third.....	13	12	8	7	11	3	5	2	3	.....
Fourth or more	11	9	7	5	8	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Total cases	379	.....	454	.....	343	22	334	27	383	.....
Total persons	360	.....	454	.....	275	.....	329	.....	381	.....

TABLE No. 7 — (Continued).
Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	BINGHAMTON.		ST. LAWRENCE.		ROCHESTER.		MATTEAWAN.	
	Cases admitted.	Times previously discharged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously discharged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously discharged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previously discharged re-covered.
First	216	.....	299	10	114	9	102	.....
Second	18	6	26	.....	11	6	15	15
Third	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....
Fourth or more.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Total cases.....	235	.....	325	.....	133	.....	118	.....
Total persons	233	.....	.....	.....	133	.....	102	.....

TABLE No. 7—(Continued).
Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	UTICA.		HUDSON RIVER.		MIDDLETOWN.		BUFFALO.		WILLARD.	
	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.
First.....	1, 625	.....	1, 574	.....	1, 431	86	1, 526	.....	1, 488	.....
Second.....	400	129	258	80	111	23	195	90	96	8
Third.....	77	38	41	25	23	12	28	13	22	1
Fourth or more.....	53	37	26	19	10	.....	13	8	8	.....
Total cases.....	2, 155	.....	1, 899	124	1, 575	121	1, 762	111	1, 614	.....
Total persons.....	2, 080	.....	1, 574	.....	1, 431	.....	1, 676	.....	1, 605	.....

TABLE No. 7 — (Concluded).

Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.
SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.

Statistics of State Hospital System.									
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	BINGHAMTON.		ST. LAWRENCE.*		ROCHESTER.		MATTEAWAN.		
	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	Cases admitted.	Times previ-ously dis-charged re-covered.	
First	701	.....	.....	.....	488	20	440	43	
Second.....	228	24	.....	.....	41	10	43	4	
Third.....	49	5	.....	.....	13	3	4	2	
Fourth or more.....	14	3	..	.....	16	4	2	.....
Total cases.....	992	.....	.....	.....	558	.....	489	.....
Total persons	964	.....	.....	.....	556	.....	440	.....

* Report not furnished.

TABLE No. 8.
Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

Statistics of State Hospital System.									
	Utica.	Hudson River.	Middletown.	Buffalo.	Willard.	Binghamton.	St. Lawrence.	Rochester.	Matteawan.
Paternal branch	194	120	145	86	112	82	89	30	14
Maternal branch.....	228	148	172	81	153	104	117	40	43
Paternal and maternal branches...	86	21	27	10	18	21	10	3	4
Collateral branches.	167	157	126	200	194	82	91	24	21
No hereditary tendency.....	148	.....	965	654	490	292	380	192	95
Unascertained.....	1,287	1,453	140	731	647	411	476	269	312
Not insane*	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	2,155	1,899	1,575	1,762	1,614	992	1,163	558	489

* Cases of intemperance, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 9.
Showing civil condition of those admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Utica.	Hudson River.	Middletown.	Buffalo.	Willard.	Binghamton.	St. Lawrence.	Rochester.	Matteawan.
Single	876	829	656	673	670	415	515	233	330
Married	945	809	748	873	639	430	501	231	139
Widowed	262	229	152	212	206	113	120	90	10
Divorced	8	8	8	1	9	3	6	4	2
Unascertained	64	24	11	3	30	31	21	.....	8
Total	2,155	1,899	1,575	1,762	1,614	992	1,163	558	489

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 10.
Showing degree of education of those admitted to State hospitals since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	Utica.	Hudson River	Middletown.	Buffalo.	Willard.	Binghamton.	St. Lawrence.	Rochester.	Matteawan.
Collegiate....	24	22	49	17	17	13	11	2	7
Academic	107	63	203	121	96	51	68	21	4
Common school.....	1,274	1,211	1,095	1,084	1,037	614	580	355	199
Read and write.....	305	158	47	229	54	47	.....	80	201
Read only.	115	162	37	135	90	37	84	41	8
No education.....	197	226	92	141	133	68	80	52	58
Unascertained.	133	56	52	35	187	162	340	7	12
Deaf-mute .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	2,155	1,899	1,575	1,762	1,614	992	1,163	558	489

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	108	93	201
One to three months.....	60	64	124
Three to six months.....	27	38	65
Six to nine months.....	24	17	41
Nine months to one year.....	4	6	10
One year to eighteen months.....	18	12	30
Eighteen months to two years.....	1	4	5
Two to three years.....	9	7	16
Three to four years.....	8	3	11
Four to five years.....	3	1	4
Five to ten years.....	5	7	12
Ten to twenty years.....	2	3	5
Not insane *.....	5	1	6
Unascertained.....	52	12	64
Total	326	268	594

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	5	6	11
One to three months.....	66	43	109
Three to six months.....	89	84	173
Six to nine months.....	49	46	95
Nine months to one year.....	27	22	49
One year to eighteen months.....	36	32	68
Eighteen months to two years.....	20	11	31
Two to three years.....	20	11	31
Three to four years.....	8	9	17
Four to five years.....	2	3	5
Five to ten years.....	3	1	4
Ten to twenty years.....		1	1
Not insane *.....			
Unascertained			
Total	325	269	594

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 11 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	448	388	836
One to three months.....	309	343	652
Three to six months.....	171	185	356
Six to nine months.....	99	91	190
Nine months to one year.....	36	46	82
One year to eighteen months.....	65	75	140
Eighteen months to two years.....	17	27	44
Two to three years.....	40	40	80
Three to four years.....	13	15	28
Four to five years.....	12	11	23
Five to ten years.....	24	25	49
Ten to twenty years.....	14	16	30
Not insane *.....	11	2	13
Unascertained.....	182	71	253
Total....	1,441	1,335	2,776

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	36	16	52
One to three months.....	278	190	468
Three to six months.....	423	404	827
Six to nine months.....	250	258	508
Nine months to one year.....	136	142	278
One year to eighteen months....	148	161	309
Eighteen months to two years.....	59	54	113
Two to three years.....	55	58	113
Three to four years.....	27	28	55
Four to five years.....	11	9	20
Five to ten years.....	11	12	23
Ten to twenty years.....	1	2	3
Not insane *.....	6	1	7
Unascertained.....			
Total.....	1,441	1,335	2,776

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	35	28	63
One to three months.....	33	33	66
Three to six months.....	21	37	58
Six to nine months.....	23	17	40
Nine months to one year.....	16	5	21
One year to eighteen months.....	19	31	50
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	9	13
Two to three years.....	29	20	49
Three to four years.....	18	24	42
Four to five years.....	7	17	24
Five to ten years.....	23	37	60
Ten to twenty years.....	18	26	44
Twenty to thirty years.....	6	9	15
Over thirty years.....	3	4	7
Not insane*.....	15	6	21
Unascertained.....	63	26	89
Total.....	333	329	662

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	22	20	42
One to three months.....	48	41	89
Three to six months.....	54	38	92
Six to nine months.....	36	25	61
Nine months to one year.....	27	21	48
One year to eighteen months.....	28	35	63
Eighteen months to two years.....	17	15	32
Two to three years.....	24	28	52
Three to four years.....	10	18	28
Four to five years.....	12	12	24
Five to ten years.....	21	18	39
Ten to twenty years.....	21	30	51
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	18	20
Over thirty years.....	.....	.....	.....
Not insane*.....	15	6	21
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	337	325	662

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 12—(*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	197	129	326
One to three months	250	142	392
Three to six months ..	153	169	322
Six to nine months.....	112	90	202
Nine months to one year	83	54	137
One year to eighteen months	125	104	229
Eighteen months to two years .	45	43	88
Two to three years	132	96	228
Three to four years	88	66	154
Four to five years.....	52	66	118
Five to ten years .	136	144	280
Ten to twenty years	103	95	198
Twenty to thirty years.....	50	49	99
Over thirty years	14	10	24
Not insane *.....	57	16	73
Unascertained	389	130	519
Total	1,986	1,403	3,389
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	108	70	178
One to three months	210	137	347
Three to six months	237	175	412
Six to nine months.....	188	107	295
Nine months to one year	122	108	230
One year to eighteen months	253	183	436
Eighteen months to two years	148	88	236
Two to three years	240	193	433
Three to four years ..	90	89	179
Four to five years.....	75	76	151
Five to ten years.....	175	81	256
Ten to twenty years	71	59	130
Twenty to thirty years.....	12	21	33
Over thirty years .	.....	.....	.....
Not insane *.....	57	16	73
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,986	1,403	3,389

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died at State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	36	23	59
One to three months.....	39	28	67
Three to six months.	26	16	42
Six to nine months.....	22	18	40
Nine months to one year	8	5	13
One year to eighteen months.....	24	20	44
Eighteen months to two years	13	9	22
Two to three years.....	34	20	54
Three to four years	26	16	42
Four to six years.....	24	22	46
Six to ten years.....	18	15	33
Ten to twenty years.....	24	19	43
Twenty years and over.....	14	25	39
Unascertained	101	55	156
Total ..	409	291	700

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	63	30	93
One to three months	37	26	63
Three to six months	58	22	80
Six to nine months.....	38	21	59
Nine months to one year.....	16	22	38
One year to eighteen months.....	31	27	58
Eighteen months to two years	26	27	53
Two to three years.....	50	25	75
Three to four years.....	18	13	31
Four to six years	25	24	49
Six to ten years.....	13	25	38
Ten to twenty years.....	26	23	49
Twenty years and over.....	8	6	14
Total ..	409	291	700

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 13 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died at State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	115	83	198
One to three months	150	105	255
Three to six months.....	117	63	180
Six to nine months.....	87	55	142
Nine months to one year	57	31	88
One year to eighteen months.....	121	83	204
Eighteen months to two years	57	35	92
Two to three years	153	103	256
Three to four years.....	98	60	158
Four to six years	84	77	161
Six to ten years	93	91	184
Ten to twenty years.....	89	81	170
Twenty years and over.....	57	77	134
Not insane		1	1
Unascertained	324	262	586
Total	1,602	1,207	2,809

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	207	126	333
One to three months	161	138	299
Three to six months	187	107	294
Six to nine months.....	124	75	199
Nine months to one year	93	70	163
One year to eighteen months.....	173	106	279
Eighteen months to two years	93	66	159
Two to three years.....	156	96	252
Three to four years	101	68	169
Four to six years.....	91	96	187
Six to ten years.....	102	121	223
Ten to twenty years	90	104	194
Twenty years and over	23	34	57
Unascertained	1	.....	1
Total	1,602	1,207	2,809

TABLE No. 14.
Showing ages of those admitted to State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From five to ten years.....	1	.....	1	2	3	5
From ten to fifteen years.....	4	4	8	18	15	33
From fifteen to twenty years.....	57	40	97	272	176	448
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	132	89	221	520	399	919
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	154	119	273	851	575	1,426
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	168	157	325	864	690	1,554
From thirty-five to forty years.....	168	121	289	898	611	1,509
From forty to fifty years.....	286	303	589	1,358	1,241	2,599
From fifty to sixty years.....	204	208	412	909	855	1,764
From sixty to seventy years.....	148	135	283	587	559	1,146
From seventy to eighty years.....	75	71	146	314	289	603
From eighty to ninety years.....	28	24	52	81	90	171
From ninety to one hundred years.....	2	1	3	5	4	9
Unascertained	4	5	9	8	13	21
Total.....	1,431	1,277	2,708	6,687	5,520	12,207

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 15.
Showing ages of those discharged recovered from State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty years	15	14	29	84	87	171
From twenty to thirty years	91	85	176	418	360	778
From thirty to forty years	95	67	162	397	387	784
From forty to fifty years	62	49	111	286	268	554
From fifty to sixty years	34	33	67	144	171	315
From sixty to seventy years	22	12	34	73	67	140
From seventy to eighty years	2	5	7	19	14	33
From eighty to ninety years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	321	267	588	1,422	1,356	2,778

TABLE No. 16.
Showing the ages of those who died in State hospitals during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
From ten to fifteen years.....	.....	1	1	7	6	13
From fifteen to twenty years.....	.....	6	16	48	28	76
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	10	13	23	88	53	141
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	25	20	45	119	61	180
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	35	13	48	181	96	277
From thirty-five to forty years.....	38	57	95	322	231	553
From forty to forty-five years.....	76	57	133	284	253	537
From forty-five to fifty years.....	68	54	122	273	211	484
From fifty to sixty years.....	81	48	129	205	193	398
From sixty to seventy years.....	52	18	70	67	61	128
From seventy to eighty years.....	20	1	21	4	10	14
From eighty to ninety years.....	3	1	4	4	2	6
From ninety to one hundred years.....	2	1	3			
Unknown.....						
Total.....	410	290	700	1,602	1,207	2,809

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month..	221	179	400
One to three months.	195	160	355
Three to six months.....	130	133	263
Six to nine months.....	81	79	160
Nine months to one year.....	49	30	79
One year to eighteen months.....	80	81	161
Eighteen months to two years.....	31	28	59
Two to three years....	100	69	169
Three to four years.....	49	47	96
Four to five years.....	43	35	78
Five to ten years.....	75	104	179
Ten to fifteen years.....	59	58	117
Fifteen to twenty years.....	35	52	87
Twenty to thirty years.....	49	58	107
Thirty years and upwards.....	12	27	39
Not insane.....	13	8	21
Unascertained	205	129	334
Total.....	<u>1,427</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>2,704</u>

TABLE No. 18.

Showing period of residence in asylum of those remaining under treatment September 30, 1893.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	99	106	205
One to three months.....	197	152	349
Three to six months..	298	243	541
Six to nine months.....	178	194	372
Nine months to one year	227	261	488
One year to eighteen months.....	499	429	928
Eighteen months to two years.....	198	185	383
Two to three years.....	613	543	1,156
Three to four years.....	319	281	600
Four to five years.....	265	234	499
Five to ten years	738	805	1,543
Ten to fifteen years.....	335	416	751
Fifteen to twenty years	212	220	432
Twenty to thirty years.....	141	156	297
Thirty years and upwards.....	15	18	33
Total	<u>4,334</u>	<u>4,243</u>	<u>8,577</u>

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the occupations of those admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	DURING YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Actors	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Agents	8	.....	8	45	7	52
Apprentices	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Architects	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Artists	2	1	3	11	3	14
Asylum attendants	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Authors . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Axe grinder . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bakers	5	.....	5	28	1	29
Barbers	6	.....	6	40	.....	40
Barkeepers and bartenders	7	.....	7	25	.....	25
Basketmakers	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Beerbottlers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmiths	19	.....	19	72	.....	72
Boatbuilders . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Boilermakers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Boilermaker's helpers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Book agents . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Bookbinders . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Bookkeepers	18	.....	18	72	6	78
Bootblacks . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Boxmakers . . . . .	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Brewers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bricklayers	3	.....	3	12	.....	12
Brickmakers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bridgekeeper . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Brokers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Broom and brushmakers	4	.....	4	9	.....	9

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Builders	2	...	2	5	...	5
Butchers	10	...	10	50	...	50
Butler .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Carriage makers	2	...	2	8	...	8
Carriage painters and trimmers .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Car drivers	1	...	1	5	...	5
Car inspectors .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Cash boys .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Cattle drovers .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Cheesemakers .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chemists .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Chiropodists .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cigar makers	12	1	13	41	...	44
Cigar manufacturers	1	...	1	6	...	6
Civil engineers	2	...	2	12	...	12
Clergymen	5	...	5	24	...	24
Clerks	31	5	36	195	...	212
Cloak makers .....	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cloth designers .....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Coachmen	8	...	8	36	...	36
Coal dealers .....	...	...	...	3	...	3
Collar makers .....	...	1	1	...	...	4
Comb makers .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Commercial travelers	3	...	3	19	...	19
Compositors .....	...	...	...	5	...	5
Confectioners	2	...	2	6	...	6
Constable .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Contractors	1	...	1	12	...	12
Cooks	2	2	4	14	...	28
Coopers .....	...	...	...	6	...	6
Core maker .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cowboy .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cutler .....	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dentists	3	...	3	13	...	13
Domestics	1	343	344	2	1,450	1,452
Draughtsmen .....	...	...	...	3	...	8
Dressmakers .....	...	10	10	...	44	44
Druggists	4	...	4	20	...	20

TABLE No. 19. — (Continued).

Showing the occupations of those admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	DURING YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dyers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Editors .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Electricians .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Electro-typers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Elocutionists .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Engineers.	10	.....	10	39	.....	39
Engravers.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Excise commissioner. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Expressmen.	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
Express messengers .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Factory operatives	11	11	22	47	62	109
Fakir .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Farmers and farm laborers	270	.....	270	1,329	3	1,332
Feather maker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
File grinder .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Finisher.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Firemen	10	.....	10	45	.....	45
Fishermen .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fishing-tackle workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fish peddler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florists	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Foremen.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Fruiters.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fruit growers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Furniture finisher.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Fur sewer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Furriers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Gamblers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Gardeners.....	6	.....	6	.....	32
Gentlemen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Gilders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Glass blowers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Gloves and glove makers.....	4	2	6	5	14
Grocers.....	4	.....	4	.....	11
Guide.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gun makers.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Harness-makers.....	4	.....	4	.....	14
Hatters.....	5	.....	5	.....	9
Hotel keepers.....	7	.....	7	.....	24
Horse jockeys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Horse traders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Horse trainers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hostlers.....	5	.....	5	.....	9
House-fitter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Housekeepers.....	.....	655	655	2,797	2,797
Hucksters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Inspector of vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Insurance agents.....	1	.....	1	.....	8
Inventor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Janitor.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Janitress.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Jewellers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Journalists.....	3	.....	3	1	15
Junk dealers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laborers.....	393	.....	393	1,662	1,662
Lamp-lighter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Laundresses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Laundrymen.....	.....	.....	.....	22	4
Lather.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lawyers.....	7	.....	7	.....	52
Leather workers.....	28	.....	28	115	116
Lecturer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Letter carriers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Lime burner.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithographers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Liveryman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 19. -- (Continued).

Showing the occupations of those admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	DURING YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Lock-tender.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Lumbermen.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Lumber inspectors.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Longshoremen.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Machinists.....	19	.....	19	70	.....	70
Manufacturers.....	3	.....	3	11	.....	11
Marble cutter.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Masons.....	6	.....	6	47	.....	47
Matron.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Mechanics.....	18	.....	18	103	.....	103
Merchants.....	32	1	33	163	1	164
Milkman.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Milkmaid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Millers.....	3	.....	3	17	.....	17
Milliners.....	.....	12	12	.....	28	28
Millwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Miners.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10
Molders.....	7	.....	7	47	.....	47
Mosaic workers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Musicians.....	7	4	11	22	11	33
Music teachers.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Nurses.....	.....	8	8	.....	25	25
Oil producer.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Opera singer.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Organist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Oystermen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Painters and varnishers.....	24	.....	24	110	.....	110

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Paper hangers.	1	.....	1	.....	7
Paper makers.	1	.....	1	.....	5
Pattern makers.	1	.....	1	.....	4
Paymaster.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Peddlers.	7	.....	7	.....	49
Photographers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Physicians.	8	.....	8	.....	45
Piano makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pilots.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Plasterers.	1	.....	1	.....	3
Plumbers.	6	.....	6	.....	17
Policemen.	1	.....	1	.....	10
Porters.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Potters.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Press agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Prison keeper	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Printers.	13	.....	14	.....	52
Prostitutes.	.....	1	1	.....	9
Publisher.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ragpicker.	1	.....	1	.....	2
Railroad conductors.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Railroad employes.	28	.....	28	.....	79
Real estate agents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Reporters.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Roofers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Rope makers	1	.....	1	.....	3
Rubber worker.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saddlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Sailors.	6	.....	6	.....	26
Sail makers.	1	.....	1	.....	1
Salesmen and saleswomen.	14	.....	15	.....	49
Saloonkeepers	13	.....	13	.....	34
Salt boiler.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sash makers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sawyers	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Silk warpers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
School girls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Seamen and boatmen.	11	.....	11	.....	54

TABLE No. 19. — (Continued).

Showing the occupations of those admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	DURING YEAR 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Seamstresses.....	.....	29	29	.....	97	97
Ship caulkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirtcutters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Scale makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe fitters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Snuff maker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soldiers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Speculators.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Spinsters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Spiritualistic mediums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stenographers.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....
Storekeeper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Students.....	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....
Tailors and tailoresses.....	5	4	9	.....	17	17
Tanners.....	2	.....	2	.....	15	15
Teachers.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters.....	10	21	25	.....	117	117
Telegraph lineman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teasel dealer.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Telegraph operators.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	2
Theatrical managers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tinsmiths.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco strippers.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Trunk makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Undertakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	3
Vagrants.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Varnisher.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2

Statistics of State Hospital System.

97 2 2 1 1 1 8 5 4 2 18 1 65 82 6 145 55 1 1 16 2 12 4 1 2 8 6 1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Veterinary surgeons	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Wagonmakers.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Waiters and waitresses.	4	.....	4	21	2	23
Watchmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Watchmen	1	.....	1	6	.....	6
Weavers	1	.....	1	3	7	10
Wheelwrights.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Wood engravers.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Woodsman.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wool carders	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Workers in hair.....	.....	3	3	1	3	4
Workers in metal	9	.....	9	64	.....	64
Workers in stone.....	11	.....	11	49	1	50
Workers in wood....	54	.....	54	268	.....	268
No occupation.....	95	113	208	391	586	977
Unascertained	24	33	57	92	96	188
Totals.	1,427	1,272	2,699	6,690	5,514	12,204

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	DURING THE YEAR, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Total admissions.....	1,427	1,277	2,704	6,687	5,520	12,207
Total born in:						
United States.....	998	817	1,815	4,516	3,522	8,038
Algers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Arabia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Armenia.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Australia.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Austria.....	1	.....	2	6	.....	8
Bavaria.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Bahama Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Bohemia.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	8
Canada.....	31	33	64	144	139	283
China.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Denmark.....	1	.....	2	8	.....	10
England.....	43	39	82	194	148	342
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
France.....	3	3	6	19	19	38
Germany (Prussia).....	99	103	202	491	431	922
Greece.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Holland.....	3	.....	4	14	7	21
Hungary.....	3	.....	4	7	6	13
India.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Indian, American.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
Ireland.....	144	212	356	733	873	1,606
Isle of Man.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Italy.....	10	2	12	.....	9	53
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 21.

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893.

COUNTIES.	UTICA.			HUDSON RIVER.			MIDDLETOWN.			BUFFALO.			WILLARD.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany	30	1	31	60	3	63	1	2	3	1	1	2	19	1	20
Allegany															
Broome							1		1				25		25
Cattaraugus										25	4	29	36	2	38
Cayuga										33	4	37	12		12
Chautauqua							2		2				20		20
Chemung								1	1						
Chenango															
Clinton								1	1						
Columbia				14	4	18									
Cortland									3						
Delaware				79	2	81	1	2	3						
Dutchess								1	1	180	12	192	12		12
Erie															
Essex															
Franklin	24		24					1	1						
Fulton										6		6	11		11
Genesee				6	3	9		1	1						
Greene															
Hamilton	25	2	27												
Herkimer															
Jefferson					3	3	2	15	17						
Kings		1	1												
Lewis													19		19
Livingston	8	2	10				1		1						
Madison								1	1	1	5	6	49	3	52
Monroe															
Montgomery	32		32	2	7	9	2	37	39						
New York										44	4	48	2		2
Niagara															
Oneida	187	7	194					1	1						
Onondaga	1	1	2				1	4	5				1		1
Ontario													31		31
Orange							10	21	131				5		5
Orleans										5	2	7			6

Statistics of State Hospital System.

[illegible]

TABLE No. 21 — (Concluded).

Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients admitted to State hospitals during the year ending September 30, 1893.

COUNTIES.	BINGHAMTON.			ST. LAWRENCE.			ROCHESTER.			MATTEAWAN.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Albany.....										1		1
Allegany.....												
Broome.....	54	1	55									
Cattaraugus.....				1		1				2		2
Cayuga.....												
Chautauqua.....												
Chemung.....	17	2	19									
Chenango.....				7		7						
Clinton.....												
Columbia.....	8		8							1		1
Cortland.....	34		34							1		1
Delaware.....												
Dutchess.....				14		14						
Erie.....				18		18						
Essex.....												
Franklin.....												
Fulton.....										1		1
Genesee.....	14	1	15									
Greene.....												
Hamilton.....												
Herkimer.....				33	2	35						
Jefferson.....				19		19						
Kings.....												
Lewis.....												
Livingston.....	17		17				119	7	126	1		1
Madison.....												
Monroe.....										7		7
Montgomery.....												
New York.....												
Niagara.....										2		2
Oneida.....				119	3	122	1		1	1		1
Onondaga.....												
Ontario.....												
Orange.....												
Orleans.....							1		1			

Statistics of State Hospital System.

Oswego.....	45	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Oscego.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Putnam	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Queens.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Rensselaer.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Richmond.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Rockland.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
St. Lawrence.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Saratoga.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Schenectady.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Schoharie.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Schuyler.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Seneca.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Steuben.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Suffolk.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Sullivan.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Tioga.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Tompkins.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Ulster.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Warren.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Washington.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Wayne.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Westchester.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Wyoming.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Yates.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
State patients.....	1	1	46	51	51	51	126	7	133	118	118
Total.....	230	5	235	313	12	325	126	7	133	118	118

Statistics of State Hospital System.

	41	19	22	181	86	95	1	1	2	2	516	60	33	27	911	464	447
Orange.	41																
Orleans															18	10	8
Oswego												2	1				
Putnam							1		10	5							
Queens	9	3	6	72	25	47	2		67	30	37						
Rensselaer	4		4	1		1	4		177	88	89				2		2
Richmond	2		2	39	22	17	9		22	8	14	2					
Rockland	1		1	50	26	24			1		1	1					
St. Lawrence	1	1										3	1	2			
Saratoga			1	16	10	6			1		1				65	31	34
Schenectady	1														29	8	21
Schoharie				1		1						1					
Schuyler				1	1												
Seneca																	
Steuben	3	3															
Suffolk	3	2	1	104	58	46			20	11	9				1		1
Sullivan	2	1	1	71	39	32											
Tioga	1	1		1	1												
Tompkins																	
Ulster	5	3	2	70	39	31	4		92	44	48	1	1		17	8	9
Warren				4	2	2			10	6	4				3	1	2
Washington									40	21	19	1	1	1			
Wayne												2	1	1			
Westchester	4	2	2	14	9	5	2		167	76	91	2	1	1	1		1
Wyoming	1	1		1	1												
Yates											2						
State patients									2						5	1	4
Total	244	122	122	734	370	364	66	32	982	466	516	60	33	27	911	464	447

Statistics of State Hospital System.

TABLE No. 22 — (Concluded).
Showing the residence by counties and classification of patients remaining under treatment September 30, 1893.

COUNTIES.	ST. LAWRENCE.						ROCHESTER.						MATTEAWAN.					
	PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.			PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.			PUBLIC.			PRIVATE.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.													8	1	9			
Allegany.													1		1			
Broome.													1		1			
Cattaraugus.													2		2			
Cayuga.													4		4			
Chautauqua.													2		2			
Chemung.													1		1			
Chenango.													2		2			
Clinton.	16	27	43										1		1			
Columbia.																		
Cortland.													1		1			
Delaware.													1		1			
Dutchess.													4		4			
Erie.													1		1			
Essex.	13	10	23										1		1			
Franklin.	9	19	28										1		1			
Fulton.																		
Genesee.													1		1			
Greene.																		
Hamilton.																		
Herkimer.													1		1			
Jefferson.	43	42	85	1	1	2							2		2			
Kings.													4		4			
Lewis.	30	20	50															
Livingston.																		
Madison.																		
Monroe.							177	185	362	15	11	26	1	2	16			
Montgomery.																		
New York.													40	7	47			
Niagara.													2		2			
Oneida.													5	1	6			
Onondaga.	77	91	168		1	1		1	1				2		2			
Ontario.													1		1			

Statistics of Exempted County System.
B. EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population at the New York city asylums for the year ending September 30, 1893.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	2,638	3,129	5,767
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1893.....	811	798	1,609
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during year	3,449	3,927	7,376
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average daily population.....	2,721	3,197	5,918
Capacity of institution	2,016	2,316	4,332
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	81	65	146
As not recovered.....	250	209	459
Died.....	303	384	687
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number discharged during the year.....	634	658	1,292
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining October 1, 1893.....	2,815	3,269	6,084
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE No 2.

General statement of the New York city asylums October 1, 1893.

	Ward's Island.	Blackwell's Island.	Hart's Island.	Central Islip.
	Dec. 13, 1871	1847	1877	May 6, 1889
Date of opening	260	12	105	1,000
Total acreage of grounds and buildings				\$300,000 00
Value of real estate, including buildings	\$2,500,000 00	\$1,605,000 00	\$268,600 00	30,000 00
Value of personal property	90,000 00	65,000 00	51,372 55	132
Acres of farm land under cultivation	18	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	300
Capacity of institution	1,620	1,110	1,302	427
Daily average number under treatment	2,335.44	1,966	1,190	
Disbursements during year :				
For wages and salaries	\$103,814 87	\$68,243 00	\$40,794 42	\$32,668 04
For provisions and stores	164,839 39	126,253 69	68,631 49	22,575 89
For ordinary repairs	144 08	359 24	.....	1,500 00
For farm and grounds	908 50	20 00	94 92	3,817 59
For clothing	23,855 19	15,968 12	7,901 56	2,495 18
For furniture and bedding	14,394 60	10,109 78	4,747 42	7,383 79
For books and stationery	400 00	.....	.....	.....
For fuel and light	34,252 16	16,981 53	12,879 38	6,463 84
For medical supplies	1,750 06	2,323 71	1,254 52	149 27
For miscellaneous expenses	6,845 80	3,103 53	11,537 05	7,561 00
Total disbursements during year	\$350,804 65	\$243,362 60	\$147,840 76	\$84,614 60

TABLE No. 2— (Continued).
General statement of the New York city asylums October 1. 1893.

	Ward's Island.	Blackwell's Island.	Hart's Island.	Central Islip.
Statistics of Exempted County System.				
Weekly per capita cost on current expenditures, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries.....	\$2.8805	\$2.2659	\$2.3980	\$3.8107
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:				
Men	400 00	300 00	420 00	600 00
Women	240 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:				
Men	300 00	200 00	300 00	300 00
Women	216 00	216 00	216 00	300 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 11.56	1 to 12.44	1 to 12	1 to 8
Proportion of night attendants to average daily population	1 to 64.87	1 to 56.16	1 to 74	1 to 43
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation	33½ per cent.	61.59 per cent,	50 per cent.	94 per cent.
Estimated value of farm and garden products during year.....	\$1,800 00	\$100 00	\$2,000 00	\$7,500 00
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during the year	20,000 00	25,500 00	6,745 16	1,525 00

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Bright's disease .....	.....	2	2	.....	8	8
Chorea .....	.....	2	2	.....	8	8
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	15
Congenital defect .....	.....	15	15	.....	36	36
Congenital imbecility .....	.....	.....	...	10	.....	10
Disappointment in love ..	1	.....	1	10	.....	10
Domestic troubles	11	.....	11	45	.....	45
Dog bite .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy	50	38	88	154	153	307
Excessive smoking.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	11
Elopement of wife.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Fright .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Grief—loss of friends	26	.....	26	123	.....	123
Gas poisoning.....	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Hereditary influences	27	94	121	80	488	568
Hereditary influences and intemperance .....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Heart disease	1	1	2	1	1	2
Hair dyes .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hemiplegia.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Intemperance	206	.....	206	825	.....	825
Intemperance in drink .....	.....	98	98	.....	490	490

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued).

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Intemperance and sexual excess.....	7	.....	7	45	.....	45
Intemperance and overwork	15	.....	15	116	.....	116
Impotence	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Insomnia. . . . .	.....	1	1	20	1	21
Ill-health.....	6	.....	6	70	..	70
Ill-health and consequent worry . . . . .	.....	14	14	.....	14	14
Injury to head and spine . . . . .	.....	5	5	.....	26	26
Jealousy . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Koch's lymph.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
La grippe	9	2	11	22	28	50
Lead poisoning	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Loss of employment	28	.....	28	140	.....	140
Malaria . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Masturbation	37	3	40	233	8	241
Morphine habit . . . . .	.....	3	3	.....	3	3
Menopause . . . . .	.....	13	13	.....	34	34
Menstrual disorders.....	.....	3	3	.....	7	7
Miasmatic poisoning . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Moral causes, including domestic troubles, loss of friends, business anxieties, pecuniary difficulties, grief, fright, disappointed affections, religious excitement, etc. . . . .	.....	367	367	.....	1,775	1,775

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Nephritis	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Nostalgia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Optic neuritis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Organic cerebral disease	5	.....	5	.....	23	.....	23	.....
Over study	5	.....	5	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Opium habit	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Over work . . . . .	.....	21	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....
Ovarian diseases . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Organic disease of brain and cord . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Pulmonary phthisis	5	.....	5	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Pubescence . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pneumonia	3	.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Puerperal condition . . . . .	.....	58	58	.....	.....	220	220	.....
Religious excitement	1	.....	1	.....	13	.....	13	.....
Rheumatism . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....
Surgical operation . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Senility	35	.....	49	.....	.....	273	273	.....
Sexual excess . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Syphilis	32	.....	1	.....	.....	13	13	.....
Sunstroke	5	.....	33	.....	67	.....	67	.....
Scarletina	1	.....	5	.....	39	.....	39	.....
Typhus fever . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Traumatism (head)	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Typhoid fever . . . . .	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine disease . . . . .	.....	4	.....	.....	115	.....	115	.....
Unascertained	251	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Worry	5	.....	251	.....	.....	25	25	.....
		.....	5	.....	1,430	.....	1,430	.....
		.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died in the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	282	55	67	1,500	342	300
Mania, recurrent.....	17	1	5	173	62	21
Mania, chronic.....	67	1	35	309	9	134
Melancholia, acute.....	579	81	109	2,754	488	425
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....
Melancholia, chronic.....	157	2	61	539	15	172
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....
General paralysis.....	168	.....	115	675	.....	517
Dementia, primary.....	82	6	22	272	44	68
Dementia, terminal.....	168	.....	251	961	.....	1,056
Epilepsy.....	51	.....	17	69	.....	32
Imbecility.....	36	.....	5	98	.....	13
Idiocy.....	2	.....	.....	13	.....	3
Not insane*.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....

Statistics of Exempted County System.

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths in the New York city asylums, based upon the average daily population since October 1, 1888.

Statistics of Exempted County System.					
YEARS.	Average daily population.	Recoveries,	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1888-1889	4,935	186	3.85	473	9.58
1889-1890	4,969	273	5.49	478	9.62
1890-1891	5,219	190	3.64	514	9.84
1891-1892	5,575	166	2.97	589	10.56
1892-1893	5,918	146	2.46	687	11.60

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.]	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Apoplexy	11	14	25	55	61	116
Aneurism . . . . .	...	2	2	...	2	2
Atheromata	1	...	1	1	...	1
Appendicitis . . . . .	...	...	...	3	...	3
Asthma	1	...	1	1	3	4
Asphyxia by drowning	1	...	1	2	1	3
Asphyxia by hanging	1	...	1	13	...	13
Abscess, hepatic . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess, cerebral	2	...	2	2	2	4
Abscess, psoas . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abscess, post pharangeal	2	...	2	2	...	2
Abscess, nephritic . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis, acute . . . . .	...	2	2	...	9	9
Bronchitis, chronic	2	2	4	2	9	11
Bronchitis, capillary	2	...	2	9	...	9
Bright's disease . . . . .	...	39	39	...	67	67
Bright's disease, acute	2	...	2	18	...	18
Bright's disease, chronic	5	2	7	26	9	35
Cerebral congestion . . . . .	...	...	...	1	4	5
Cerebral cyst	1	...	1	1	...	1
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	...	2	2	...	3	3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Cerebral softening.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Cerebral thrombosis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cerebral tumor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carcinoma of stomach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Carcinoma of liver.....	1	.....	.....	1	3
Carcinoma of kidney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Carcinoma of uterus.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3
Carcinoma of bladder and pyelitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carcinoma of bladder and acute pleurisy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Cirrhosis of liver.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Cellulitis.....	.....	1	.....	4	3
Cystitis and pyelitis.....	2	.....	.....	2	4
Dementia, secondary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dementia, senile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Dementia, terminal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Diarrhœa, acute.....	.....	12	.....	12	5
Diarrhœa, chronic.....	11	3	.....	14	27
Dysentery, acute.....	17	6	.....	23	59
Dysentery, chronic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Emphysema, pulmonary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Empyæmia.....	.....	3	.....	3	7
Erysipelas.....	3	2	.....	5	4
Epilepsy.....	7	8	.....	15	11
Enteritis, catarrhal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87
Epithelioma of scalp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Epithelioma of eye and tongue.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Eczema and pemphigus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fracture of base of skull.....	1	1	.....	2	1
Gangrene of lower extremities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year, and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Gastritis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Gastro-enteritis .....	.....	4	4	1	6	7
Gummata of dura mater .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
General paresis	85	14	99	398	46	444
Gall-stones, impacted .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hernia, strangulated femoral .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Heart:						
Clot .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dilatation	2	.....	2	11	9	20
Endocarditis	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Rupture of left ventricle	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Fatty degeneration	7	1	8	21	1	22
Regurgitation, mitral .....	.....	5	5	1	7	8
Regurgitation, aortic .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Stenosis, mitral .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Stenosis, aortic .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Stenosis, valvular disease .....	.....	14	14	4	.....	4
Aortic insufficiency	2	.....	2	.....	63	63
Mitral insufficiency	20	.....	20	14	.....	14
Hypertrophy	1	.....	1	43	.....	43
				1	.....	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Pericarditis	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Hemiplegia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Hæmoptysis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Intestine obstruction	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leucoeythemia	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
La grippe	39	39	.....	.....	.....	39
Larynx, foreign body in . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Mania, acute	12	16	.....	.....	.....	45
Mania, chronic . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Melancholia, acute	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Melancholia, chronic	1	1	.....	.....	.....	19
Myelitis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Meningitis, acute . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Meningitis, chronic . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningitis, tubercular	1	1	.....	.....	.....	25
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningitis, pachy-hæmorrhagica	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningitis, acute simple . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Neuritis multiple	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Œdema of glottis . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paraplegia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Pyæmia	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleuritis, acute . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Pleuritis, chronic	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Peritonitis	4	8	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumothorax . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Purpura-hæmorrhagica . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Phthisis	58	113	.....	.....	.....	6
Pneumonia, pluera . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 6 --(Concluded).

Showing the causes of death of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pneumonia, acute lobar.....	23	44	67	76	99	175
Pneumonia, acute catarrhal.....	.....	7	7	.....	12	12
Pyloric obstruction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis, acute.....	.....	1	1	1	2	3
Pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic.....	.....	46	46	6	254	260
Pulmonary tuberculosis, gangrene.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis, oedema.....	2	.....	2	1	7	8
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Senility.....	.....	8	8	20	34	54
Septicæmia.....	1	1	2	5	5	10
Shock.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Tumor, ovarian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Ulcer, trophic.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Ulcer, gastric.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total.....	303	384	687	1,349	1,392	2,741

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED.			CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First	744	710	1,454	....	....	....	3,396	3,125	6,521	....	....	....
Second	52	61	113	12	23	35	322	388	710	39	157	196
Third	6	19	25	3	17	20	50	101	151	16	109	125
Fourth or more.....	9	8	17	13	24	37	23	67	90	19	189	208
Total cases.....	811	798	1,609	28	64	92	3,791	3,681	7,472	74	455	529
Total persons.....	809	784	1,593	17	40	57	3,750	3,604	7,354	60	179	239

TABLE No. 8.

Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	33	17	50	151	68	219
Maternal branch.....	26	36	62	126	129	255
Paternal and maternal branches.....	7	2	9	23	6	29
Collateral branches.....	34	79	113	200	298	498
No hereditary tendency.....	449	528	977	1,820	2,121	3,941
Unascertained.....	262	136	398	1,471	1,059	2,530
Total	811	798	1,609	3,791	3,681	7,472

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 9.
Showing civil condition of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	429	321	750	1,949	1,413	3,362
Married	317	319	636	1,481	1,559	3,040
Widowed	62	155	217	257	651	908
Divorced	1	.....	1	2	1	3
Unascertained	2	3	5	102	57	159
Total	811	798	1,609	3,791	3,681	7,472

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 10.
Showing degree of education of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate	16	3	19	70	5	75
Academic	4	8	12	70	9	79
Common school	170	42	212	876	175	1,051
Read and write	485	552	1,037	1,990	2,435	4,425
Read only	19	49	68	78	235	313
No education	103	114	217	274	573	847
Unascertained	14	30	44	433	249	682
Total	811	798	1,609	3,791	3,681	7,472

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	32	29	61
One to three months	14	6	20
Three to six months	4	4	8
Six to nine months	4	2	6
Nine months to one year	1	1	2
One year to eighteen months	1	2	3
Eighteen months to two years	1	1	2
Two to three years . . . . .	....	1	1
Five to ten years . . . . .	....	1	1
Ten to twenty years . . . . .	....	3	3
Unascertained	24	15	39
Total	81	65	146
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
One to three months	15	9	24
Three to six months	27	16	43
Six to nine months	18	12	30
Nine months to one year	8	11	19
One year to eighteen months	9	9	18
Eighteen months to two years	3	3	6
Two to three years	1	3	4
Five to ten years . . . . .	....	2	2
Total	81	65	146

Statistics of Exempted County System.
TABLE. No. 11 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	129	202	331
One to three months.....	48	95	143
Three to six months.....	19	27	46
Six to nine months.....	13	15	28
Nine months to one year.....	5	4	9
• One year to eighteen months.....	3	10	13
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	3	6
Two to three years.....	5	8	13
Three to four years.....	1	4	5
Four to five years.....	1	3	4
Five to ten years.....	....	5	5
Ten to twenty years.....	....	12	12
Not insane *.....	3	.....	3
Unascertained.....	161	185	346
Total.....	391	573	964
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	11	31	42
One to three months.....	99	165	264
Three to six months.....	96	158	254
Six to nine months.....	58	102	160
Nine months to one year.....	41	54	95
One year to eighteen months.....	38	28	66
Eighteen months to two years.....	19	13	32
Two to three years.....	14	9	23
Three to four years.....	5	5	10
Four to five years.....	2	.....	2
Five to ten years.....	4	4	8
Ten to twenty years.....	1	4	5
Not insane *.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	391	573	964

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	91	64	155
One to three months.....	35	36	71
Three to six months.....	16	15	31
Six to nine months.....	14	14	28
Nine months to one year.....	11	5	16
One year to eighteen months.....	8	18	26
Eighteen months to two years.....	13	2	15
Two to three years.....	8	12	20
Three to four years.....	8	3	11
Four to five years.....	1	5	6
Five to ten years.....	6	9	15
Ten to twenty years.....	6	7	13
Twenty to thirty years.....	4	2	6
Over thirty years.....	.....	1	1
Unascertained.....	29	16	45
Total.....	250	209	459
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	38	43	81
One to three months.....	64	42	106
Three to six months.....	47	40	87
Six to nine months.....	24	30	54
Nine months to one year.....	27	17	44
One year to eighteen months.....	23	21	44
Eighteen months to two years.....	7	6	13
Two to three years.....	8	4	12
Three to four years.....	4	1	5
Four to five years.....	5	.....	5
Five to ten years.....	2	2	4
Ten to twenty years.....	1	3	4
Total.....	250	209	459

Statistics of Exempted County System.
TABLE No. 12 — (Concluded).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	366	264	630
One to three months.....	145	105	250
Three to six months.....	73	63	136
Six to nine months.....	46	39	85
Nine months to one year.....	46	20	66
One year to eighteen months.....	46	37	83
Eighteen months to two years.....	26	14	40
Two to three years.....	27	30	57
Three to four years	21	15	36
Four to five years.....	19	13	32
Five to ten years.....	27	17	44
Ten to twenty years.....	16	24	40
Twenty to thirty years.....	5	5	10
Over thirty years.....	.....	4	4
Unascertained.....	892	355	1,247
Total.....	1,755	1,005	2,760
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	263	215	478
One to three months.....	320	198	518
Three to six months.....	204	179	383
Six to nine months.....	143	115	258
Nine months to one year	102	74	176
One year to eighteen months.....	74	72	146
Eighteen months to two years	83	37	120
Two to three years.....	82	39	121
Three to four years.....	74	22	96
Four to five years.....	173	13	186
Five to ten years.....	127	32	159
Ten to twenty years.....	110	8	118
Twenty to thirty years.....	.....	1	1
Total.....	1,755	1,005	2,760

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	57	48	105
One to three months.....	57	33	90
Three to six months.....	24	21	45
Six to nine months.....	13	22	35
Nine months to one year.....	7	9	16
One year to eighteen months.....	16	22	38
Eighteen months to two years.....	10	2	12
Two to three years.....	12	14	26
Three to four years.....	4	7	11
Four to six years.....	6	3	9
Six to ten years.....	1	5	6
Ten to twenty years.....	12	3	15
Twenty years and over.....	1	9	10
Unascertained.....	83	186	269
Total.....	303	384	687
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	58	73	131
One to three months.....	47	27	74
Three to six months.....	33	26	59
Six to nine months.....	15	21	36
Nine months to one year.....	15	17	32
One year to eighteen months.....	25	38	63
Eighteen months to two years.....	11	5	16
Two to three years.....	28	28	56
Three to four years.....	4	20	24
Four to six years.....	9	32	41
Six to ten years.....	24	25	49
Ten to twenty years.....	27	49	76
Twenty years and over.....	7	23	30
Total.....	303	384	687

Statistics of Exempted County System.
TABLE No. 13 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	200	157	357
One to three months.....	143	107	250
Three to six months.....	78	64	142
Six to nine months.....	53	39	92
Nine months to one year.....	51	31	82
One year to eighteen months.....	49	41	90
Eighteen months to two years.....	28	21	49
Two to three years.....	36	35	71
Three to four years.....	13	23	36
Four to six years.....	15	21	36
Six to ten years.....	7	26	33
Ten to twenty years.....	28	8	36
Twenty years and over.....	10	17	27
Unascertained.....	638	802	1,440
Total	1,349	1,392	2,741
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	256	197	453
One to three months.....	200	122	322
Three to six months.....	144	97	241
Six to nine months.....	78	73	151
Nine months to one year.....	73	73	146
One year to eighteen months.....	92	110	202
Eighteen months to two years.....	45	34	79
Two to three years.....	105	108	213
Three to four years.....	62	83	145
Four to six years.....	75	116	191
Six to ten years.....	109	122	231
Ten to twenty years.....	97	178	275
Twenty years and over.....	13	79	92
Total	1,349	1,392	2,741

TABLE No. 14.

Showing ages of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From five to ten years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From ten to fifteen years.....	1	3	4	17	7	24
From fifteen to twenty years.....	44	48	92	214	216	430
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	103	117	220	491	545	1,036
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	111	134	245	577	611	1,188
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	139	116	255	591	566	1,157
From thirty-five to forty years.....	101	83	184	502	410	912
From forty to fifty years.....	160	134	294	717	629	1,346
From fifty to sixty years.....	81	72	153	397	339	736
From sixty to seventy years.....	49	52	101	191	211	402
From seventy to eighty years.....	16	29	45	50	106	156
From eighty to ninety years.....	4	8	12	18	27	45
From ninety to one hundred years.....	2	2	4	11	3	14
Unascertained.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	26
Total	811	798	1,609	3,791	3,681	7,472

TABLE No. 15.

Showing ages of those discharged recovered at the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty years.....	7	9	16	15	55	70
From twenty to thirty years.....	23	26	49	125	239	364
From thirty to forty years.....	20	19	39	125	161	286
From forty to fifty years.....	16	9	25	81	86	167
From fifty to sixty years.....	9	.....	9	27	24	51
From sixty to seventy years.....	5	2	7	13	8	21
From seventy to eighty years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From eighty to ninety years.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Total	81	65	146	388	573	961

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 16.

Showing ages of those who died in the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
From ten to fifteen years.....	.....	6	9	15	32	47
From fifteen to twenty years.....	3	16	28	67	68	135
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	12	27	44	113	108	221
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	17	42	80	174	136	310
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	38	36	83	198	152	350
From thirty-five to forty years.....	47	91	158	326	309	635
From forty to fifty years.....	67	66	127	231	243	474
From fifty to sixty years.....	61	52	85	131	186	320
From sixty to seventy years.....	33	29	49	65	114	179
From seventy to eighty years.....	20	16	20	12	35	47
From eighty to ninety years.....	4	2	3	3	5	8
Over ninety years.....	1	.....	.....	11	3	14
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	303	384	687	1,349	1,392	2,741

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No 17.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted to the New York city asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	220	175	395
One to three months	139	116	255
Three to six months	54	58	112
Six to nine months	39	45	84
Nine months to one year	35	24	59
One year to eighteen months	30	41	71
Eighteen months to two years	34	19	53
Two to three years	28	69	97
Three to four years	18	12	30
Four to five years	21	17	38
Five to ten years	23	19	42
Ten to fifteen years	8	17	25
Fifteen to twenty years	7	7	14
Twenty to thirty years	11	2	13
Thirty years and upwards	1	8	9
Unascertained	143	169	312
Total	<u>811</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>1,609</u>

TABLE No. 18.

Showing period of residence in asylum of those remaining under treatment at the New York city asylums September 30, 1893.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month	62	52	114
One to three months	108	129	237
Three to six months	138	153	291
Six to nine months	94	109	204
Nine months to one year	112	106	218
One year to eighteen months	252	213	465
Eighteen months to two years	138	162	300
Two to three years	253	283	536
Three to four years	201	214	415
Four to five years	195	307	502
Five to ten years	689	751	1,440
Ten to fifteen years	313	413	726
Fifteen to twenty years	200	208	408
Twenty to thirty years	59	134	193
Thirty years and upwards . . . . .	.....	35	35
Total	<u>2,815</u>	<u>3,269</u>	<u>6,084</u>

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Artists.....	5	.....	5	13	6	19
Architects.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Agents.....	5	.....	5	54	.....	54
Actors.....	1	.....	1	1	5	6
Attendants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Bookmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Blacksmiths.....	9	.....	9	28	.....	28
Broom-makers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Barbers.....	9	.....	9	30	.....	30
Builders.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Bronze molders.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Boilermakers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Butchers.....	10	.....	10	48	.....	48
Bell makers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bakers.....	7	.....	7	53	.....	53
Bootblacks.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	12	4	16	41	4	45
Basket makers.....	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
Brass finishers.....	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Belt makers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1

TABLE No. 19 —(Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Boatmen.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Brokers	2	.....	2	11	.....	11
Button makers.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Bookbinders	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Brewers.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Brush makers.....	1	.....	1	1	2	3
Baggagemen.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bag makers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Bag sorters.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Box makers.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Book agents.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Bandage makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Book folders.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Bookbinders .....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Button makers.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Crayon artists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Carpet sewers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cabinet makers.....	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Card trimmers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Clerks	34	1	35	170	5	175

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Coopers	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Carpenters	25	.....	25	147	.....	147
Contractors .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Coachmen	7	.....	7	7	.....	7
Collectors .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Confectioners	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Cutters .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Cigarmakers	23	6	29	90	14	104
Cloth sorters .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Carriage makers	4	.....	4	6	.....	6
Cigar bunchers .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Card writers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Corset makers .....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Cooks	9	9	18	48	69	117
Coat makers .....	.....	2	2	.....	8	8
Curriers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Civil engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Conductors	3	.....	3	15	.....	15
Cashiers	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Drivers	17	.....	17	131	.....	131
Dentists .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Dyers	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
Decorators .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Druggists	2	.....	2	16	.....	16
Diamond cutters	1	.....	2	2	.....	2
Designers	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Dishwashers	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Domestic .....	.....	258	258	.....	1,397	1,397
Dressmaker .....	.....	24	24	.....	107	107

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Engineers.....	6	.....	6	26	.....	26
Engravers	2	.....	2	15	.....	15
Electricians.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Electrotypers.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Egg chandlers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Elocutionists.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Embroidery makers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Embroiderer .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Firemen	8	.....	8	28	.....	28
Farmers.....	10	.....	10	51	.....	51
Fish dealers.....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Furrier.....	5	.....	5	10	.....	10
Fruit dealers.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Fur workers .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Flower makers.....	.....	1	1	.....	7	7
Factory hands.....	.....	4	4	.....	16	16
Feather colorers.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	6
Fancy work makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Florists .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Gardeners.....	4	.....	4	5	.....	5

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Glass workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glove cutters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glaziers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goldsmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold beaters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas inspectors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gasfitters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glove makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governesses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harness makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hat trimmers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hostlers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housekeepers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hatters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Housewives.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inventors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ice dealers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Investigators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Journalists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Junk dealers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janitors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jailors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jewellers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Landlords.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laundrymen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locksmiths.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawyers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Longshoremen.....	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
Lady's maids.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Laundresses.....	.....	15	15	.....	54	54
Lace makers.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3
Landlady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Masons.....	16	.....	16	57	.....	57
Miners.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Musicians.....	9	1	10	30	4	34
Machinists.....	9	.....	9	32	.....	32
Messengers.....	6	.....	6	10	.....	10
Milkmen.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Morocco makers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Merchants.....	4	.....	4	97	.....	97
Manufacturers.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Mail carriers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mattress makers.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Millers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Missionaries.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Milliners.....	.....	3	3	.....	9	9
Midwife.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Manicure.....	2	2	2	3	3	3
Mechanics .....	...	...	...	...	...	114
None	75	...	113	...	213	379
Newsdealers .....	...	...	2	...	...	4
Neckwear maker.....	1	1	1	6	6	6
Nurses.....	6	6	...	...	27	31
Needlework .....	...	...	...	1	1	1
Optician .....	...	...	2	...	...	2
Oystermen .....	...	...	1	12	...	12
Operators (machine)	3	3	3	...	3	3
Office cleaners	1	1	1	...	1	1
Policemen .....	...	...	...	5	...	5
Painters.....	...	...	25	95	...	95
Paper workers.....	...	...	...	2	...	2
Printers.....	...	...	12	59	...	59
Porters .....	...	...	9	20	...	20
Physicians.....	1	1	1	1	...	1
Paper hangers.....	4	4	4	11	...	11
Plasterers	6	6	6	17	...	17
Peddlers.....	20	2	22	73	3	76
Piano makers.....	3	...	3	14	...	14
Piano tuners.....	1	...	1	1	...	1
Pressmen.....	1	...	1	2	...	2
Packers	3	...	3	5	...	5
Plumbers	3	...	3	26	...	26
Pavers	3	...	3	3	...	3
Photographers	1	...	1	5	...	5
Prostitutes .....	...	...	...	...	8	8
Paper folders.....	...	...	...	...	3	3

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Passementerie makers.....	.....	2	2	.....	3	3
Press feeders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Professionals.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	23
Real estate agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Reporters.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Rabbis.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Roofers.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Saloon keepers.....	16	.....	16	63	.....	63
Sugar manufacturers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Sailors.....	13	.....	13	44	.....	44
Stationers.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Shoemakers.....	21	.....	21	69	.....	69
Soldiers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Students.....	2	1	3	12	1	13
Spring makers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Speculators.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Song and dance artists.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Salesmen.....	17	.....	17	28	.....	28
Showmen.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Switchmen.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Ship chandlers.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Silversmiths.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Servants	2	.....	2	.....	2
Steam inspectors.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Stenographers.....	1	1	2	.....	1
Stewardesses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stocking folders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saleswomen .....	.....	8	8	.....	.....
Silk weavers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleevefitters .....	.....	2	2	.....	6
Seamstresses .....	.....	15	15	.....	2
Shirt makers.....	.....	4	4	.....	107
Storekeepers.....	.....	1	1	.....	7
Tailors	48	5	53	.....	1
Theatrical agents	1	.....	1	.....	20
Tinsmiths.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Teachers.....	3	.....	3	.....	30
Ticket agents.....	2	.....	2	.....	29
Telegraph operators.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Trimming makers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Telephone operators .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tobacco strippers.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Typewriters .....	.....	1	1	.....	9
Tanners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unascertained.....	5	6	11	.....	1
Upholsterers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341
Undertakers.....	1	.....	1	.....	10
Umbrella makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Varnishers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

TABLE No. 19 — (Concluded).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Veterinary surgeon .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Watchmen.....	3	.....	3	8	.....	8
Wire drawers.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Waiters	15	1	16	78	9	87
Wheelwrights.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Weavers	2	.....	2	11	.....	11
Watchmakers.....	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Wood turners.....	1	.....	1	19	.....	19
Wet nurses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Washerwomen .....	.....	4	4	.....	10	10
Total.....	811	798	1,609	3,791	3,681	7,472

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Austria	15	15	30	70	70	140
Algeria	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Bohemia	4	4	8	25	39	64
Belgium . . . . .	.....	1	1	6	4	10
Bavaria	3	2	5	4	2	6
Brazil . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Burmah . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Canada	13	13	26	40	40	80
Cuba . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
China	4	.....	4	.....	9	9
Denmark . . . . .	.....	1	1	10	5	15
England	39	21	60	144	118	262
Egypt	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
France	13	8	21	73	34	107
Finland	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
Galicia . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Germany	152	115	267	749	581	1,330
Greece	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Holland	4	2	6	12	4	16
Hungary	4	10	14	51	61	112

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the New York city asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Italy.....	31	18	49	119	50	169
Ireland.....	159	263	422	759	1,315	2,074
Jamaica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Japan.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Mexico.....	.....	1	1	3	1	4
Macedonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Norway.....	1	.....	1	13	3	16
Malta.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Other British possessions.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	11
Poland.....	8	4	12	38	27	65
Prussia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Roumania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
Russia.....	48	47	95	147	148	295
Saxony.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Scotland.....	4	9	13	43	37	80
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Sweden.....	13	11	24	57	36	93
Switzerland.....	7	5	12	24	25	49

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

South America.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Turkey	2	1	3	7	1	8
United States	274	244	518	1,316	1,024	2,340
Unascertained.....	.....	3	3	23	13	36
Wales .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11
West Indies	4	.....	4	11	3	14

Of the total number admitted since the 1st of October, 1888, the parents of 79.55 per cent were both of foreign birth.
In 1.57 per cent the parentage on the paternal side was foreign, while that on the maternal side was native.
In 0.90 per cent the parentage on the maternal side was foreign, while that on the paternal side was native.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing movement of population in the Kings county asylums for the year ending September 30, 1893.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	894	1,225	2,119
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1893.....	241	235	476
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under treatment during year.....	1,135	1,460	2,595
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average daily population.....	916	1,220	2,116
Capacity of institution.....	778	902	1,680
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered.....	54	72	126
As not recovered.....	40	46	86
As not insane.....		2	2
Died.....	90	92	182
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number discharged during the year.....	184	212	396
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining October 1, 1893.....	951	1,248	2,199
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE No. 2.

General statement of the Kings county asylums, October 1, 1893.

Date of opening.....	{ The lodge—1838. Middle house asylum—1844. Kings park — 1885.
Acres of farm land under cultivation,	{ About thirty acres; eight acres in cemetery. Total 828 acres at Kings park.
Capacity of institution.....	778 males, 902 females, 1680
Daily average number under treatment.....	2,116
Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclusive of clothing and officers' salaries (for provisions alone).....	\$0 92 to 1 15
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:	
Men (per month).....	25 00
Women (per month).....	20 00

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants :

Men (per month).....	18 00
Women (per month).....	12 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily population	1 to 8
Proportion of night attendance to average daily population.....	1 to 42
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation (per cent)	48

TABLE No. 3.

Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alcoholism	45	8	53	245	61	306
Abortion . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Anæsthesia and surgical operation . . . . .	.....	1	1	.....	5	5
Attending insane . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Business trouble and reverses . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16
Cigarettes and tobacco . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Cerebral embolism . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	6	2	8	9	4	13
Domestic worry . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	25	26
Disappointment in love . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Explosion . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Exposure . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Epilepsy	9	11	20	58	56	114
Erysipelas . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Fever	3	.....	3	5	3	8
Fever, typhoid . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Fright . . . . .	.....	1	1	1	6	7
Fast life . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Grippe.....	3	.....	3	.....	7	20
Grief.....	2	..... 2	4	.....	15	23
Hydrocephalus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Heredity.....	7	..... 7	14	.....	7	14
Insomnia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Injury.....	4	..... 1	5	.....	8	39
Insolation.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
Ill-health.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	20
Lactation.....	.....	..... 1	1	.....	12	12
Masturbation.....	11	.....	11	.....	5	59
Malaria.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Menopause.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9
Morphine.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3
Nostalgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Neglect.....	5	..... 7	12	.....	7	12
Overwork.....	.....	..... 1	1	.....	2	11
Over-mental strain.....	1	..... 1	2	.....	7	18
Puerperal state.....	.....	..... 10	10	.....	62	62
Pneumonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Puberty.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Pregnancy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Pertussis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Paralytic stroke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Religion.....	4	..... 8	12	.....	31	49
Senility.....	20	..... 28	48	.....	66	103
Syphilis.....	2	..... 2	4	.....	4	7
Shock.....	.....	..... 1	1	.....	1	2
Sexual excesses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 3 — (Concluded.)
Showing assigned causes of insanity in cases admitted to the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sunstroke	3	1	4	3	1	4
Trouble	9	3	12	41	14	55
Unknown	104	139	243	104	139	243
Total	241	235	476	735	591	1,326

TABLE No. 4.

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died in the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Mania, acute.....	80	45	7	345	141	45
Mania, sub-acute.....	.....	.....	1	25	6	2
Mania, recurrent.....	6	4	.....	59	36	4
Mania, chronic.....	20	3	20	131	8	64
Melancholia.....	14	14	6	265	80	64
Melancholia, acute.....	104	41	8	236	100	43
Melancholia, sub-acute.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	3
Melancholia, chronic.....	25	2	9	91	2	40
Alternating (circular) insanity.....	1	1	.....	7	1	.....
General paralysis.....	20	.....	17	137	.....	109
Dementia, primary.....	24	.....	3	143	20	69
Dementia, terminal.....	6	.....	15	97	4	118
Epilepsy.....	20	2	17	143	11	58
Imbecility.....	4	.....	2	42	.....	18
Idiocy.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	4
Not insane*.....	2	.....	.....	7	2	1
Alcoholism, acute.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....
Cretinism.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dementia, alcoholic.....	13	7	.....	99	19	26
Dementia, organic.....	2	.....	1	23	.....	14
Dementia, senile.....	68	1	40	265	2	160
Insanity, masturbatory.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 4 — (Continued).

Showing forms of insanity in those admitted, recovered and died in the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893, and since October 1, 1888.

FORM.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Died.
Insanity, moral.....	4	1	.....
Insanity, post febrile.....	1	1	.....
Insanity, primary confusional	4	4	.....
Insanity, primary delusional	17	.....	2
Insanity, pubescent	6	.....	.....
Insanity, stuporous.....	8	5	2
Mania a potu.....	1	2	.....
Mania, alcoholic.....	10	4	.....
Mania, religious.....	5	1	.....
Mania, puerperal	38	17	3
Mania	6	.....	15	20	11
Melancholia, alcoholic.....	46	36	5
Melancholia, agitata.....	10	.....	2
Melancholia, attonita.....	4	2	1
Nymphomania	1	1	.....
Paranoia	23	.....	1	118	4	9
Monomania	20	1	.....
Primary mental deterioration	5	.....	.....
Secondary dementia	40	.....	34	83	1	34
Climacterine	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Total	476	126	182	2,552	543	912

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the number and percentage of recoveries and deaths in the Kings county asylums, based upon the average daily population since October 1, 1888.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

YEARS.	Average daily population.	Recoveries.	Percentage.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1889	1,727	102	5.90	134	7.75
1890	1,836	115	6.26	192	10.45
1891	1,948	109	5.59	191	9.80
1892	2,051	89	4.33	213	10.38
1893	2,116	126	5.95	182	8.60

TABLE No. 6.

Show ing the causes of death of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Abscess.....	.....	2	2	1	2	3
Asthenia	3	20	23	10	48	58
Asthenia et senectus.....	.....	.....	.....	26	30	56
Brain tumor.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	7	9	16	26	33	59
Carcinoma.....	.....	1	1	3	6	9
Diarrhoea.....	3	3	6	17	30	47
Epistaxis	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Emphysema	1	2	3	6	6	12
Exhaustion of acute mental disease.....	5	.....	5	21	5	26
Exhaustion, chronic mental disease.....	12	4	16	53	49	102
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Enteritis.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Exhaustion from burns.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Gangrene.....	1	.....	1	2	3	5
Gastritis.....	2	1	3	3	2	5
General paresis.....	13	4	17	74	17	91
Heart disease.....	5	6	11	22	38	60
Intestinal obstruction.....	.....	1	1	4	2	6

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.									
Myelitis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Meningitis	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Nephritis	33	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Œdema glottidis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Otitis media	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pericarditis	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Peritonitis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis pulmonalis	175	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Pleurisy	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pneumonia	33	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Purpura hæmorrhagica	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Septicaemia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Status epilepticus	55	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Strangulation (suicide)	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Suicide (pistol shot)	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syphilis	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid fever	28	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Uræmia	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Variola	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total	912	459	182	92	90	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the first and subsequent admissions of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NO. OF ADMISSIONS.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.						SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.					
	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED.			CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY DISCHARGED RECOVERED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	220	209	429	1	2	3	1,143	1,106	2,249	8	9	17
Second.....	16	17	33	7	10	17	106	108	214	34	32	66
Third.	5	4	9	....	4	4	25	20	45	9	12	21
Fourth or more.	....	5	5	....	1	1	25	19	44	1	6	7
Total cases...	241	235	476	8	17	25	1,299	1,253	2,552	52	59	111
Total persons	239	232	471	6	14	20	1,291	1,244	2,535	44	50	94

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 8.
Showing hereditary tendency to insanity in cases admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paternal branch.....	2	13	15	51	47	98
Maternal branch.....	10	12	22	56	73	129
Paternal and maternal branches.....	3	2	5	13	21	34
Collateral branches	9	14	23	69	96	165
No hereditary tendency	105	83	188	352	230	582
Unascertained.....	112	111	223	758	786	1,544
Total	241	235	476	1,299	1,253	2,552

TABLE No. 9.

Showing civil condition of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

CIVIL CONDITION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single	120	85	205	625	463	1,088
Married	95	105	200	546	546	1,092
Widowed	25	45	70	112	239	351
Divorced .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained	1	.....	1	16	5	21
Total	241	235	476	1,299	1,253	2,552

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 10.
Showing degree of education of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Collegiate.....	5	.....	5	31	2	33
Academic.....	2	4	6	24	20	44
Common School.....	101	59	160	413	261	674
Read and write.....	2	3	5	322	260	582
Read only.....	8	17	25	42	71	113
No education.....	16	11	27	77	136	213
Unascertained.....	107	141	248	390	503	893
Total.....	241	235	476	1,299	1,253	2,552

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	12	32	44
One to three months.....	13	9	22
Three to six months.....	10	2	12
Six to nine months.....	3	2	5
Nine months to one year.....	1	1	2
One year to eighteen months.....	1	.....	1
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	1	4
Two to three years.....	1	.....	1
Five to ten years.....	....	1	1
Not insane *.....	....	2	2
Unascertained.....	10	24	34
Total.....	54	74	128

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	....	1	1
One to three months.....	10	9	19
Three to six months.....	24	20	44
Six to nine months.....	4	12	16
Nine months to one year.....	4	15	19
One year to eighteen months.....	7	12	19
Eighteen months to two years.....	3	2	5
Two to three years.....	1	.....	1
Three to four years.....	....	1	1
Five to ten years.....	1	.....	1
Not insane *.....	....	2	2
Total.....	54	74	128

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc

Statistics of Exempted County System.
TABLE No. 11 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	68	92	160
One to three months.....	63	59	122
Three to six months	21	22	43
Six to nine months	10	11	21
Nine months to one year	4	5	9
One year to eighteen months.....	3	1	4
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	2	6
Two to three years.....	3	.....	3
Three to four years.....	1	.....	1
Five to ten years.....	.....	1	1
Ten to twenty years.....	1	.....	1
Not insane *.....	.....	2	2
Unascertained	94	76	170
Total.....	272	271	543
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month	38	12	50
One to three months.....	70	42	112
Three to six months	80	73	153
Six to nine months	46	60	106
Nine months to one year	15	38	53
One year to eighteen months.....	15	29	44
Eighteen months to two years.....	5	6	11
Two to three years	2	4	6
Three to four years.....	.....	2	2
Five to ten years.....	1	3	4
Not insane *.....	.....	2	2
Total	272	271	543

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.	7	10	17
One to three months.	5	7	12
Three to six months.	8	3	11
Six to nine months.	1	.....	1
Nine months to one year.	1	2	3
One year to eighteen months. . . . .	.....	3	3
Two to three years.	1	1	2
Three to four years.	1	3	4
Four to five years.	1	1	2
Five to ten years.	1	1	2
Ten to twenty years.	1	1	2
Unascertained.	13	14	27
Total	40	46	86

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one year.	9	5	14
One to three months.	11	7	18
Three to six months.	7	4	11
Six to nine months.	1	2	3
Nine months to one year.	1	8	9
One year to eighteen months.	2	6	8
Eighteen months to two years. . . . .	.....	5	5
Two to three years.	4	5	9
Three to four years.	2	.....	2
Four to five years.	2	1	3
Five to ten years.	1	3	4
Total	40	46	86

Statistics of Exempted County System.
TABLE No. 12 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those discharged not recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	31	37	68
One to three months.....	32	30	62
Three to six months.....	28	23	51
Six to nine months.....	13	7	20
Nine months to one year.....	5	7	12
One year to eighteen months.....	10	12	22
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	10	16
Two to three years.....	7	11	18
Three to four years.....	9	13	22
Four to five years.....	6	4	10
Five to ten years.....	7	6	13
Ten to twenty years.....	2	7	9
Twenty to thirty years.....	2	5	7
Not insane *.....	3	2	5
Unascertained.....	137	107	244
Total.....	298	281	579

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	73	42	115
One to three months.....	61	44	105
Three to six months.....	53	41	94
Six to nine months.....	35	46	81
Nine months to one year.....	23	27	50
One year to eighteen months.....	16	25	41
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	15	21
Two to three years.....	12	16	28
Three to four years.....	4	4	8
Four to five years.....	4	3	7
Five to ten years.....	3	14	17
Ten to twenty years.....	2	2	4
Twenty to thirty years.....	3	.....	3
Not insane *.....	3	2	5
Total.....	298	281	579

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER, 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	5	6	11
One to three months.....	12	10	22
Three to six months.....	10	4	14
Six to nine months.....	5	.....	5
Nine months to one year.....	3	2	5
One year to eighteen months.....	6	1	7
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	2	6
Two to three years.....	2	1	3
Three to four years.....	2	2	4
Four to six years.....	....	1	1
Six to ten years.....	1	.....	1
Ten to twenty years.....	....	3	3
Unascertained.....	40	60	100
Total.....	90	92	182

PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	14	12	26
One to three months.....	9	5	14
Three to six months.....	5	5	10
Six to nine months.....	10	1	11
Nine months to one year.....	7	2	9
One year to eighteen months.....	3	2	5
Eighteen months to two years.....	4	6	10
Two to three years.....	9	8	17
Three to four years.....	6	10	16
Four to six years.....	7	7	14
Six to ten years.....	4	11	15
Ten to twenty years.....	7	18	25
Twenty years and over.....	5	5	10
Total	90	92	182

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 13 — (*Concluded*).

Showing the duration of insanity previous to admission, and the period under treatment of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

DURATION PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.	SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	27	36	63
One to three months.....	34	30	64
Three to six months.....	25	11	36
Six to nine months.....	21	8	29
Nine months to one year.....	14	6	20
One year to eighteen months.....	16	10	26
Eighteen months to two years.....	15	10	25
Two to three years.....	17	12	29
Three to four years.....	11	9	20
Four to six years.....	8	13	21
Six to ten years.....	11	12	23
Ten to twenty years.....	13	17	30
Twenty years and over.....	3	2	5
Not insane*.....	....	1	1
Unascertained.....	244	276	520
Total.....	459	453	912
PERIOD UNDER TREATMENT.			
Under one month.....	52	47	99
One to three months.....	51	29	80
Three to six months.....	61	42	103
Six to nine months.....	35	16	51
Nine months to one year.....	28	29	57
One year to eighteen months.....	34	33	67
Eighteen months to two years.....	24	22	46
Two to three years.....	41	27	68
Three to four years.....	26	30	56
Four to six years.....	21	33	54
Six to ten years.....	44	62	106
Ten to twenty years.....	32	56	88
Twenty years and over.....	10	27	37
Total.....	459	453	912

* Includes cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

TABLE No. 14.

Showing ages of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years.....	.....	.....	.....	14	4	18
From fifteen to twenty years.....	10	14	24	67	61	128
From twenty to twenty-five years.....	35	27	62	151	146	297
From twenty-five to thirty years.....	39	36	75	187	191	378
From thirty to thirty-five years.....	34	35	69	165	168	333
From thirty-five to forty years.....	35	21	56	196	143	339
From forty to fifty years.....	40	45	85	220	224	444
From fifty to sixty years.....	21	24	45	159	135	294
From sixty to seventy years.....	17	24	41	87	106	193
From seventy to eighty years.....	8	6	14	39	55	94
From eighty to ninety years.....	1	3	4	13	20	33
From ninety to one hundred years.....	1	.....	1	1	...	1
Total.....	241	235	476	1,299	1,253	2,552

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 15.
Showing ages of those discharged recovered from the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to twenty years.....	4	5	9	24	23	47
From twenty to thirty years.....	22	36	58	85	120	205
From thirty to forty years	13	13	26	70	58	128
From forty to fifty years	7	9	16	48	39	87
From fifty to sixty years.....	6	6	12	27	13	40
From sixty to seventy years.....	2	3	5	6	11	17
From seventy to eighty years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	16
Total.....	54	72	126	272	269	541

TABLE No. 16.

Showing ages of those who died in the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

AGE.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
From ten to fifteen years . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
From fifteen to twenty years	3	1	4	11	10	21
From twenty to twenty-five years	6	3	9	23	23	46
From twenty-five to thirty years	6	7	13	34	35	69
From thirty to thirty-five years	12	9	21	56	51	107
From thirty-five to forty years	13	6	19	69	50	119
From forty to fifty years	15	25	40	95	85	180
From fifty to sixty years	12	12	24	74	75.	149
From sixty to seventy years	15	13	28	69	75	144
From seventy to eighty years	8	9	17	26	36	62
From eighty to ninety years . . . . .	.....	5	5	.....	9	9
From ninety to one hundred years . . . . .	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Unknown . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total	90	92	182	459	453	912

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 17.

Showing alleged duration of insanity previous to admission in those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the year ending September 30, 1893.

DURATION OF INSANITY.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Over one month.....	27	60	87
One to three months.....	50	44	94
Three to six months.....	64	32	96
Six to nine months.....	15	14	29
Nine months to one year.....	10	6	16
One year to eighteen months.....	4	4	8
Eighteen months to two years.....	5	5	10
Two to three years.....	6	7	13
Three to four years.....	3	7	10
Four to five years.....	3	4	7
Five to ten years.....	5	4	9
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	1	.....	1
Twenty to thirty years.....	....	1	1
Thirty years and upwards.....	1	.....	1
Unascertained.....	46	46	92
Total.....	241	235	476

TABLE No. 18.

Showing period of residence in asylum of those remaining under treatment at the Kings county asylums September 30, 1893.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under one month.....	10	15	25
One to three months.....	40	36	76
Three to six months.....	57	59	116
Six to nine months.....	26	42	68
Nine months to one year.....	32	26	58
One year to eighteen months.....	88	72	160
Eighteen months to two years.....	29	48	77
Two to three years.....	88	104	192
Three to four years.....	86	90	176
Four to five years.....	61	78	139
Five to ten years.....	207	307	514
Ten to fifteen years.....	100	144	244
Fifteen to twenty years.....	43	94	137
Twenty to thirty years.....	67	107	174
Thirty years and upwards.....	17	26	43
Total.....	951	1,248	2,199

TABLE No. 19.

Showing the occupation of those admittted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Art embroiderer .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Artists. ....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Actors .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Attendant. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Architect. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Apprentice.. ....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Barbers	3	.....	3	9	.....	9
Butchers .....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17
Bookkeepers..	3	.....	3	13	.....	13
Bookfolders .....	.....	4	4	1	5	6
Brassworkers	3	.....	3	10	.....	10
Bookbinders	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Blacksmiths	1	.....	1	11	.....	11
Brokers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Bandage maker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bar tenders.	4	.....	4	11	.....	11
Bakers.	5	.....	5	13	.....	13
Boilermakers	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Boxmaker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

1 5 3 1 1 1 1 9 17 13 6 10 5 11 2 1 11 13 8 1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Baggage master.	.....	.....	.....	1
Boatmen .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Builders .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Brushmaker .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bootfitter .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bricklayer. ....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bootblack	1	.....	.....	1
Commercial travelers .....	.....	.....	.....	4
Conductors	1	.....	.....	7
Clerks	14	1	.....	60
Carpenters	12	.....	.....	38
Coffee sampler .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Coopers	3	.....	.....	7
Cooks	2	2	.....	7
Carpet layer .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cork cutters .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cloth printer .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cottonmiller .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cigar makers	1	.....	.....	15
Canvassers .....	.....	.....	.....	6
Coppersmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Custom-house inspector .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cabinetmakers	1	.....	.....	3
Carpet weavers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Civil engineers .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Clothes presser .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confectioners .....	.....	.....	.....	2
Clockmaker .....	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Constable . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Copyist . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Clergyman . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Curver . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Carrier	1	..	1	1	..	1
Cane puller . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1
Compositors	2	..	2	3	..	3
Chemists	2	..	2	2	..	2
Druggists . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Diamond polisher and setters . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	3
Drivers	10	..	10	26	..	26
Domestics . . . . .	..	30	30	..	262	262
Dressmakers . . . . .	..	7	7	..	21	21
Draughtsmen	1	..	1	2	..	2
Dyers . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Electricians . . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Engineers	2	..	2	7	..	7
Engravers	1	..	1	7	..	7
Editress . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Elevator boy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Expressman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Furriers.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Fish Dealers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Flaggers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Farmers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12
Fresco artists .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Factory hands.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Foreman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Florists .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Firemen	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Flower makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Framers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Glass makers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Governesses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Galvanizers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Goldsmith.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gum cutter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grinder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Gardeners.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Gilder	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hostlers	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Hatters	2	.....	.....	.....	11
House mover	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Harness makers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Housework .....	.....	156	.....	.....	758
Ice men .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Iron molders.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9
Insurance agents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Journalists . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Janitors . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Junkmen	1	.....	1	5	.....	5
Jeweler . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Japanners	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Lawyers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Leather workers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Laundrymen	1	1	2	4	10	14
Longshoremen	7	.....	7	25	.....	25
Locksmiths . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Lithographers	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Laborers	61	.....	61	285	.....	285
Lineman	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Letter carrier	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Masons	4	.....	4	15	.....	15
Musician . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Machinists	9	.....	9	21	.....	21
Merchants	3	.....	3	20	.....	20
Marbleworkers . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

2 3 5 1 2 2 5 14 25 4 4 285 1 1 15 1 21 20 3

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Matnakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messengers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magician	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milliners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milkman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Millers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newspaper men	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nurses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Necktie makers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office boys	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patternmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pressmen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Photographers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pianomakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peddlers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pilots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Policemen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pipemakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Publishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Proof reader	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Planers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and Since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Paper designer and hangers.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Pawnbroker.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Paper-box maker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Private secretary.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Quarryman.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Roofers.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Restaurant keeper.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Real estate agents.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Rope maker.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Ship carpenters.....	3	.....	3	9	.....	9
Salesmen.....	2	.....	2	12	2	14
Sailors.....	1	.....	1	13	.....	13
Shoemakers.....	6	.....	6	22	.....	22
Stonecutters.....	1	.....	1	7	.....	7
Students.....	3	1	4	9	3	12
Shirt cutter and maker.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Seamstress.....	.....	5	5	.....	24	24
Saloon keepers.....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9
Superintendent.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Statistics of Exempted County System.

Stewards.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3
Silver platers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Showman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Soda water bottler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Snuff maker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Singer .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sail makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Spanish translator.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Spinner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Sash and door maker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Silver burnisher.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Stationery dealer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Shoe finisher.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Soldiers	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Tinsmiths.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
Tailors.....	4	.....	4	.....	34	9	43
Teamsters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13
Teachers .....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	6	11
Tanners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Tin-box maker.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Truckman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Telegraph operators.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	7
Tobacco stripper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Typesetters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Twine makers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Theatrical manager.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ticket collector .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Telephone operator.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typewriters .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3

TABLE No. 19 — (Concluded).

Showing the occupation of those admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

OCCUPATION.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Trimmers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Upholsterers .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Usher .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Umbrella maker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Varnishers .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Weavers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Waiters	2	.....	2	8	.....	8
Waitresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Watchmen .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Watch-case maker .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wood engravers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Wood turner .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Watchmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Worsted worker .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Washerwomen .....	.....	2	2	.....	4	4
Wire puller	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown	1	.....	1	31	26	57
Total	241	235	476	1, 299	1, 253	2, 552

Statistics of Exempted County System.

3 4 1 1 6 4 8 2 7 1 3 1 2 1 4 1 57

TABLE No. 20.

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
United States.....	115	91	206	585	448	1,033
Ireland	54	75	129	277	426	703
Germany.....	31	38	69	201	194	395
England.....	10	13	23	54	55	109
Sweden.....	4	5	9	23	32	55
Scotland	1	1	2	14	19	33
Canada.....	6	2	8	25	10	35
Switzerland. ....	.....	1	1	4	4	8
Italy.....	4	2	6	17	14	31
France	2	1	3	9	13	22
Norway	3	.....	3	13	5	18
Russia.....	3	4	7	15	8	23
Austria.....	1	1	2	6	3	9
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Denmark	1	.....	1	4	4	8
Hungary.....	2	.....	2	7	2	9
Prussia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

TABLE No. 20. — (Continued).

Showing the nativity of patients admitted to the Kings county asylums during the current year and since October 1, 1888.

NATIVITY.	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.			SINCE OCTOBER 1, 1888.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Poland	2	1	3	8	3	11
China	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Wales.....	2	2	4
West Indies.....	3	3	6
Mexico	1	.....	1
Canary Islands.....	1	.....	1
Belgium.....	1	.....	1
Roumania	1	.....	1
Corsica	1	.....	1
Alsace	1	.....	1
Bavaria	1	.....	1
Australia	1	.....	1
Saxony.....	1	.....	1
Finland	1	.....	1
Japan	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Panama	1	.....	1
Arabia	1	.....	1
Bohemia	1	.....	2
India	1	1

Statistics of Exempted County System.

C. LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

General Statistics for Year Ending September 30, 1893.

Statistics of Licensed Private Asylum System.

	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1892.			ADMITTED DURING YEAR.			DAILY AVER- AGE UNDER TREATMENT.			CAPACITY OF INSTITUTION.			DISCHARGED RECOVERED.			DISCHARGED NOT RECOV- ERED.			DISCHARGED NOT INSANE.*			DIED.			REMAINING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bloomingtondale Asylum...	144	152	296	88	80	168	144	157	301	145	155	300	22	33	55	34	37	71	...	...	...	24	6	30	152	156	308
Providence Retreat....	30	84	114	24	35	59	32	85	117	75	100	175	6	16	22	8	9	17	...	...	...	3	6	9	37	88	125
Marshall Infirmary.	57	69	126	44	24	68	53	69	122	60	70	130	6	5	11	28	18	46	...	8	...	8	5	13	51	65	116
Long Island Home.....	40	42	82	28	32	60	41	42	83	50	50	100	4	7	11	18	23	41	...	...	...	4	2	6	42	42	84
Brigham Hall.....	27	30	57	15	18	33	29	29	58	37	35	72	3	3	6	8	12	20	...	...	...	1	1	2	30	31	61
St. Vincent's Retreat...	...	57	57	...	26	26	...	58	58	...	60	60	...	6	6	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	114
Sanford Hall.....	11	15	26	4	11	15	12	19	31	18	18	36	...	3	3	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	32
Dr. Wells' Sanitarium..	...	15	15	...	6	6	...	14	14	16	16	16	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	30
Dr. Combes' Sanitarium.	15	13	28	25	25	50	16	14	30	18	16	34	3	6	9	14	16	30	...	...	...	4	2	6	19	14	33
Dr. Choates' House	2	5	7	1	2	3	2	5	7	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8
Dr. Parsons' Retreat...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	3	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Glenmary	5	22	27	7	9	16	...	...	23	...	6	30	2	10	12	3	5	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	16	22
Falkirk	4	7	11	8	6	14	4	5	9	14	20	34	1	2	3	4	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	7	13
Vernon House	2	1	3	6	10	16	2	4	6	...	...	16	1	4	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	6	10
Breezehurst Terrace...	9	6	15	8	5	13	11	6	17	9	10	19	2	1	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	11	8	19
Waldemere.	10	4	14	5	2	7	10	4	14	12	6	18	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	5	15
The Pines.....	1	1	2	...	6	6	...	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Total.....	358	524	882	263	299	562	...	...	897	...	...	1,074	50	99	149	126	158	284	8	...	8	58	24	77	384	512	926

* Cases of alcoholism, opium habit, etc.

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

General Statement, Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children,
October 1, 1893.

Date of opening.....	Oct. 1. 1851.
Total acreage of grounds and buildings..	274
Value of real estate, including buildings.	\$419,826 55
Value of personal property.....	45,313 93
Aeres of farm land under cultivation, approximately.....	235
Capacity of institution.....	530
Daily average number under training....	517
Cash on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$10,515 12

Receipts during year:

From State treasury (for officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.)....	101,789 28
From counties for pupils' clothing.....	11,641 00
From private pupils.....	3,890 31
From all other sources.....	691 30

Total receipts during year.....	\$128,527 01
---------------------------------	--------------

Disbursements during year:

For extraordinary improvements, etc., (paid direct from State treasury).....	\$20,789 28
For officers and teachers' salaries.....	13,207 67
For wages.....	16,838 66
For provisions and stores.....	24,858 71
For ordinary repairs.....	8,037 32
For farm and grounds and stable.....	4,027 21
For clothing.....	8,333 72
For furniture and bedding.....	3,792 79
For books and stationery and school appa- ratus.....	1,045 04
For fuel and light.....	11,270 76
For medical supplies.....	1,188 78
For miscellaneous expenses.....	4,176 85

Total disbursements during year....	\$117,566 79
-------------------------------------	--------------

Balance remaining on hand Oct. 1, 1893.	\$10,960 22
---	-------------

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

Less balance returned to Comptroller,
unexpended appropriation.....

52 04

\$10,908 18

Weekly per capita cost on current expen-
diture, inclusive of clothing and officers'
salaries.....

\$3 59

Annual per capita charge to counties,
inclusive of all items.....

30 00

Maximum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....

27 00

Women.....

18 00

Minimum rate of wages paid attendants:

Men.....

18 00

Women.....

10 00

Proportion of day attendants to average
daily population (does not include
teachers).

1 to 12

Proportion of night attendants to average
daily population (includes night-watch-
ers and those who sleep in dormitories
with children).....

1 to 16

Percentage of daily population engaged
in some kind of useful occupation or in
School.....

84

Percentage of daily population in hospital
under medical treatment.....

5

Percentage of daily population unoccu-
pied.....

11

Sept. 30,
1893.

Estimated value of farm and garden pro-
ducts during year.....

\$17,198 49

Estimated value of articles made or manu-
factured by pupils during the year (does
not include mending).....

4,071 79

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.
TABLE

Showing movement of population at the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children for the year ending September 30, 1893.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	227	223	450
Absent on vacation.....	35	25	60
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1893.....	32	26	58
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number under training during year	294	274	568
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average daily population.....	263	254	517
Capacity of institution			530
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Discharged during the year.....	24	11	35
Died	4	7	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Whole number discharged during the year.....	28	18	46
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Absent on vacation.....	6	9	15
Remaining October 1, 1893, on the rolls	266	256	522
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

General Statement of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women
October 1, 1893.

Date of opening	Sept., 1878
Total acreage of grounds and buildings.....	40
Value of real estate, including buildings.	\$133,675 00
Value of personal property.	20,770 99
Acres of farm land under cultivation.....	10
Capacity of institution.....	350
Daily average number under treatment	340
Cash on hand October 1, 1892.....	\$1,567 66

Receipts during year :

From State treasury (for officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc.).....	\$47,500 00
From counties for patients' board.....	82 50
From all other sources	5,951 68
	<hr/>
Total receipts during year	\$55,101 84
	<hr/>

Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.

Disbursements during year :

For officers' salaries, extraordinary improvements, etc. (paid direct from State treasury)	\$11,588 86
For wages.	997 63
For provisions and stores	15,595 19
For ordinary repairs	863 12
For farm and grounds	1,007 34
For clothing.	4,431 26
For furniture and bedding.....	975 50
For books and stationery	226 07
For fuel and light	5,517 64
For medical supplies.....	869 98
For miscellaneous expenses	13,029 25
Total disbursements during year	<u>\$55,101 84</u>
Balance remaining on hand October 1, 1893.....	<u>Nothing.</u>
Weekly per capita cost on current expenditure, inclu- sive of clothing and officers' salaries.	\$2 62
Weekly per capita charge to counties, inclusive of all items..	No charge.
Maximum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Women.	11 00
Minimum rate of wages paid attendants :	
Women.	10 00
Proportion of day attendants to average daily popula- tion.....	2 to 33
Proportion of night attendants to average daily popula- tion	1 to 110
Percentage of daily population engaged in some kind of useful occupation.....	60 per cent.
Estimated value of farm and garden products during the year.	\$2,500 00
Estimated value of articles made or manufactured by patients during year	<u>1,127 19</u>

**Statistics of Idiotic, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic,
TABLE**

Showing Movement of Population in the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women for the Year Ending September 30, 1893.

Women

Remaining October 1, 1892.....	345
Admitted during year ending September 30, 1893.....	50
Total number under treatment during year.....	395
Average daily population.....	340
Capacity of institution.....	350
Discharged during the year:	
As recovered	9
As not recovered !.....	27
As not insane.....	20
Died	13
Whole number discharged during the year.....	69
Remaining October 1, 1893.....	326

TABLE

Showing Movement of Population in the Brunswick Home for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded for the Year Ending September 30, 1893.

	Men.	Women.	Total
Remaining October 1, 1892.....	93	59	152
Admitted during the year ending September 30, 1893.....	24	9	33
Total number under treatment during year.....	117	68	185
Average daily population.....	90	40	140
Capacity of institution.....	125	75	200
Discharged during the year:			
As recovered	2	3	5
As not recovered.....	10	7	17
Died.....	12	4	16
Whole number discharged during the year.....	24	14	38
Remaining October 1, 1893.....	93	54	147

Table Showing number of idiots and epileptics in county and city alms-houses September 30, 1893.

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.	IDIOTS.			EPILEPTICS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Albany.....	2	.....	2	5	1	6
Allegany	4	6	10	1	3	4
Broome	4	1	5	2	1	3
Cattaraugus.....	3	.....	3	1	1	2
Cayuga	2	1	3	4	3	7
Chautauqua.....	8	5	13	3	3	6
Chemung	4	.....	4	2	1	3
Chenango	7	2	9	1	1	2
Clinton	12	3	15	4	2	6
Columbia	7	4	11	3	1	4
Cortland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Erie .....	.....	1	1	10	.....	10
Essex	4	3	7	.....	2	2
Franklin	4	3	7	1	1	2
Fulton .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1
Greene	1	2	3	2	1	3

Table Showing number of idiots and epileptics in county and city alms-houses September 30, 1893 — (Concluded).

COUNTY POOR-HOUSES.	IDIOTS.			EPILEPTICS.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Steuben.....	6	.....	6	2	.....	2
Suffolk.....	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Sullivan.....	9	1	10	2	.....	2
Tioga.....	1	1	2	1	.....	1
Tompkins.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	3	2	5	1	1	2
Warren.....	2	1	3	1	2	3
Washington.....	1	.....	1	1	3	4
Wayne.....	2	2	4	1	2	3
Westchester.....	1	1	2	2	1	3
Wyoming.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Yates.....	2	.....	2	.....	3	3
Total.....	412	236	648	208	168	376

PART VII.

ASYLUM DIRECTORY.

CHAPTER 32.

ASYLUM DIRECTORY.

STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL — UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY.

G. ALDER BLUMER, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

One mile from the New York Central, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Ontario and Western railway stations. Accessible, every fifteen minutes, by New York Mills or Whitesboro electric cars. Stop at Cross or Jason streets.

Telephone, No. 118.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL — WILLARD, SENECA COUNTY.

THEODORE H. KELLOGG, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Accessible, from the east, by New York Central and Hudson River railway (Auburn branch from Syracuse to Geneva); from the west, *via* New York Central and Hudson River railway, from Rochester (Auburn branch) to Geneva, or *via* Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division); from the north, Lyons to Geneva, *via* Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division) and Fall Brook railway, from Geneva, *via* steamers of the Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company, or by Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division); from the south, *via* the Philadelphia and Reading railway (Lehigh Valley division), or by Seneca Lake Steam Navigation Company.

Local telephone.

Asylum Directory.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL—POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS COUNTY.

C. W. PILGRIM, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

The hospital is located two miles north of the New York Central railway station at Poughkeepsie. Carriages may be procured at the station, and a public conveyance runs regularly to and from the hospital, connecting with the principal trains. The hospital may also be reached by the West Shore railway ferry from Highland station to Poughkeepsie, and by the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railway (Poughkeepsie Bridge route). Conveyances may be procured from Parker avenue station.

Telephone call, "Hudson River State Hospital."

MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL—
MIDDLETOWN, ORANGE COUNTY.SELDEN H. TALCOTT, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Middletown is sixty-six miles from New York city, and may be reached by the following railways: New York, Lake Erie and Western; New York, Ontario and Western, and New York, Susquehanna and Western.

The hospital is reached by several omnibus lines. Public carriages may also be had at the station.

Telephone No. 41.

BUFFALO STATE HOSPITAL—BUFFALO, ERIE COUNTY.J. B. ANDREWS, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

The institution is three and a half miles from the New York Central railway station, and is accessible by street cars, namely trolley line on Niagara street, trolley line on Main street, or horse cars through Elmwood avenue.

Telephone No. 1235 D.

Asylum Directory.

BINGHAMTON STATE HOSPITAL — BINGHAMTON, BROOME
COUNTY.CHARLES G. WAGNER, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Located on the lines of the Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson railways. Electric cars leave corner of Court and Washington streets, near all railway stations, every fifteen minutes, between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Telephone No. 553.

ST. LAWRENCE STATE HOSPITAL — OGDENSBURG,
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.P. M. WISE, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Located three and one-half miles from center of Ogdensburg, on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and Central Vermont railways. Accessible by omnibus from Seymour house, four times daily. Public carriages may also be obtained at railway stations.

Telephone call, "State Hospital."

ROCHESTER STATE HOSPITAL — ROCHESTER, MONROE COUNTY.

E. H. HOWARD, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Two miles from railway stations. Accessible by electric cars of the South and Lake avenue line.

Telephone No. 124 I.

MATTEAWAN STATE HOSPITAL — MATTEAWAN, DUTCHESS
COUNTY.

(For insane criminals only.)

Post-office and railroad station, Fiskill-on-the-Hudson.

H. E. ALLISON, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Fifty-eight miles from New York city, on the New York Central and Hudson River railway. It is also accessible by the West Shore railway and the Erie, to Newburg; thence by ferry to Fiskill-on-the-Hudson. The institution may be reached by an electric railway, which runs within three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River railway station; also public conveyances at the station.

Telephone call, "State Asylum."

Asylum Directory.

EXEMPTED COUNTY SYSTEM.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

A. E. MACDONALD, M. D., *General Superintendent New York City Asylums.*

Post-office address, Station F, New York city.

All official communication with regard to the New York City Asylums for the Insane, should be addressed to the general superintendent.

Ferry tickets and railroad tickets (at reduced rates, to those entitled to same) and permits for admission can be obtained only at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, 66 Third Avenue, cor. Eleventh street.

WARD'S ISLAND ASYLUM.

W. A. MACY, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Accessible by department boats, from foot of East Twenty-sixth street, 10.30 A. M.; also by steam ferry, on even hours, from foot of 115th street.

Telephone, 420-18.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND ASYLUM.

E. C. DENT, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Accessible by department boat from foot of East Twenty-sixth street 10.30 A. M.; also by ferries from foot of Fifty-second and Seventy-eighth streets, running hourly.

Telephone 1028-18.

HART'S ISLAND ASYLUM.

GEO. A. SMITH, M. D., *Acting Medical Superintendent.*

Accessible by department boats from foot of East Twenty-sixth street 11.30 A. M.

Asylum Directory.

CENTRAL ISLIP ASYLUM — CENTRAL ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.

(Branch of New York city asylums.)

H. C. EVARTS, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Accessible by trains on the Long Island railway ; surface and elevated roads from Grand Central station to Thirty-fourth street ferry, connecting with Long Island City station of Long Island railway.

No telephone. Telegraph Central Islip, L. I.

KINGS COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM — FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND.

W. E. SYLVESTER, M. D., *General Superintendent.*

Three miles from Brooklyn ; accessible by street car from East Twenty-third street and Fulton ferries.

Telephone No. 68, Flatbush.

All official communications with regard to the Kings County Asylums should be addressed to W. E. Sylvester, M. D., General Superintendent, Flatbush, L. I.

KINGS COUNTY FARM — KINGS PARK, LONG ISLAND.

(Branch of Kings County Lunatic Asylum).

OLIVER M. DEWING, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Forty-five miles from New York city ; accessible by trains on the Long Island railway ; surface and elevated roads from Grand Central station, New York, to Thirty-fourth street ferry, connecting with Long Island City station of the Long Island railway ; also from Flatbush avenue station, *via* Jamaica, Long Island railway.

No telephone. Telegraph, Kings Park, one mile distant.

Asylum Directory.

LICENSED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM—ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Between Amsterdam avenue and Boulevard.

S. B. LYON, M. D., *Medical Superintendent.*

Accessible by Boulevard cars, or Elevated railway, to One Hundred and Fourth street and Amsterdam avenue cars. Number of patients 300. This institution receives and treats, gratuitously, a small number of indigent insane of New York city, and receives a considerable number of acute and hopeful cases, which pay only part of their expenses. It will be removed to White Plains before October, 1894.

Telephone No. 714, Harlem, New York City.

PROVIDENCE RETREAT—BUFFALO, ERIE COUNTY.

Under the charge of the Sisters of Charity.

FLOYD S. CREGO, M. D., *Consulting Physician.*

HARRY A. WOOD, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

Located on Main street, corner of Steele. Distance from Union railway station, four miles. Accessible by electric street car line. Number of patients limited to 125. Minimum rate for care and treatment of private patients, six dollars per week.

Telephone No. 791, M.

MARSHALL INFIRMARY—TROY, RENSSELAER COUNTY.

J. D. LOMAX, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

One mile from Union Railway station. Accessible by electric street car, from Congress street. Number of patients limited to 130. Minimum rate for care and treatment of private patients, five dollars per week.

Telephone call, "Marshall Infirmary."

Asylum Directory.

LONG ISLAND HOME — AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

O. J. WILSEY, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

Thirty-two miles from New York. Accessible by Montauk division of Long Island railway; ferry from East Thirty-fourth street, New York. Only a short distance from railway station. Number of patients limited to 114. Minimum rate ten dollars per week.

No telephone.

BRIGHAM HALL HOSPITAL — CANANDAIGUA, ONTARIO COUNTY.

D. R. BURRELL, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

Situated on Bristol street. one mile from the New York Central and Northern Central railway station. Accessible by public carriages, always to be found at the station. Number of patients limited to seventy-eight. Minimum rate, ten dollars per week.

Telephone No. 35, or "Brigham Hall."

ST. VINCENT'S RETREAT — HARRISON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

H. ERNST SCHMID, M. D., *Attending Physician*, White Plains.JOHN J. LEWIS, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

Under management of the Sisters of Charity ; for women only. Fifty minutes from New York on the New York and New Haven railway. Trains leave the Grand Central station, New York city, for Harrison, every hour from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Number of patients limited to sixty. Minimum rate, \$10 per week. All official communications should be addressed to the physician in charge.

Telephone No. 30, White Plains.

WALDEMER — MAMARONECK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

E. N. CARPENTER, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

Forty minutes from New York on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railway. Trains leave Grand Central station, New York, every hour for Mamaroneck. Waldemere is one mile from station, where public carriages may be found. Number of patients limited to eighteen. Minimum rate, \$25 per week.

No telephone.

Asylum Directory.

SANFORD HALL — FLUSHING, LONG ISLAND.

J. W. BARSTOW, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*WILLETT S. BROWN, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

Institution situated about one-half mile from Long Island railway station and accessible by public carriage. Going from Brooklyn, take Greenpoint or crosstown street car to Long Island City, thence on Long Island railway. Number of patients limited to thirty-six. Minimum rate, \$25 per week.

Telephone, Flushing 17 A.

BREEZEHURST TERRACE — WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.

D. A. HARRISON, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*JOHN A. ARNOLD, M. D., *Assistant Physician.*

Accessible from New York city from East Thirty-fourth street ferry, *via* Long Island railway. Trains run every hour to Whitestone; time, thirty minutes. May also be reached by driving, *via* East Ninety-ninth street ferry to College Point, from which place it is about one and one-half miles. Going from Brooklyn, take the Greenpoint or crosstown street car to Long Island City. In taking patients from Brooklyn it is better to drive, as it only requires a little more than one hour *via* Grand street to Newtown, thence through Flushing to Whitestone. Number of patients limited to nineteen. Minimum rate, \$20 per week.

No telephone.

DR. WELLS' SANITARIUM FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

945 ST. MARK'S AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Between Kingston and Albany avenues.

T. L. WELLS, M. D., *Physician in Charge*

The Sanitarium may be reached by the Bergen street car line, the Atlantic avenue railway or elevated railway from Brooklyn bridge. Stop at Albany avenue station of elevated road. Number limited to sixteen women patients. Minimum rate \$10 per week.

Telephone No. 69, Bedford.

Asylum Directory.

DR. PARSONS' HOME.

SING SING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

R. L. PARSONS, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

Location, one mile from New York Central station. Public carriages may be hired at the station. Number limited to twelve. Minimum rate, \$75 per week, which includes all extras.

No telephone.

DR. CHOATE'S HOME.

PLEASANTVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

G. C. S. CHOATE, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

One mile from Pleasantville station on Harlem railway, and two miles from Whitsons station of New York and Northern railway. New York Central trains stop at Tarrytown, six miles distant. Pleasantville is thirty miles north of New York city. Number limited to ten. Minimum rate, \$75 per week, including all extras.

No telephone communication.

DR. COMBES' SANITARIUM. . .

WOOD HAVEN, LONG ISLAND.

H. ELLIOTT, M. D., *Physician in Charge*.

Best reached by Brooklyn elevated trains, from Brooklyn bridge, or East Twenty-third street ferry to Ridgewood, thence by Richmond Hill surface car to Flushing avenue, Wood Haven. Sanitarium two minutes walk to the right. Also easily accessible from Brooklyn, by carriage, *via* Myrtle avenue, to Flushing avenue, Wood Haven. One mile from Wood Haven Junction station, on the Long Island Railway. Number of patients limited to thirty-four. Minimum rate \$10 per week.

Telephone No. 7, I, East New York.

Asylum Directory.

GLENMARY — OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY.

(Homœopathic.)

J. T. GREENLEAF, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*E. E. SNYDER, M. D., *Consulting Physician.*

Three-fourths of a mile from railway stations, where public carriages may be obtained. Accessible by New York, Lake Erie and Western and by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railways, and Southern Central Division, Lehigh Valley railway. Number of patients limited to fifty. Minimum rate, ten dollars per week.

Telephone call, "Glenmary."

FALKIRK — CENTRAL VALLEY, ORANGE COUNTY.

JAMES F. FERGUSON, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*DAVID H. SPRAGUE, M. D., *Associate Physician.*

One mile from Central Valley station, on Newburg branch of New York, Lake Erie and Western railway, forty-seven miles from New York city. Number of patients limited to thirty-four. Minimum rate, twenty dollars per week.

Telephone, "Falkirk."

VERNON HOUSE — BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WILLIAM D. GRANGER, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

Post-office and telegraph, Bronxville. Accessible by the New Haven railway, to Mt. Vernon, or by Harlem railroad to Bronxville. Public carriages may be obtained at railway station. Number of patients limited to sixteen. Minimum rate, thirty-five dollars per week.

No telephone.

Asylum Directory.

THE PINES — AUBURN, CAYUGA COUNTY.

FREDERICK SEFTON, M. D., *Physician in Charge.*

Accessible by the Auburn branch of the New York Central and Hudson River railway, and the Southern Central division of the Lehigh Valley railway. A little over three hours by rail from Rochester, four from Albany and Buffalo, seven from New York city. Number of patients limited to twelve. Minimum rate, twenty dollars per week.

Telephone No. 261.

INDEX.

- Accommodations**, certificate of, 6-7; loss by fire, 72; necessary additional, 77-78; provision for, 75-78; temporary, contract for, 72-74.
- Action against superintendents of poor of Queens county**, 135-39.
- Admission**, of idiots to State hospitals not recommended, 125-26; of patients to hospitals not in district of residence, 109; of private patients to State hospitals not advisable, 122-23; number of first and subsequent, table; State hospitals, 551-54; New York City asylums, 601; Kings county asylums, 638.
- Affidavits required from medical superintendents**, 8-10.
- Agents to investigate questions of legal residence**, 120; of liability for support, 122; to secure reimbursement for care, 11.
- Ages, of patients admitted**, table; State hospitals, 564; New York City asylums, 611; Kings county asylums, 648; of patients deceased, table; State hospitals, 566; New York City asylums, 613; Kings county asylums, 650; of patients discharged recovered, table; State hospitals, 565; New York City asylums, 612; Kings county asylums, 649.
- Albany county almshouse**, number of insane, 527.
- Aliens must be reported by State hospitals**, 119-20; returned to their own countries, 10.
- Almshouses**, *see* City almshouses; County almshouses.
- Appointment of medical officers; correspondence regarding**, 115-17; medical internes, 115-17; rule providing for, 113; medical superintendent, 133. of officers and employés should be fixed, 133-34; bill providing for, 184.
- Appropriations for maintenance, taxation to meet**, 8, 12; for repairs to buildings and furniture, 8.
- Appropriations, for Binghamton hospital**, 81, 91-92, 253-60; Buffalo hospital, 83, 89-90, 244; Hudson River hospital, 79-80, 85-87, 213-23; Matteawan hospital, 94-95, 289; Middletown hospital, 80-81, 87-88, 233-35; Rochester hospital, 83, 93, 160-61, 278-79; St. Lawrence hospital, 82, 92-93, 269-70; Utica hospital, 78, 83, 84-85, 189; Willard hospital, 80, 83, 90-91, 203-5.
- Appropriations for State hospitals**, 78-83; estimates necessary, 11; statement of legislative, from 1870 to 1892, 83-96.
- Association, State Charities Aid**, report of, 485-514.
- Asylum directory**, 675-85.
- Attendants, total wages at Binghamton hospital**, 253; Buffalo hospital, 242; Hudson River hospital, 212; Kings county asylums, 383; Matteawan hospital, 288; Middletown hospital, 233; New York City asylums, 375; Rochester hospital, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 268; Utica hospital, 188; Willard hospital, 202; *See also* Employés.
- Attorney-General shall appear at investigations for commission**, 143.

- Bedding**, cost at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 242; Hudson River hospital, 212; Kings county asylums, 383; Matteawan hospital, 288; Middletown hospital, 232; New York City asylums, 375; Rochester hospital, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 268; Utica hospital, 188; Willard hospital, 202.
- Bill** providing for appointment and discharge of employés, 134.
- Binghamton State hospital**, 244-60; admission, tables; current year, 552, 580-81; since *Oct., 1888*, 554; appropriations, asked, 81, 253-60; statement from 1870 to 1892, 91-92; bedding, cost, 253; buildings, improvements, 244-45, 256; cost, 260; new, 254-55, 257; capacity, 254; civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing cost, 253; diet, 244; directory, 677; discharges, 248; district, 108; education, degree of, table, 557; employés, 249-52; number and cost, 290; total wages, 253; employments, 246; farm products, 246; fire protection, 247; food, quantity and cost, 252, 294; fuel, quantity and cost, 253, 291; furniture, cost, 253; general operations, 244-47; general statement, table, 532; grounds, improvements, 246, 258; heating, 247; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inebriates, 248; inmates, number, 527; lighting, cost, 253, 291; extension of plant, 255-56; maintenance, cost, 253; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 253; miscellaneous expenses, 253; officers, resident, 127, 249; total salaries, 253; patients, county classification, table, 580-81, 584-85; not visited, without friends or relatives, table, 124; recoveries and deaths, 248, 292, 543; telephone service, 258-59; training school, 247; trustees' expenses, 253.
- Blackwell's Island Asylum**, accommodations increased, 366; buildings, new, 365; directory, 678; general statement, 589-90; removal of insane, 297, 366.
- Bloomington asylum**, 415-21; buildings, new, 416; directory, 680; discharges, 416; employés, 417-21; general operations, 415-16; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 417; recoveries and deaths, 416.
- Breezehurst Terrace**, 459-62; buildings, improvements, 459; directory, 682; discharges, 460; employés, 461-62; general operations, 459; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 460-61; recoveries and deaths, 460; water supply, 459.
- Brigham Hall**, 431-35; buildings, improvements, 432; directory, 681; discharges, 433; employés, 432-35; general operations, 431-32; grounds, improvements, 432; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 432; recoveries and deaths, 432-33; water supply, 432.
- Brunswick home**; failure to comply with commission's demands, 390; correspondence regarding, 390-99; movement of population, table showing, 669; proceedings against, 399-414.
- Buffalo State hospital**, 235-44; admissions, tables; current year, 551, 584-85; since *Oct., 1888*, 553; appropriations asked, 83, 244; statement from 1870 to 1892, 89-90; bedding, cost, 242; buildings, improvements, 235-36; cost, 243; new, 235-36; civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 242; directory, 676; discharges, 237; district, 108; education, degree of, table, 557; employés, 238-40; number and cost, 290; total wages, 242; food, quantity and cost, 241, 293; fuel, quantity and cost, 242, 291; furniture, cost, 242; general operations, 235-36; general statement,

- table, 532-33; grounds, improvements, 236; cost, 243; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inebriates, 237; inmates, number, 527; light, electric, plant, 236; lighting, cost, 242, 291; maintenance, cost, 243; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 243; miscellaneous expenses, 243; officers, resident, 237-38; total salaries, 242; patients, county classification, tables, 578-79, 584-85; income from, 78; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124; recoveries and deaths, percentage, 237, 292, 543; treatment, 236; trustees' expenses, 243;
- Buildings, appropriations for repairs, 78; expenditures for, 96.
- Buildings and equipments, value, 96.
- Buildings erected under State care act; cost, per capita, 77.
- Capacity, patient, of hospitals, 76-78; of Hudson River State hospital, 155-56.
- Care, equal standards for all classes, 13.
- Causes of death, table; in State hospitals, 544-50; New York City asylums, 596-600; Kings county asylums, 636-37.
- Causes of insanity, table; in State hospitals, 534-38; New York City asylums, 591-94; Kings county asylums, 630-32.
- Central Islip asylum, directory, 679; general statement, 589-90; grounds, improvements, 298-99; new buildings, capacity, 298.
- Children liable for support of parents, parents for children, 122.
- Civil condition of patients, table; State hospitals, 556; New York City asylums, 603; Kings county asylums, 640.
- Clinical teaching of insanity in State hospitals, 110-12.
- Clothing, cost at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 242; Hudson River hospital, 212; Kings county asylums, 383; Matteawan hospital, 288; Middletown hospital, 232; New York City asylums, 374; Rochester hospital, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 268; Utica hospital, 188; Willard hospital, 202.
- Commission has power to examine into affairs of asylums, to subpoena witnesses, 144; represented by Attorney-General at investigations, 143; supervision of financial matters by, 8-12; to appoint agents to secure reimbursements, 11, 120; *See also* Recommendations.
- Commitment of insane, 473; criminals, 104-6.
- Comptroller to approve expenditures, 8-11.
- Convicts, insane, transfer to Matteawan State hospital, 175-76; after expiration of term, 176; to be transferred from, 176-77.
- Cost, total, of hospitals, 529.
- Cost per capita of construction, 77; of employes, table, 290; of foods, table, 293-94; of fuel, table, 291; of lights, table, 291; of medical service, table, 290.
- Cost per capita of maintenance, at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 243; Hudson River hospital, 213; Kings county asylums, 384; Matteawan hospital, 289; Middletown hospital, 233; New York City asylums, 375; Rochester hospital, 278; St. Lawrence hospital, 269; Utica hospital, 189; Willard hospital, 203; *See also* Financial statement, table.
- County almshouses, insane to be removed from, 531; number of insane in, 528; idiots and epileptics in, table, 670-72.
- Counties, residence by, of patients admitted during year, table, 578-81; of patients under treatment, table, 582-87.
- Death, age table, 566; duration of insanity before, table; State hospitals, 562-63; New York City asylums, 609-10; Kings county asylums, 646-47.

Death, cause of, table; State hospitals, 544-50; New York City asylums, 596-600; Kings county asylums, 636-37;

number and percentage, table; State hospitals, 543; New York City asylums, 595; Kings county asylums, 635.

Deaths, percentage, at Binghamton hospital, 248, 292; Bloomingdale asylum, 416; Breezehurst Terrace, 460; Brigham Hall, 432-33; Buffalo hospital, 237, 292; Dr. Choate's house, 446; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 443-44; Dr. Parsons' home, 448; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 440-41; Falkirk, 453-54; Glenmary, 450-51; Hudson River hospital, 206, 292; Kings county asylums, 377, 385; licensed private asylums, 468-69; Long Island home, 428, 429; Marshall infirmary, 424-25; Matteawan hospital, 282, 292; Middletown hospital, 226, 292; New York City asylums, 367, 385; The Pines, 466; Providence retreat, 422; Rochester hospital, 271-72, 292; St. Lawrence hospital, 262, 292; St. Vincent's retreat, 436-37; Sanford hall, 438-39; Utica hospital, 182, 292; Vernon house, 456-57; Waldemere, 463; Willard hospital, 191-92, 292.

Dietaries, report on, by Dr. Austin Flint, 13-19.

Directory, asylum, 675-85.

Discharge of officers and employés; bill providing for, 134; power of, 114.

Districts, State hospital, 107-9; admission of patients from outside of, 108-9; statute in relation to, 109; difficulty in assigning, 108.

Districting act does not apply to Middletown hospital, 109.

Dr. Choate's house, 446-47; directory, 683; discharges, 446; employés, 446-47; general operations, 446; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 446; recoveries and deaths, 446.

Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 442-46; buildings, improvements, 443; directory, 683; discharges, 443, 444; employés, 444-46; general operations, 442-43;

inmates, number, 528; lighting, improvements, 443; officers, resident, 444; recoveries and deaths, 443-44; treatment, 443.

Dr. Parsons' home, 448-50; buildings, improvements, 448; directory, 683; employés, 449-50; general operations, 448; grounds, improvements, 448; inmates, number, 528; movement of population, table, 448; officers, resident, 449; recoveries and deaths, 448.

Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 440-42; buildings, improvements, 440; directory, 682; discharges, 441; employés, 441-42; general operations, 440; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 441; recoveries and deaths, 440-41.

Duration of insanity, cases admitted, tables; State hospitals, 567; New York City asylums, 614; Kings county asylums, 651;

deceased patients, table; State hospitals, 562-63; New York City asylums, 609-10; Kings county asylums, 646-47;

discharges without cure, table; State hospitals, 560-61; New York City asylums, 607-8; Kings county asylums, 644-45.

recovered cases, table; State hospitals, 558-59; New York City asylums, 605-6; Kings county asylums, 642-43.

Education, degree of, table; State hospitals, 657; New York City asylums, 604; Kings county asylums, 641.

Employés, appointment and discharge, by medical superintendent, 133, 172; bill providing for, 134.

Equalization of wages, letter relative to, 127-30.

Erie county almshouse, insane, number, 527.

Estimates, monthly, Matteawan State hospital, 175; conference regarding preparation of details, 19-21; by medical superintendents, 8.

Exempted county system, 295-385; cost of hospitals, 530; employés, number, 530; general administration, 297-364;

- general review, 385; number of hospitals, 530; number of insane, 526-29; receipts, 530; statistics, 588-663.
- Expenses of transportation not allowed, 99, 102, 103-4.
- Falkirk, 453-56; buildings, new, 453; directory, 684; discharges, 454; employés, 454-56; general operations, 453; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 454; recoveries and deaths, 453-54; water supply, 453.
- Feeble-minded, statistics, 672-75.
- Finances, management, 8-12.
- Financial statement, table; State hospitals, 532; New York City asylums, 589-90; Kings county asylums, 628-29; Syracuse State institution for feeble-minded children, 665; State custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, 667-68.
- First assistant physicians, requirements, 114.
- Flint, Dr. Austin, report on food supplies, 13-19.
- Food, quantity and cost, at Binghamton hospital, 252, 294; Buffalo hospital, 241, 293; Hudson River hospital, 210-11, 293; Matteawan hospital, 286-87, 294; Middletown hospital, 231-32, 293; Rochester hospital, 275-76, 294; St. Lawrence hospital, 267, 294; Utica hospital, 187, 293; Willard hospital, 201, 293.
- Food supplies, report of Dr. Austin Flint, 13-19.
- Forms of insanity, table; State hospitals, 539; New York City asylums, 594; Kings county asylums, 633-34.
- Forms and orders, index of, 515-20.
- Fuel, quantity and cost, at Binghamton hospital, 253, 291; Buffalo hospital, 242, 291; Hudson River asylum, 212, 291; Kings county asylums, 383; Matteawan hospital, 287, 291; Middletown hospital, 232, 291; New York City asylums, 374; Rochester hospital, 277, 291; St. Lawrence hospital, 268, 291; Utica hospital, 188, 291; Willard hospital, 202, 291.
- Furniture, appropriation for repairs, etc., 78; value of, 78; cost at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 242; Hudson River hospital, 212; Kings county asylums, 383; Matteawan hospital, 288; Middletown hospital, 232; New York City asylums, 375; Rochester hospital, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 268; Utica hospital, 188; Willard hospital, 202.
- Glenmary, 450-53; buildings, new, 450; directory, 684; discharges, 451; employés, 452-53; general operations, 450; grounds, improvements, 450; inmates, number, 450, 528; officers, resident, 451; recoveries and deaths, 450-51.
- Hart's Island, accommodations increased, 366; additional buildings, 365; directory, 678; general statement, 589-90; insane to be removed, 398.
- Hereditary tendency, table; State hospitals, 555; New York City asylums, 602; Kings county asylums, 639.
- Historical review, 473-84.
- Homœopathic treatment, patients, desiring, 109.
- Hospitals, number, 529; receipts, 529; total cost, 529.
- Hudson River State hospital, 205-23; admission, tables; current year, 551, 582-83; since *Oct. 1888*, 553; appropriations, asked, 79-80, 213-23; statement from 1870 to 92, 85-87; bedding, cost, 212; buildings, improvements, 205, 214-17, 218, 220, 21; cost, 233; new, 205, 218, 220; cost, 213; capacity, 76; civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 212; directory, 676; discharges, 206; district, 107; drainage, 218-19; employés, 208-10; number and costs, 290; total wages, 212; fire protection, 217; food, quantity and cost, 210-11, 293; fuel, quantity and cost, 212, 291; furniture, cost, 212; new, 214; general operations,

- 205-6; general statement, table, 532-33; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; grounds, improvements, 221; heating, improvements, 214, 217; inebriates, 206; inmates, number, 528; investigation Hudson River State hospital, 143-57; Attorney-General shall appear for Commission, 143; change in administration urged, 145; Commission has power to investigate and examine witnesses, 143; extravagance in purchase of supplies, 150-54; financial management 147-48; incompetent officers employed, 154; increased capacity, 156; report of Comptroller's agent, 148-50; request of president of board of trustees, 146; result of investigation, 155-56; voluntary testimony taken, 144;
- lighting, cost, 212, 291; improvements, 123-24; maintenance, cost, 213; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 212; miscellaneous expenses, 212; morgue, 217;
- officers, non-resident, resident, 207; salaries, 212;
- patients, county classification, tables, 578-79; 582-83; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124;
- recoveries and deaths, percentage, 206, 292, 543; superintendent, appointed, 155; trustees' expenses, 212; water supply, 219.
- Idiotic, feeble minded and epileptic, statistics, 672-75.**
- Idiots, confined in county poorhouses, 125; number and distribution, 140; not admitted to State hospitals, 126; provision for, 125-26; should be removed from State hospitals, 125; to be removed from county into State custody, 142;**
- unteachable, State asylum for, recommended, 140; act establishing institution for, 141-42;
- Index of forms and orders, 515-20.**
- Inebriates, number, at Buffalo hospital, 237; Dr. Parsons' home, 448;**
- Hudson River hospital, 206; Kings county asylums, 377; Marshall infirmary, 425; Middletown hospital, 227; Rochester hospital, 272; St. Vincent's retreat, 437; Utica hospital, 182; Waldemere, 463.**
- Insane, commitment, 473;**
- decision regarding removal from Queens county, 139; estimated increase, 77; in poorhouses in 1890, 96; number in State hospitals, 77; number not visited during year, without friends or relatives, 124; register of, 119.
- Insanity, causes, tables; State hospitals, 534-38; New York City asylums, 591-94; Kings county asylums, 630-32; clinical teaching in State hospitals, letter regarding, 110-12; forms, tables; State hospitals, 539; New York City asylums, 594; Kings county asylums, 633-34; increase of, 526-28.**
- Investigations, Attorney-General shall appear for Commission, 143.**
- Investigation, see Hudson River State hospital.**
- Junior assistant physicians, correspondence regarding, 115-16, 117; regulations for appointment, 117; requirements, 114.**
- Kings county asylums, 300-64, 375-84; admissions, number of first and subsequent, table, 638; age tables, 648-50; bedding, cost, 383;**
- buildings, improvements, 376; cost, 384; new, 376;
- causes of death, table, 636-37; causes of insanity, table, 630-32; civil condition of patients, table, 640; clothing, cost, 383; condition and management, 300; directory, 679; discharges, 377, 588; duration of insanity, tables showing, 642-47, 651; education, degree of, table, 641;
- employés, 378-82; total wages, 383; employments, 376; forms of insanity, table, 633-34;

- fuel, quantity and cost, 383; furniture, cost, 383;
 general operations, 375-76; general statement, table, 628-29;
 grounds, improvements, 376; heating, improvements, 376; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 639; inebriates, 377; inmates, number, 529, 588;
 legal action, 301-48; affidavits of commissioners, 301-26, 336-43; of former physician, 333-35, 343-47; of medical superintendents, 327-32;
 lighting, 376; cost, 383;
 maintenance, cost, 384, 385; medical service, statistical summary, 385; medicines, etc., cost, 384; miscellaneous expenses, 384; movement of population, table, 628; nativity of patients, table, 661-63; occupations, table, 652-60;
 officers, resident, 377-78; total salaries, 383;
 recommendation of Commission, 297, 307-9, 363-64; recoveries and deaths, 377, 385; rules and regulations, 348-363.
 Kings county farm, directory, 679.
- Licensed private asylum system**, 387-469; cost of hospitals, 530; employés, number, 256; general review, 468-69; general statistics, 664; number of hospitals, 530; number of insane, 526-29; receipts, 530.
- Licensed private asylums**; licenses, granting of, 389; number should not be greatly increased, 389; scope and value of reports, 415; under jurisdiction of Commission, 414.
- Lighting**, cost, at Binghamton hospital, 253, 291; Buffalo hospital, 242, 291; Hudson River hospital, 212, 291; Kings county asylums, 383; Matteawan hospital, 287, 291; Middletown hospital, 232, 291; New York City asylums, 374; Rochester hospital, 277, 291; St. Lawrence hospital, 268, 291; Utica hospital, 188, 291; Willard hospital, 202, 291.
- Long Island home**, 427-31; buildings, improvements, 428; directory, 681; discharges, 429; employés, 430-31; evening entertainments, 427-28; general operations, 428-29; inmates, number, 528; library, 428; lighting, improvements, 428; officers, resident, 429-30; recoveries and deaths, 428, 429.
- McClelland**, Senator, bill fixing responsibility in appointment and discharge of resident officers and employés, 133-34.
- Maintenance**, abatement from fixed rate, 122; act of appropriation, 8-11; agents to investigate questions of liability, 122; children liable for parents, parents to be liable for, 122; cost, per capita, 122; cost to be recovered for patients at Matteawan State hospital, 177;
 total cost, at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 243; Hudson River hospital, 213; Kings county asylums, 384, 385; Matteawan hospital, 289; Middletown hospital, 233; New York City asylums, 375, 385; Rochester hospital, 278; St. Lawrence hospital, 269; Utica hospital, 189; Willard hospital, 203; rate fixed, 122; minimum rate charged private patients, 123; greater receipts for, under present system, 121; sum appropriated for, 12; taxation for, 11-12;
- Managers**, *see* Trustees.
- Marshall infirmary**, 424-27; directory, 680; discharges, 425; employés, 425-27; general operations, 424; inmates, number, 529; officers, resident, 425; recoveries and deaths, 424-25.
- Matteawan State hospital**, 279-89; admission tables, current year, 551, 582-83; since *Oct., 1888*, 553; after expiration of term, 176;
 appropriations, asked, 289; statement, from 1870 to 92, 94-95;
 bedding, cost, 288;
 buildings, improvements, 281; cost, 289; new, 281;

- certificate of conviction, 177; civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 288; commitment, 104-6; directory, 677; discharges, 282; district, 172; drainage, 280; cost, 281; education, degree of, table, 557; employes, 283-86; appointment and discharge, 172; number and cost, 290; total wages, 288; establishment, 173; farm and garden products, value of, 287; fire protection, 280; food, quantity and cost, 286-87, 294; fuel, quantity and cost, 287, 291; furniture, cost, 288; general operations, 279-82; general statement, table, 532-33; grounds, improvements, 280, 281-82; heating, 281; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inmates, number, 528; legal action, 279-80; lighting, cost, 287, 291; maintenance, cost, 289; to be recovered, 177; medical service, statistical summary, table, 290; medical superintendent, may be removed, 175; powers, 173; as treasurer, 173-74; medicines, etc., cost, 288; miscellaneous expenses, 289; monthly estimates, 175; officers, resident, 283; powers and duties, 174-75; salaries, 174; total, 288; organic act, 173-78; patients, county classification, tables, 580-81, 586-87; purposes of hospital, 173; recoveries and deaths, percentage, 282, 292, 543; tenure of office, 178; title, 172; changed, 279; transfer to, 104-6, 175-76, 177; application for, 105-6; from, 176-77; trustees' expenses, 283; water supply, 280.
- Medical internes, appointment, 115-17; correspondence regarding, 115-17; regulations, 117; salary, 115.
- Medical officers, rule providing for appointment of, 113; power of dismissal, 114.
- Medical service, summary of statistics; State hospitals, 290; exempted county system, 385; licensed private asylums, 468.
- Medical superintendent, affidavits from, 8-10; appointment and discharge, 133; to make estimates of expenses, 8; requirements, 113-14; of Matteawan State hospital, powers of, 173; is treasurer, 173-74; removal of, 175.
- Medicines, cost at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 243; Hudson River hospital, 212; Kings county asylums, 384; Matteawan hospital, 288; Middletown hospital, 233; New York City asylums, 375; Rochester hospital, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 268; Utica hospital, 188; Willard hospital, 203.
- Middletown, 223-35; admissions, tables; current year, 551, 578-79; since *Oct., 1888*, 553; appropriations asked, 80-81, 233-35; statement, from 1870 to 92, 87-88; bedding, cost, 232; buildings, improvements, 224-25; cost, 233; new, 224-25, 234-35; capacity, 223; civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 232; directory, 676; discharges, 223; district, 107; education, degree of, table, 557; employes, 228-31; number and cost, 290; total wages, 233; employments, 234; fire protection, 235; food, quantity and cost, 231-32, 293; fuel, quantity and cost, 232, 291; furniture, cost, 232; general operations, 223-26; general statement, table, 532; heating, 234; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inmates, number, 528; inebriates, 227; lighting, cost, 232, 291; maintenance, cost, 233; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 233; miscellaneous expenses, 233; officers, resident, 227-28; total salaries, 233; patients, county classification, tables, 578-79, 582-83; income from, 78; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124; movement of population, table, 223; recoveries and deaths, per-

- centage, 226, 292; treatment, 225-26; trustees' expenses, 233.
- Minimum charge for pay patients in State hospitals, 123.
- Nativity** of patients, table; State hospitals, 576-77; New York City asylums, 625-27; Kings county asylums, 661-63.
- New York City asylums, 297-99, 365-75; admissions, number of first and subsequent, 601; age tables, 611-13; bedding, cost, 375;
- buildings, improvements, 297, 365; cost, 375; new, 297, 366; at Central Islip, 298;
 - causes of death, table, 596; causes of insanity, table, 591-93; civil condition of patients, table, 603; clothing, cost, 374; directory, 678; discharges, 367, 588; duration of insanity, tables showing, 605-10, 614; education, degree of, table, 604;
 - employés, 372-74; total wages, 375;
 - farm and garden products, 298-99, 366-67; farm and grounds, improvements, 298; forms of insanity, table, 594; fuel, quantity and cost, 374; furniture, cost, 375; general operations, 365-67; general statement, table, 589-90; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 602; inmates, number, 529, 588; lighting, cost, 374;
 - maintenance, allowance should be increased, 299; cost, 375, 385; medical service, statistical summary, 385; medicines, etc., cost, 375; miscellaneous expenses, 375; movement of population, table, 588; nativity of patients, table, 625-27; occupations, table, 615-24;
 - officers, resident, 367-71; total salaries, 375;
 - railroad switch, 366; cost, 367;
 - recommendation of Commission, 297, 298-99; recoveries and deaths, percentage, 367, 385, 595;
 - Ward's Island, grounds and buildings ceded to New York City, 297; removal of insane to, 297-98.
- Non-residents in State hospitals, 119-20.
- Objection** to policy of State care not sustained, 119.
- Occupation** of patients, tables; State hospitals, 568-75; New York City asylums, 615-24; Kings county asylums, 652-60.
- Officers**, bill providing for appointment and discharge, 134.
- Officers**, resident; at Binghamton hospital, 127, 249; total salaries, 253;
- at Bloomingdale asylum, 417;
 - Breezehurst Terrace, 461-61; Brigham hall, 432;
 - at Buffalo hospital, 237-38; total salaries, 242;
 - at Dr. Choate's house, 446; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 444; Dr. Parsons' home, 449; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 441; Falkirk, 454; Glenmary, 451;
 - at Hudson River hospital, 207; total salaries, 212;
 - at Kings county asylums, 377-78; total salaries, 383;
 - at Long Island home, 429-30; Marshall infirmary, 425;
 - at Matteawan hospital, 283; total salaries, 288;
 - at Middletown hospital, 227-28; total salaries, 233;
 - at New York City asylums, 367-71; total salaries, 375;
 - at The Pines, 466-67; Providence retreat, 422-23;
 - at Rochester hospital, 159, 272-73; total salaries, 277;
 - at St. Lawrence hospital, 263; total salaries, 268;
 - at St. Vincent's retreat, 437; Sanford hall, 439;
 - at Utica hospital, 182-83; total salaries, 188;
 - at Vernon house, 457; Waldemere, 464;
 - at Willard hospital, 192-93; total salaries, 202;
- Oneida county almshouse, insane, number, 527.
- Oneida State custodial asylum for reception of unteachable idiots, 126; act establishing, 141-42; purchase of

- lands recommended, 140; temporary accommodations, 72-74.
- Orange county almshouse, insane, number, 527.
- Orders and forms, index, 515-20.
- Organic act, Matteawan state hospital, 173-78.
- Parents liable for support of children, children to be liable for, 122.
- Pathologist, appointment, recommended by Commission, 118.
- Patients, *see* Private patients; Public patients.
- Per capita, *see* Cost per capita.
- Period of treatment; deceased patients; State hospitals, 562-63; New York City asylums, 609-10; Kings county asylums, 646-47.
- discharges without cure; State hospitals, 560-61; New York City asylums, 607-8; Kings county asylums, 644-45;
- of patients in residence, table; State hospitals, 567; New York City asylums, 614; Kings county asylums, 651;
- recovered cases; State hospitals, 558-59; New York City asylums, 605-6; Kings county asylums, 642-43.
- Physicians, first assistant, requirements, 114.
- Pines, The, 465-68; buildings, improvements, 465-66; new, 465; directory, 685; employés, 467-68; fire protection, 466; general operations, 465-66; grounds, improvements, 466; heating, improvements, 466; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 466-67; recoveries and deaths, 466.
- Plans and specifications must be approved by Districting board, 75.
- Price, minimum, for pay patients in State hospitals, 123.
- Private asylums must be licensed by Commission, 389; *See also* Licensed private asylum.
- Private patients, admission to state hospitals not recommended, 122-23; minimum rate charged, 123.
- Property, value of; New York City asylum, 589; Syracuse State institute for feeble-minded children, 665; State custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, 667.
- Providence retreat, 421-24; directory, 680; discharges, 422; employés, 423-24; evening entertainments, 422; general operations, 421-22; grounds, improvements, cost, 421; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 422-23; recoveries and deaths, 422.
- Public patients, conditions of commitment outside of district, 108-9; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124; number admitted during year, 578-79.
- Queens county almshouse, insane, number, 527.
- Queens county insane, transfer to State care, 135-39; decision regarding removal of, 139.
- Recommendations of Commission; abolition of system of private patients, 122-23; regarding appointment and discharge of officers and employés, 133; employés to be appointed by medical superintendent, 133; establishment of asylum for idiots, 140; equalization of wages, 127-30, 131-32; idiots should not be admitted into State hospitals, 125; pathologist for all State hospitals, 118; public and private patients be placed on same footing, 123; purchase of lands in Oneida county recommended, 140, 142; the State assume care of Kings county insane, 363-64;
- New York City asylums; accommodations be increased, 299; creation of separate department for insane, 297; increase of maintenance allowance, 299;
- summary of, 523-24.
- Receipts of hospitals, 529.
- Receipts for maintenance greater under present system, 121.

Recoveries, number and percentage, table; in State hospitals, 543; New York City asylums, 565; Kings county asylums, 635.

table of ages, State hospitals, 565; New York City asylums, 612; Kings county asylums, 649.

percentage, at Binghamton hospital, 248-92; Bloomingdale asylum, 416; Breezehurst Terrace, 460; Brigham hall, 432-33; Buffalo hospital, 237, 292; Dr. Choate's house, 446; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 443-44; Dr. Parsons' home, 448; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 440-41; Falkirk, 453-54; Glenmary, 450-51; Hudson River hospital, 206, 292; Kings county asylums, 377, 385; licensed private asylums, 468-69; Long Island home, 428, 429; Marshall infirmary, 424-25; Matteawan hospital, 282, 292; Middletown hospital, 226, 292; New York City asylums, 367, 385; The Pines, 466; Providence retreat, 422; Rochester hospital, 271-72, 292; St. Lawrence hospital, 262, 292; St. Vincent's retreat, 436-37; Sanford hall, 438-39; Utica hospital, 182, 292; Vernon house, 456-57; Waldemere, 463; Willard hospital, 191-92, 292.

Recovery, duration of insanity previous to, table; State hospitals, 558-59; New York City asylums, 605-6; Kings county asylums, 642-43.

Registration of insane, effect of present system, 119.

Regulations for appointment of medical officers, 117.

Reimbursement to be secured by agents, 120; from relatives of patients, 121-22;

fraud easily practiced under old system, 121.

Report of Commission, legal requirement, 1.

Report of State Charities Aid Association, 485-514.

Revenue, decrease, by loss of private patients, 123.

Review, general, of operations of State hospital system, 290-94; of Ex-

empted county system, 385; of Licensed private asylum system, 468-69.

Review, historical, 473-84.

Rochester State hospital, 158-71, 270-79; admissions, tables; current year, 552, 580-81; since *Oct., 1888*, 554;

appropriations asked, 83, 160-61, 278-79; statement of, from 1870 to 92, 93; bedding, cost, 277;

buildings, improvements, 159-60, 165, 271; cost, 160, 271; new, 159-60, 270;

civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 277; directory, 677; discharges, 159; district, 108; education, degree of, table, 557;

employés, 273-75; number and cost, 290; total wages, 277;

farm and garden products, 167-68; value of, 163;

food, quantity and cost, 275-76, 294; fuel, quantity and cost, 277, 291; furniture, cost, 277; general statement, table, 532; heating, improvements, 165-166; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inebriates, 272; inmates, number, 528;

land, improvements, 270-71; purchase of, recommended, 160, 163; lighting, cost, 277, 291;

managers, expenses, 278; list, 158; maintenance, cost, 278; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, cost, 277; miscellaneous expenses, 278; morgue needed, 165;

officers, resident, 159, 272-73; total salaries, 277;

patients, county classification, table, 580-81, 584-85; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124; receipts and expenditures, 161-62; recoveries and deaths, 271-72, 292;

report, of managers, 159-61; of matron, 169-70; of steward, 167-68; of superintendent, 163-66; of supervisor, 171; of treasurer, 161-62;

specimen estimate; books and stationery, 43; clothing, 40-41; farm and grounds, 38-39; fuel and light,

- 44; furniture and bedding, 42; maintenance, cost, 48; medical supplies, 45-46; miscellaneous expenses, 46-47; officers' salaries, 21-22; ordinary repairs, 36-38; patients employed, 48-49; provisions and stores, 30-36; recapitulation and revision, 49-50;
specimen treasurer's report, 51-71; transportation of patients, 47-48; wages, 23-30: stock, 168; training school, 160, 166; trustees' expenses, 278; water supply, 270.
- St. Lawrence State hospital, 260-70;**
admissions, tables: current year, 552, 586-87; since *Oct.*, 1888, 554;
appropriations, asked, 82, 269-70;
statement, from 1870 to 92, 92-93;
bedding, cost, 268;
buildings, improvements, 261-262, 269, 270; cost, 269; new, 261, 269-70;
civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 268; directory, 677; discharges, 261, 262; district, 108; education, degree of, table, 557;
employés, 264-66; number and cost, 290; total wages, 268; food, quantity and cost, 267, 294; fuel, quantity and cost, 268, 291; furniture, cost, 268; general operations, 260-62; general statement, table, 532-33; greenhouse, 270; grounds, improvements, 262; hereditary tendency in patients, tables, 555; inebriates, 262-63; inmates, number, 261, 528; light, electric, 261; lighting, cost, 268, 291; maintenance, cost, 269; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 268; miscellaneous expenses, 269; morgue, 270;
officers, resident, 263; total salaries, 268; patients, county classification, tables, 580-81, 586-87; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124;
recoveries and deaths, percentage, 262, 292, 543; roads, completion of, 270; trustees' expenses, 269; water supply, 262.
- St. Vincent's retreat, 436-38; directory, 681; discharges, 437; employés, 437-38; general operations, 436; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 437; recoveries and deaths, 436-37.**
- Salaries at Binghamton hospital, 127, 249, 253; Bloomingdale asylum, 417; Breezehurst Terrace, 460-61; Bingham hall, 432; Buffalo hospital, 237-38, 242; Falkirk, 454; Glenmary, 451; Hudson River hospital, 207-12; Kings county asylums, 377-78, 383; Long Island home, 429-30; Marshall infirmary, 425; Matteawan State hospital, 283, 288; Middletown hospital, 227-28, 233; New York City asylums, 267-71, 375; The Pines, 466-67; Providence retreat, 422-23; Rochester hospital, 159, 272-73, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 263, 268; Sanford hall, 439; Utica hospital, 182-83, 188; Vernon house, 457; Waldemere, 464; Willard hospital, 192-93, 202; *See also* Wages.**
- Sanford hall, 438-40; buildings, improvements, 438; new, 438; directory, 682; discharges, 439; employés, 439-40; general operations, 438; heating, improvements, 438; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 439; recoveries and deaths, 438-39.**
- Staple articles, cost per capita; at Binghamton hospital, 252, 294; Buffalo hospital, 241, 293; Hudson River hospital, 210-11, 293; Matteawan hospital, 286-87, 294; Middletown hospital, 231-32, 293; Rochester hospital, 275-76, 294; St. Lawrence hospital, 267, 294; Utica hospital, 187, 293; Willard hospital, 201, 293.**
- State asylum for unteachable idiots recommended, 140; *see* Oneida state custodial asylum.**
- State care of insane, 5-20; objection to policy of, not sustained, 119.**
- State custodial asylum for feeble-minded women, general statement, 667-68.**
- State Charities Aid Association, report of, 485-514.**
- State hospital system, 5-294; cost of hospitals, 529; employés, number,**

- 529; hospitals, number, 529; receipts, 529; statistics, 526-87.
- State hospitals, admissions during year, county classification, 578-81; number of first and subsequent, table, 551-54; age tables, 564-66; appropriations for, 75-95; causes of death, table, 544-50; causes of insanity, 534-38; civil condition of patients, table, 556; districts, 107-9; duration of insanity, tables showing, 558-63, 567; education, degree of, table, 557; forms of insanity, table, 539-40; general statement, table, 582; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; nativity of patients, table, 576-77; number of patients, table, 526, 527, 531; occupations of patients, 568-75;
- patients under treatment, county classification, table, 582-87; period of residence, table, 567;
- recoveries and deaths, 292, 543; required to make report, 119-20; review, 179-294.
- Statistical review, general, 526-29.
- Statistics, 526-672, tables; State hospital system, 530-87; Exempted county system, 588-663; Licensed private asylum system, 664; of idiotic, feeble-minded and epileptic, 665-72.
- Statistics of insane; must be kept by Commission, 119-20; must be reported by State hospitals, 119-20.
- Steward to make affidavit in regard to supplies, 10.
- Suffolk county almshouse, insane, number, 527.
- Summary of recommendations, 523-24.
- Superintendents of the poor, letter regarding transfer of insane, 102-3; action against, 135-39; superintendent, *see* Medical superintendent.
- Supervisors of towns, letter regarding transfer of insane, 103-4.
- Supplies, regulation of purchase, 8-10; steward to make affidavit regarding, 10.
- Syracuse State institution for feeble-minded children, general statement, 665-66; movement of population, table, 667.
- Taxation for maintenance of insane, 8, 11-12.
- Tenure of office, Matteawan State hospital, 178.
- Trained attendant to accompany patient, 97; order relative to, 101-2.
- Transfer of insane; provision for, 75-76; cost, 97; from Queens county to State care, refused by superintendents of poor, 135.
- To Matteawan State hospital, 104-6, 175-76; from State hospitals, 177.
- Transportation of insane to hospitals, 97-106; payment for, 10, 98-99; rules, 99-102; correspondence regarding, 102-5.
- Treasurer, to deposit and make report on moneys received, 9; to make statement of receipts and expenditures, 9-10.
- of Matteawan State hospital is medical superintendent, 173-74.
- Treatment, homeopathic, patients desiring, 109.
- Trustees' expenses, at Binghamton hospital, 253; Buffalo hospital, 243; Hudson River hospital, 212; Matteawan hospital, 238, Middletown hospital, 233; Rochester hospital, 278; St. Lawrence hospital, 279; Utica hospital, 188; Willard hospital, 203.
- Utica State hospital, 179-89; admissions, tables; current year, 551, 578-79; since *Oct., 1888*, 553.
- appropriations asked, 78, 83, 139; statement of, from 1870 to 92, 84-85; bedding, cost, 188;
- buildings, improvements, 180, 181, 182; cost, 189;
- civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 188; contracts awarded, 180; directory, 675; discharges, 179; district, 107; education, degree of, table, 557;
- employés, 184-86; number and cost, 290; total wages, 188;
- establishment, 5; fire protection, 180, 181; food, quantity and cost, 187,

- 293; fuel, quantity and cost, 188, 291; furniture, 188; general operations, 179-82; general statement, table, 532; heating, improvements, 181; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inebriates, 182.
- inmates, county classification, tables, 578-79; number, 179, 528.
- land, improvements, 180; purchase, 179-80.
- lighting, cost, 188, 291; improvement, 181; maintenance, cost, 189; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 188; miscellaneous expenses, 189;
- officers, resident, 182-83; total salaries, 188;
- patients, county classification, table, 578-79; income from, 78; not visited, without friends or relatives, 124;
- receipts, 179; recoveries and deaths, percentage, 182, 292; telephone service, 180; trustees' expenses, 188; water supply, 181.
- Value**, estimated, of State hospital plants, 78.
- Vernon house**, 456-59; buildings, improvements, 456; new, 456; directory, 684; discharges, 456, 457; employés, 457-59; general operations, 456; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 457; recoveries and deaths, 456-57.
- Wages**, at Binghamton hospital, 253; Bloomingdale asylum, 417-21; Breezehurst Terrace, 461-62; Brigham hall, 432-35; Buffalo hospital, 242; Dr. Choate's house, 446-47; Dr. Combes' sanitarium, 444-46; Dr. Parsons' home, 449-50; Dr. Wells' sanitarium, 441-42; Falkirk, 454-56; Glenmary, 452-53; Hudson River hospital, 208-10, 212; Kings county asylums, 378-82, 383; Long Island home, 430-31; Marshall infirmary, 425-27; Matteawan hospital, 283-86, 288; Middletown hospital, 228-31, 233; New York City asylums, 372-74, 375; The Pines, 467-68; Providence retreat, 423-24; Rochester hospital, 273-75, 277; St. Lawrence hospital, 264-66, 268; St. Vincent's retreat, 437-38; Sanford hall, 439-40; Utica hospital, 184-86, 188; Vernon house, 457-59; Waldemere, 464-65; Willard hospital, 193-200, 202; equalization of, 131-32; *See also* Salaries.
- Waldemere**, 462-65; buildings, improvements, 462-63; directory, 681; discharges, 463; employés, 464-65; general operations, 462-63; inmates, number, 528; officers, resident, 464; recoveries and deaths, 463.
- Ward's Island asylum**, accommodations increased, 297; buildings, improvements, 297; new, 297, 366; directory, 678; general statement, 589-90; grounds and buildings ceded to New York city, 297; insane removed from, 366.
- Willard State hospital**, 189-205; admissions, tables; current year, 551, 578-79; since *Oct., 1888*, 553;
- appropriations, asked, 80, 83, 203-5; statement of, from 1870 to 92, 90-91; bedding, cost, 202;
- buildings, improvements, 189-91; cost, 203; civil condition of patients, table, 556; clothing, cost, 202; directory, 675; discharges, 182; district, 108; education, degree of, table, 557; employés, 193-200; number and cost, 290; total wages, 202;
- establishment, 5; food, quantity and cost, 201, 293; fuel, quantity and cost, 202, 291; furniture, cost, 202; general operations, 189-91; general statement, table, 532; heating, improvements, 191; hereditary tendency in patients, table, 555; inebriates, 192; inmates, number, 528; lighting, cost, 202, 291; maintenance, cost, 203; medical service, statistical summary, 290; medicines, etc., cost, 203; miscellaneous expenses, 203;
- officers, resident, 192-93; total salaries, 202;
- patients, county classification, tables, 578-79; income from, 78; not visited, without friends or relations, 124; railroad purchased, 190; recoveries and deaths, 191-92, 292; telegraph and telephone, 190; trustees' expenses, 203; water supply, 190.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE,

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

ALBANY:

JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.

1894.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 98.

IN ASSEMBLY,

_____ FEBRUARY 5, 1894.

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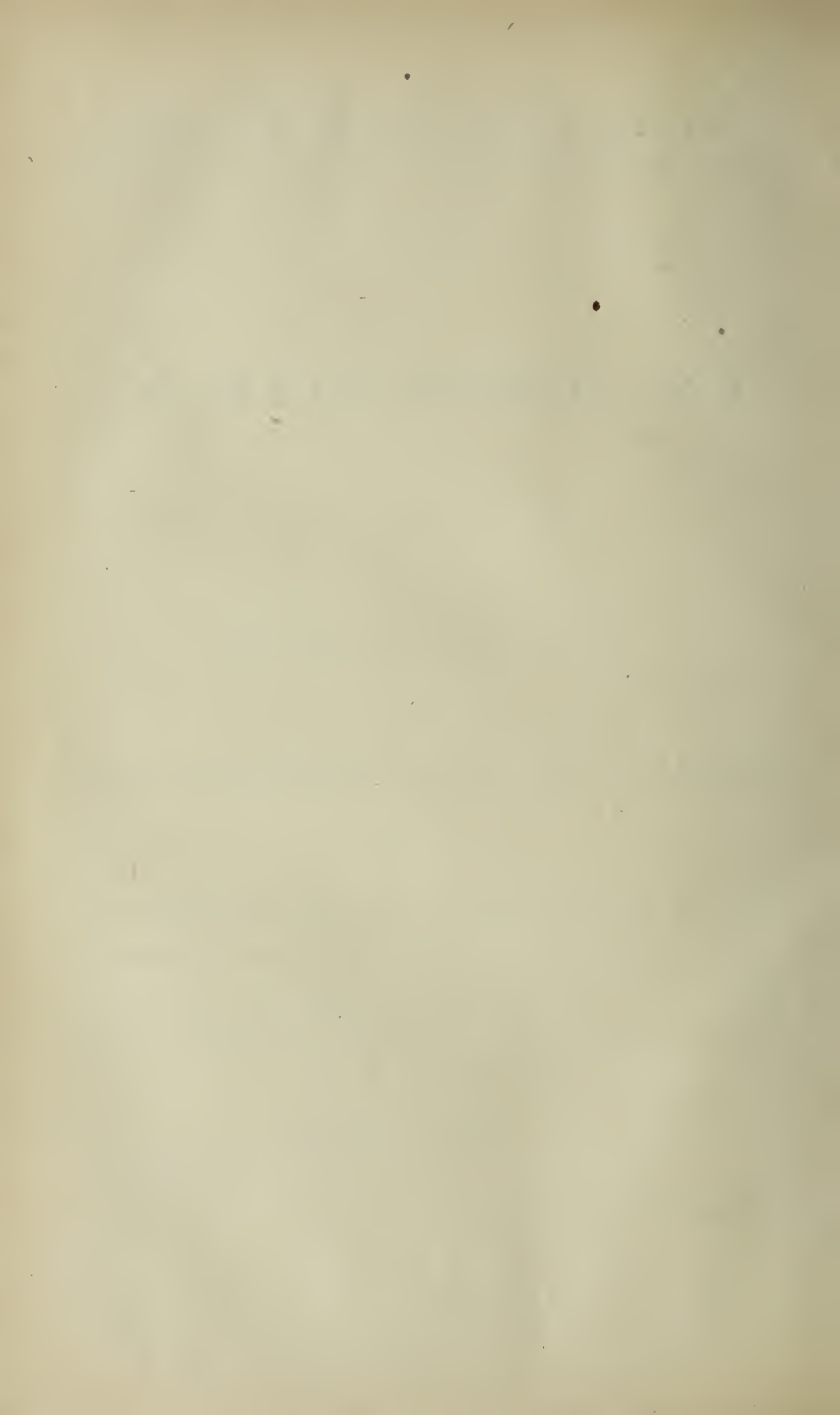
To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

In accordance with the provisions of the statutes applying thereto, I have the honor to hereby submit the report of the work of the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York for the year ending September 30, 1893.

FRED. C. SCHRAUB,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

FEBRUARY 5, 1894.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner.

FRED. C. SCHRAUB, Lowville, N. Y.

Assistant Commissioners.

First Division GEORGE L. FLANDERS,
Albany, N. Y.

Second Division B. F. VAN VALKENBURGH,
No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, N. Y.

Third Division F. D. TUTHILL,
Washingtonville, N. Y.

Fourth Division JAMES H. BROWN,
Holland Patent, N. Y.

Fifth Division CHARLES D. MOORE,
Lowville, N. Y.

Sixth Division PETER H. PARKER,
Coventryville, N. Y.

Seventh Division *PATRICK J. SUTLEY,
Castile, N. Y.

Eighth Division JOHN H. FOLEY,
No. 354 Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Ninth Division GEORGE J. ZILLIG,
No. 333 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tenth Division JAMES W. McMAHON,
Ellicottsville, N. Y.

* Deceased.

R E P O R T.

In conformity with the provisions of the statute I herewith submit my first annual report:

On the 1st day of February, 1893, I assumed the office of Dairy Commissioner, which had been created by chapter 202 of the Laws of 1884. I found the work under the charge of ten assistant commissioners, as follows:

First Division.—George L. Flanders, Albany, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Albany, Otsego, Schenectady, Schoharie, Rensselaer and Washington.

Second Division.—B. F. Van Valkenburgh, 288 Greenwich street, New York city, comprising the following counties: Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, and one-half of Westchester.

Third Division.—F. D. Tuthill, Washingtonville, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Columbia, Delaware, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, and one-half of Westchester.

Fourth Division.—James H. Brown, Holland Patent, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Oswego, Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren, Essex.

Fifth Division.—Charles D. Moore, Lowville, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton.

Sixth Division.—Peter H. Parker, Coventryville, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Tioga, Tompkins.

Seventh Division.—Patrick J. Sutley, Castile, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Schuyler, Steuben, Wyoming.

Eighth Division.—John H. Foley, 354 Plymouth avenue, Rochester, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Cayuga, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Yates.

Ninth Division.—George J. Zillig, 333 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Erie, Niagara, Orleans,

Tenth Division.—James W. McMahon, Ellicottsville, N. Y., comprising the following counties: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.

This condition I found to be efficacious and have continued the same. No changes were made in the personnel of the Dairy Commission and the work continued along the same lines as heretofore until the tenth of April, when by chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893, the Agricultural Department was created. By the express terms of the act the Dairy Commissioner in office at the time of its passage was to perform the duties prescribed under the law by the Commissioner of Agriculture until such Commissioner was appointed and qualified. The statute creating the Department of Agriculture was, according to the construction of the Statutory Revision Commission, to be a continuance of the Dairy Commission, with added powers and duties pertaining to agriculture and the laws governing the same.

By this act the following subjects not heretofore under the supervision of the Dairy Commission were added to the work of this department:

First. The department was charged with the execution of the laws relating to agriculture and agricultural products.

Second. The Commissioner of Agriculture was given power to appoint a director of farmers' institutes.

Third. The suppression of infectious and contagious diseases among domestic animals, except tuberculosis and glanders.

Under this provision the Commissioner of Agriculture was given power to employ as many medical and veterinary practitioners and such other persons as he might deem necessary to assist him. By a provision of this act all persons in the employ of the Governor at the time of its passage were to be continued in the employ of the State upon the same terms as heretofore until they should be notified by the Commissioner of Agriculture. He was also to prescribe rules and regulations for the suppression and prevention of diseases among domestic animals, and for the disinfection of premises, buildings, railroad cars, vessels and other objects from or by which infection or contagion might take place or be conveyed.

Fourth. Under certain conditions the Commissioner of Agriculture was authorized to appoint an agent for the purpose of preventing disease among bees when it was made to appear to him by five or more actual beekeepers that a condition known as foul-brood existed in a locality.

Fifth. It also made it the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint agents to prevent disease in fruit trees and eradicate the same where it was made to appear to him that certain conditions of disease, defined by the statute, existed.

Sixth. The Commissioner of Agriculture was also, while not charged with any particular duties as to the same, to have a supervisory interest in the agricultural experiment stations of the State, situated at Geneva, N. Y., and Cornell university. They were annually required to make a full report of their proceedings, receipts and expenditures.

Seventh. The State meteorological bureau and weather service were also placed under the control and management of this department.

In addition to the duties aforesaid, a detailed statement of the expenditures of moneys appropriated to the State agricultural society and the county societies was to be furnished to the Commissioner of Agriculture by such organizations, and he was to furnish the Legislature with his estimate of the amounts required for all such purposes for the ensuing year.

On the 19th of April, 1893, I was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and have since performed the duties of that office. I have continued the division of territory in the work of the department in the districts arranged under the Dairy Commissioner. No changes have been made during the year in the deputies in charge of the several districts.

In May last Mr. Patrick J. Sutley, of Castile, N. Y., in charge of the seventh division, died. At the date of this report his place in the department has not been filled, the work in that division having been performed during the season by the experts and agents formerly in the employ of the Dairy Commission and who have been retained in the employ of this department during the season. As the district is a large and important one it will be necessary for the interest of all concerned that a successor to Mr. Sutley shall be appointed at a date sufficiently early that he can inform himself as to the requirements of the work in the department before the opening of the cheese factory season of 1894.

Immediately after my assumption of the duties of this office, I found that no statistics showing the number and location of factories engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese had ever been compiled by the Dairy Commission, and that there was no data extant upon the subject, except such as might be derived from the United States census. I deemed it advisable that the department should have accurate information as a basis for their work, showing the number and location of butter and cheese factories in the State, and their product. With that end in view, I instructed all the agents of the department that, as they were necessarily required in their work to traverse the various parts of the State, they should, while so engaged, procure this information. As a result, we secured what I believe to be an accurate list of the factories engaged in the production of butter and cheese, from which it appears that out of the sixty counties in the State, there are twelve, namely: Greene, Hamilton, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland,

Seneca, Suffolk, Ulster and Westchester, in which no butter or cheese is manufactured in factories.

In the remaining forty-eight counties there are 255 butter factories and 1,156 cheese factories; also 213 factories making both butter and cheese; the whole number of factories in the State is 1,624; their product for the year 1892 was 19,497,357 pounds of butter and 131,148,310 pounds of cheese. These factories are distributed and their product, by counties, as follows:

SUMMARY BY COUNTIES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES.

COUNTY.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole number of pounds of butter.	Whole number of pounds of cheese.
	Whole number of factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Albany.....	1	.....	1	34,408	....	.....	.....	..	34,408
Allegany.....	80	.....	80	8,543,800	....	.....	.....	.....	8,543,800
Broome.....	10	6	106,585	65,169	3	51,302	211,260	157,887	276,429
Cattaraugus.....	123	22	110,300	13,202,919	....	.....	.....	110,300	13,202,919
Cayuga.....	7	2	61,000	257,131	....	.....	.....	61,000	257,131
Chautauqua.....	68	26	2,063,510	3,201,027	....	.....	.....	2,063,510	3,201,027
Chemung.....	18	2	60,000	.....	16	914,300	756,974	974,300	756,974
Chenango.....	46	2	160,000	515,696	41	1,437,021	3,483,736	1,597,021	3,999,432
Clinton.....	19	18	1,024,932	120,000	....	.....	.....	1,024,932	120,000
Columbia.....	1	1	5,000	.....	....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Cortland.....	27	8	506,731	499,000	11	340,000	553,000	846,731	1,052,000
Delaware.....	17	17	909,000	.....	....	.....	.....	909,000	.....
Dutchess.....	3	3	177,243	.....	....	.....	.....	177,243	.....
Erie.....	56	.....	.....	4,958,412	....	.....	.....	.....	4,958,412
Essex.....	2	2	14,856	.....	....	.....	.....	14,856	.....
Franklin.....	43	40	1,649,291	237,958	....	.....	.....	1,649,291	237,958
Fulton.....	7	1	40,000	312,290	....	.....	.....	40,000	312,290
Genesee.....	6	1	60,000	212,000	1	2,600	30,000	62,600	212,000
Herkimer.....	112	1	89,370	10,086,028	12	214,602	1,377,984	303,972	12,364,012
Jefferson.....	130	4	122,555	10,145,038	12	152,675	1,936,600	275,530	12,081,638
Lewis.....	89	.....	.....	8,694,944	....	.....	.....	.....	8,694,944
Livingston.....	3	.....	.....	150,000	1	4,000	5,000	4,000	155,000
Madison.....	68	12	332,000	2,463,000	23	631,834	2,370,000	963,834	4,833,000
Monroe.....	3	2	33,500	40,000	....	.....	.....	33,500	40,000
Montgomery.....	41	.....	.....	2,868,351	2	27,330	148,000	27,330	3,016,671
Niagara.....	1	.....	.....	40,000	....	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Oneida.....	135	3	113,500	10,414,697	23	379,531	2,652,745	493,031	13,067,442
Onondaga.....	21	1	30,000	885,000	7	145,631	471,000	175,631	1,356,000
Ontario.....	4	3	180,580	20,000	....	.....	.....	180,580	20,000
Orange.....	4	.....	.....	981,872	....	.....	.....	.....	981,872
Orleans.....	1	.....	.....	80,000	....	.....	.....	.....	80,000
Oswego.....	71	1	10,000	3,407,707	30	362,719	3,627,002	372,719	7,034,709
Otsego.....	90	10	298,109	4,740,182	25	711,898	2,354,668	1,110,007	7,094,850
Rensselaer.....	2	2	145,000	.....	....	.....	.....	145,000	.....
St. Lawrence.....	180	55	3,651,530	14,192,898	4	54,289	537,380	3,705,819	14,730,278

Saratoga.....	4	2	152,848	2	73,593	.....	.....	.....	152,848	73,593
Schenectady.....	2	.....	.....	2	80,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,498
Schoharie.....	1	.....	.....	1	24,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,783
Schuyler.....	5	.....	.....	3	81,974	.....	43,606	.....	43,606	108,924
Steuben.....	25	7	.....	18	1,421,000	.....	.....	.....	222,000	1,421,000
Sullivan.....	4	2	222,000	2	166,000	.....	.....	.....	166,000	75,000
Tioga.....	11	10	1,028,329	1	46,350	.....	.....	.....	1,028,329	46,350
Tompkins.....	5	2	118,750	3	201,867	.....	.....	.....	118,750	201,867
Warren.....	1	1	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000	.....
Washington.....	17	2	82,000	15	1,033,000	.....	.....	.....	82,000	1,033,000
Wayne.....	6	3	84,200	3	140,759	.....	.....	.....	84,200	140,759
Wyoming.....	53	1	40,000	52	5,148,340	.....	.....	.....	40,000	5,148,340
Yates.....	1	.....	.....	1	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000
Total	1,624	255	14,024,019	1,156	110,605,691	.....	5,473,338	20,542,619	19,497,357	131,148,310

The list of all the cheese and butter factories, compiled as aforesaid, showing the location, together with the name of the owner of factory, is included in the appendix of this report, and is the first compilation of this kind that has ever been furnished by this State to the public.

Oleomargarine.

The enforcement of the law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine, or butterine, within the State has occupied a large share of the time and attention of the department during the year. No oleomargarine is made in the State of New York, but the large manufacturers outside of the State, encouraged by the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions by the United States Supreme Court, in which they claim the right to ship their goods into the State and sell them in unbroken packages, has resulted in a persistent effort on their part during the year, in defiance of the laws of the State, to secure a footing and market for their products in this State. Shortly after my appointment, it was reported to me that a consignment of oleomargarine, amounting to about two tons, had been received and was being used by the Utica State hospital. Investigation showed that a number of eleemosynary institutions, supported in whole or in part by State aid, were also using these same products, which seemed to me a very strange state of affairs; that, while the State was expending thousands of dollars in enforcing the statutes prohibiting the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in the State, at the same time it should engage, through these institutions, in using the same. I, therefore, on February 15, 1893, addressed the following communication to the Governor upon this question:

Albany, February 15, 1893.

To His Excellency the Governor:

Having been intrusted by you with the administration of the office of Dairy Commissioner, I have entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and have, at the outset, through the vigilance of two of my active agents, Mr. J. H. Brown and L. E. Scrafford, found a condition of affairs which there would seem

to be no existing law to reach, and which, if the Dairy Commission is to be sustained, should at once be called to the attention of the Legislature and remedied. These agents report to me that they have discovered a consignment of eighty packages, amounting to about two tons of butterine, so-called and labeled, but which our chemist, after careful examination and analysis, pronounced oleomargarine, pure and simple, at the State hospital at Utica, and which the superintendent of that institution states that he authorized the steward to purchase to try it, and if found good, to be hereafter used, as cheaper than butter. The State of New York has spent, and is spending, thousands of dollars in the interest of the farmers and of all the people to suppress the traffic in these prohibited products. The courts have uniformly upheld the existing laws, and it has been held that this stuff is injurious to the public health. There is little use to attempt to enforce the existing laws, if the State, in its institutions, is to countenance the use of these prohibited products and particularly in a case like this where the unfortunate subjects are unable to speak or act for themselves. It has been well said that insanity "is a misfortune and not a crime;" the people demand of us that we do everything in our power to ameliorate the condition of this unhappy class who should be considered and treated as wards of the State. I know that this will appeal strongly to your good judgment and generous disposition, and have to suggest that you, at once, call this matter to the attention of the Legislature, that the evident defect in the statutes may be remedied and legislation adopted prohibiting the use of imitation dairy products in State institutions.

I am, respectfully yours.

FRED. C. SCHRAUB,
New York State Dairy Commissioner.

This resulted in the Governor the next day sending to the Legislature the following message:

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

To the Legislature:

The Dairy Commissioner has called my attention to the discovery, by his subordinate officers, that about two tons of "butterine," so-called and labeled, but pronounced by the chemist of the Dairy Commission to be "oleomargarine," have been purchased by direction of the superintendent of one of the State

hospitals for the use of the inmates of that institution in the place of genuine butter. I have referred the matter to the State Commissioners in Lunacy, for them to take such action in reference to this particular case as may seem to them proper, but the discovery reveals a serious omission in the existing law against the sale and manufacture of adulterated dairy products; namely, that at present there is no prohibition against the use of such products in the State institutions.

It would certainly be a paradoxical condition of affairs, that when the State is spending thousands of dollars every year for the suppression of traffic in oleomargarine the public institutions of the State should be permitted to encourage that illegal traffic. So long as it is the declared policy of the State to protect the public from imposition in the sale of dairy products, thereby protecting as well our 250,000 farmers in an honest and legitimate industry, no opportunity should be allowed those in charge of public institutions to frustrate the carrying out of the policy. That any public officers should thus defy the declared policy of the State is strange and indefensible, even though done in ignorance, as was probably the case in this instance, but proper legislative precaution should suggest the absolute prohibition hereafter of the purchase or use of adulterated or imitation dairy products by any State institution.

I respectfully recommend to your consideration the enactment of such an amendment to the existing laws as will accomplish this object.

ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

New Laws.

The following act was adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor on April 13, 1893, and it is believed will supply the evident defect in the statute:

CHAPTER 364.

AN ACT to prevent the use of butterine, oleomargarine or adulterated or imitation dairy products in certain institutions within this state.

APPROVED by the Governor April 13, 1893; Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No money appropriated by law for maintenance and support in whole or in part of a state institution; nor money received by a charitable, benevolent, penal or reforma-

tory institution from the state, or from a county, city or town thereof, or appropriated by such county, city or town for the maintenance or support in whole or in part of such institution; nor money belonging to or used for the maintenance or support of such institution, shall be expended for the purchase of, or in payment for, butterine, oleomargarine, lard cheese, or articles or products in imitation or semblance of natural butter or cheese produced from pure unadulterated milk or cream from the same, which articles or products have been rendered or manufactured in whole or in part from animal fats, or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same.

§ 2. No officer, manager, superintendent or agent of an institution mentioned in the first section of this act, shall purchase for the use of such institution articles or products for the purchase of which the money appropriated by law, or by a county, city or town, is forbidden to be used by this act, and no person shall sell to, or for the use of such institution, such articles or products. Nor shall such articles or products be used as articles of food or for cooking purposes in such institutions within this state.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It will be noticed by the terms of the act as above set forth that no provision is made for its enforcement by the statute itself. Many inquiries have been made at this office by persons interested to know in whose hands the enforcement of this statute rested. After a careful examination of the statute and a consultation with our attorneys and the Attorney-General it was decided that no authority existed for this department to undertake to enforce the terms or provisions of the act, the powers of this department being only such as are created by statute; it was deemed that the power did not exist unless specifically stated; the only question that was raised was as to whether the expression in section 2 of chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893, which reads as follows: "There shall be a department of the state government known as the department of agriculture, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws relating to agriculture and to agricultural products, * * *" gave this department power to enforce this law; of course it does not unless said chapter 364 of 1893 is con-

strued to be an agricultural law, which was deemed so highly improbable as to make it unwise to expend any money in prosecutions under it.

Upon the passage of the agricultural law, so-called, all existing dairy laws were repealed, including that part of the law making the selling of oleomargarine a misdemeanor.

By chapter 692 of the Laws of 1893, section 408a of the Penal Code was made to apply to violations of the agricultural law and by its provisions handling any imitation butter was made a misdemeanor. This chapter amended the Penal Code in several other particulars but by its express provisions did not become operative until the 1st day of October, 1893. The attention of the department was not called to this state of affairs until the adjournment of the Legislature and too late to remedy it. The result was that during the summer and fall, while a persistent effort was being made by the dealers in these prohibited products to force their sale, there was no law under which they could be arrested. I did not deem it wise to disclose this state of affairs until after the first of October, when the penal part of the law became operative, deeming it better to suffer the unjust criticism which was made in some quarters for not procuring arrests than to disclose the defective condition of the law on the subject.

In this connection I desire to call attention to an evident defect in said section 408a of the Penal Code, which as adopted reads as follows:

§ 408a. Violations of the agricultural law.—Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation lawfully issued or prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture for the suppression or prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, or who violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-two of article five of the agricultural law is guilty of a misdemeanor; every person who violates any of the provisions of article two of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month or more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense; and by six months

imprisonment for violations of article three of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

The last part of this section, which was meant to apply to second offenses and to violations of article three as passed by the Legislature, is very ambiguous in its terms and is evidently a mistake, which must have occurred in engrossing the bill or in copying it during its passage through the Legislature. Such section, as drawn, was intended to read as follows, and it is suggested that it should be re-enacted by the Legislature as follows:

Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation lawfully issued or prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture for the suppression or prevention of the spread of contagious or infectious diseases among domestic animals, or violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-one of article five of the agricultural law, designated as chapter thirty-three of the general laws, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Every person who violates any of the provisions of article two of the agricultural law constituting chapter thirty-three of the general laws is guilty of a misdemeanor, and if the violation be of sections twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, thirty-four or thirty-five, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than two hundred dollars, or not less than one month or more than six months imprisonment, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If the violation be of any other provision of said article two, the person so violating shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or not less than six months or more than one year's imprisonment. Any person violating article three of said agricultural law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

Early in the year complaints reached this office through its experts and agents that oleomargarine was probably being sold in the original packages in New York city and Cohoes. The experts were detailed immediately upon this work with instructions to keep as close surveillance as possible upon the trade to ascertain the facts. It was some weeks before evidence was

obtained to convince them that this was being done, the method of operation was carried on so clandestinely as to almost baffle our efforts to ascertain the probabilities in the matter. These goods were shipped from New York city, No. 12 Manhattan market, in tubs bearing the United States government stamp, the tubs themselves holding about ten pounds of the material. They were packed in barrels and headed up and delivered to the agent of Armour & Co., at Cohoes. The name of this man was unknown to us, so that barrels addressed to him were not, at first, a cause of suspicion, but after some weeks of watching of the expressmen and truckmen, it became evident to our agents that this agent was one Peter D. Falardo, and a close surveillance was kept upon his work-shop, and upon all packages coming addressed to him; it was finally discovered that he was selling these goods to certain people in that city; it was further ascertained that consignments were received on Friday night or Saturday morning of each week and distributed by said Falardo to persons who had ordered the same.

Our agents kept watching and when Mr. Falardo or his agents started out to deliver these goods they accompanied them and went to the places where they were delivered, saw them delivered and paid for; then and there took samples in duplicate, delivering a duplicate of each sample taken to the person in charge of and delivering the goods, as required by the statutes of the State. These samples, as fast as taken, were delivered to our chemist, and were, by him, analyzed and found to be oleomargarine. It was found further that Mr. Falardo had working for him a man by the name of Medard Bouchard; that, in the usual transaction of this business, the said Medard Bouchard would start, the early part of each week, canvassing among the French population of the city of Cohoes for these goods, receiving orders which were turned over to Mr. Falardo, and by him forwarded to New York. That when the goods came Mr. Falardo turned them over to Mr. Bouchard, who delivered them to the persons who had ordered them, receiving pay therefor.

After submitting the questions involved and the facts in the cases we had made in all their bearings to our attorneys, it was deemed wise, in view of the decisions in the case of *Leisy v. Hardin & Co.*, in the Supreme Court of the United States, to bring an action against Medard Bouchard, who did the canvassing, selling and delivering, and receiving the pay. A careful examination of the case above referred to will reveal to those familiar with law the reason for bringing the action against this man, rather than against a non-resident corporation or its agent in this State. In order to present the law at the earliest possible moment in the community where the goods were being sold it was decided to bring the action in the justices' court. It was done and the case came for trial on the seventeenth day of August before John A. McLean, justice of the peace of the city of Cohoes. At that trial this department proved by competent witnesses that the goods sold by Mr. Bouchard were made in imitation or semblance of butter, the product of the dairy; that they were colored with a foreign coloring substance not essential to the compound, the only object being to give a color which it possessed, which made it in imitation and semblance of butter; that the goods were shipped from Kansas City to New York city, at No. 12 Manhattan market, where they were stored until they were shipped out upon orders to P. D. Falardo, at Cohoes.

The defense showed that the goods sold were in the original package; that Mr. Falardo was the agent of Armour & Co.; that Mr. Bouchard was at work for Mr. Falardo, they claiming the right to sell these goods in the original package on the ground that our law was unconstitutional as to them for the reason that the goods were being sold by the importer in the original package.

On the whole evidence the justice rendered a verdict for the People of the State of New York, giving judgment for \$150 which has not been collected.

In the meantime Mr. Falardo and his employes continued to industriously canvass the city of Cohoes and sell where

they could these goods in the manner above described. Our agents kept strict surveillance upon their operations and took samples from time to time as they were delivered. Among the samples taken were three taken where the goods were sold to persons who stated that they bought them from Mr. Bouchard upon his representation that they were pure butter, and that they believed that they were buying butter. We procured the affidavits of these persons and, immediately after the analysis of the samples, brought action against Mr. Peter D. Falardo and Medard Bouchard in the Supreme Court of this State, asking and obtaining a temporary injunction from further sales pending the decision of these cases. The following week they sold goods as before; we obtained samples of these goods, had them analyzed and obtained an order for them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. It was returnable before Mr. Justice Herrick at the Special Term on the ninth day of December, 1893, who took the papers and has not rendered his decision.

In the meantime, information reached us at this office, through our agents and experts, that Armour & Co., of Chicago, were widening the circle of their operations in this State, by extending their agencies to the cities of Utica, Rochester and Buffalo, and intermediate points.

An advertisement appeared in the Utica daily papers, to the effect that William H. Hackett, a grocer in the city of Utica, had become an agent for Armour & Co., to take orders for oleomargarine and kindred products. Our agents were set to work in that city, and ascertained that goods were being shipped from Albany, where it was learned that a car-load had been brought from Chicago; that these goods were shipped upon orders sent by Mr. Hackett, which he had taken. Our agents in this city pursued the same methods as those pursued in Cohoes, taking samples from the persons to whom the goods were sold and delivered, delivering duplicate samples to Mr. Hackett, the agent for Mr. Armour. These samples were delivered to Dr. Theodore Deecke,

a chemist, for the purpose of analysis. Before we had received certificates of the analysis made, Armour & Co. served an equity subpoena on myself, George L. Flanders and James H. Brown, Assistant Commissioners of Agriculture, and Le Grange E. Scrafford, W. W. Hall, and M. T. Morgan, agents of this department, demanding us to appear personally before the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the northern district of New York, and in the second circuit, on the first Monday in February, 1894, to answer a bill of complaint, etc. In this bill, filed in the Circuit Court, Armour & Co. complain of myself and subordinates as so harassing them in the sale of these goods as to damage them beyond computation, and ask an injunction, restraining us from further operations in enforcing the laws of the State against the sale of oleomargarine in importers' original packages. In the meantime the cases made in that city were placed in the hands of attorneys, and a suit was commenced against William H. Hackett, in the Supreme Court, for violating the State laws by the sale of these imitation goods.

Assistant Commissioner John H. Foley, of the city of Rochester, has also found that Armour & Co., through an agent, is operating in that city for the sale of his goods in the same manner as in the cities of Cohoes and Utica. A surveillance was kept upon the movements there until sales were made and samples were taken by our agents, working through Mr. Foley, in the same manner as they were taken in Cohoes and Utica. Samples were submitted to our chemist in Rochester, whose analysis showed the product to be oleomargarine. Thereupon an action was brought against the agent handling the goods in that city, and a temporary injunction secured, restraining him from selling the goods.

It is safe to say that at this time Armour & Co. are fairly well represented in the principal cities of this State by agents, who are endeavoring to palm these imitation goods off upon the public, and without doubt many good citizens are handling them, believing under the representations made that they have a perfect right to do so. Our information is to the

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effect that this company represent and believe their business to be legitimate, in view of the decision in the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of *Leisy v. Hardin*. The further representation is also made that these goods are wholesome, pure and healthful articles of food. It will be seen from the above statement that the oleomargarine people are determined to secure the market of the State of New York, if possible, and for that purpose are willing to incur the expense necessary to the determination of the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. This department is taking great care that the cases brought by it against these people, or their agents, shall be uniform, and involve no complication that would tend to exclude the main question or defeat the law.

It has been suggested in many quarters that if an action were brought directly against Armour & Co. in the State courts that a multiplicity of suits would be avoided. This would appear feasible on the face of it, but on examination it has not been deemed advisable for the reason that Armour & Co. are a non-resident corporation organized under the laws of another State; if an action were brought against them they would immediately make application to remove the same into the United States courts. Under the rules pertaining to that court they would be entitled to have the action so removed, and immediately upon their application being granted the injunction that had been secured in the State courts would fall. The defendants, with their fruitful industry for advertising their business, would at once take advantage of this to claim that their right had been sustained by the courts and before the matter could come to trial incalculable damage would result. In fact it has been the desire of Armour & Co. to get the department to commence action against them so that they could get into the United States courts. As I understand the law it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that where the court of last resort of any State had determined the meaning and object of the statute of a State that that interpretation was binding on the Supreme Court of the

United States; therefore, when a question under that statute came before that court that the only question left for the court to determine was the question of the constitutionality of the law. With this view and with the idea of securing an early action in our State courts for the purpose of securing their interpretation of our law we have refrained from bringing an action against these corporations that would at once take us into the United States courts before our State courts had interpreted the object and intent of our statute upon the disputed questions. In the meantime Armour & Co., having failed to get us to bring such an action against them, and being worried and harassed by our work, have taken the initiative. This cannot fail to operate powerfully in behalf of the friends of the law, as it will awaken all the people to a realization of the arrogance of a gigantic corporation, and their disregard, not only of State authorities, but whatever may stand in the way of their desire to force their business and accomplish their ends.

To illustrate the views of these people as to their right within this State and as to the department, we print below correspondence between Mr. Wm. H. Hackett, of Utica, who is acting as agent for Armour & Co., and the Commissioner of Agriculture of this State:

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1893.

Commissioner of Agriculture, Albany, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—I beg to inform you of the fact that I am now acting as the order agent of Philip Armour & Co., of Chicago, and am daily taking orders for delivery in original packages, butterine or butter substitute in the city of Utica and vicinity, and I am intending to continue this business publicly as I have a right to do. The agents of your department came into my store and took away, without license or authority my order book and are now, as I am informed, taking samples for chemical analysis, presumably with a view of prosecuting of parties who have purchased and are using our food product.

What I wish to say is that there is no need of your subjecting the State to this expense, as I will produce my order book in

court to any authority that has the right to examine it and will admit every sale that I have made, where such admission is necessary or proper to be made. The Supreme Court of the United States, as I am informed, has held that I can handle these original packages, and, therefore, any interference on the part of your agents with our trade cannot be considered in any other light than bulldozing and blackmailing. Now, if you have any case whatever against me, I will promptly appear and answer in any court that has jurisdiction to hear the case, on any process that is proper to be issued against me, and I invite you now to institute the proceedings, if you have any complaint against me, and in default of your doing so at an early date I shall have to advertise your department as meddlers with people's private business.

Kindly advise me what disposition you propose to make with your agents meddling with my business. There is no law in this State which prohibits the sale of butterine or butter substitute manufactured in any other State and shipped to this State and sold in the original packages as an article of commerce, nor can there be any law passed by any Legislature which will prevent a citizen from buying and using a perfectly wholesome article of food. If you make any claim contrary to this I ask you to institute in a manly way, proceedings against me, to determine the justice of any claim which you may make. I intend cheerfully to obey all laws, and think as a citizen I have the right to ask your officials and department to do the same.

I await an early reply.

Respectfully yours,

W. H. HACKETT,

Order Agent.

P. S.—I have mailed a copy of this letter to Albany and one to Lowville to the end that it may come to your hands at an early date.

Lowville, N. Y., December 19, 1893.

Mr. W. H. HACKETT, *Utica, N. Y.* :

Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of a remarkable communication from you, under date of December eleventh. Severe illness has prevented my answering sooner. I am not in the habit of holding communication with evil disposed persons, or those openly proclaiming themselves as criminals, and but for the

statement in your letter to the effect that "The Supreme Court of the United States has, I am informed, held that I can handle these goods in original packages, and, therefore, any interference on the part of your agents with our trade cannot be considered in any other light than bulldozing and blackmailing," I should not have paid any attention whatever to your communication.

It is very evident that you have been entirely misinformed as to your rights and that you have not taken the pains that an ordinary prudent citizen should take to examine the statutes before making open proclamation of the business in which he is engaged when the same is in direct conflict with the laws of the State and declared to be both a criminal and penal offense. By sections 26 and 27 of chapter 338 of the laws of the State of New York for 1893, the manufacture and sale of imitation butter in this State is absolutely prohibited. By section 29 of the same act the use of coloring matter in any substance made in semblance or imitation of butter is absolutely prohibited. You will see by reading section 27 that in addition to the prohibiting the manufacture of the substance in the sale of which you say you are engaged, the statute further provides "Neither shall any person solicit or take orders for the same or offer the same for sale." By section 37 of the same act it is declared that every person violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit to the people of the State of New York the sum of \$100 for every such violation, and again, when the violation consists of the selling or the offering for sale or exchange of any prohibited article or substance the sale of each one of several packages shall constitute a separate offense, and each day on which any such article or substance is offered or exposed for sale or exchange shall constitute a separate violation of this article. By section 408a of the Penal Code any person violating any of the provisions that I have referred to in addition to the penalty above prescribed is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The Court of Appeals of this State, in the case of the People v. Arensberg (reported in 105 N. Y. Reports, page 123), have decided that the provisions of law to which I have referred are constitutional. The court held that the statute prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any product not made from unadulterated milk or cream but made in imitation or semblance of dairy butter is constitutional, and that the maker of such article has no right to resort to any device for making his product resemble butter. Section 36 of the agricultural bill, to which I have referred, especially provides that the

object of these provisions is to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products and to preserve the public health, which is injured by the manufacture, sale and use of the articles and substances so prohibited. Every pound of oleomargarine or butterine which you sell is colored in fraudulent semblance and imitation of dairy butter and a very large number of the people purchasing it think they are buying butter, therefore, under the unquestioned right of the State to protect the citizens from fraud and under the police powers of the State to regulate the good morals of the community the State has an undoubted right to prohibit these products. It was held in the State of Pennsylvania in a case reported in the 127 U. S. Reports, at page 576, that the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution was not designed to interfere with the exercise of the police powers of the State for the protection of health and the prevention of fraud and the preservation of the public morals. The prohibition of the manufacture out of any oleaginous substance, or out of any compound thereof other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, of an article designed to take the place of butter or cheese, produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or the prohibition of the manufacture of any imitation adulterated butter or cheese or upon the selling or offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell the same as an article of food is a lawful exercise by the State of the powers to protect by police regulations the public health. The Supreme Court of the United States has never held and never will hold, when the question is fairly presented to it, that a substance like butterine, colored in fraudulent semblance and imitation of a legal product, namely, dairy butter, may be sent from one State, where it is made, into another State and there sold contrary to the laws of that latter State. Armour & Co., since the adoption of the statute on the subject have openly defied the laws, and in every way sought to evade them and flood the market with their products. I am surprised that a man of your intelligence, occupying the responsible position that you have in the community, should consent to become their agent, in open defiance of the laws of the State. I take it that it has been done without a full understanding of the provisions of the law on the subject, and through a mistaken apprehension of your rights in the premises, and I have, therefore, taken pains to fully advise you of the law pertaining to the case as I understand it. I have no desire to make any man any trouble, but I must do my duty and enforce the law. The open violation by you must be stopped, and stopped at once. Otherwise I shall be obliged to take such measures against you as the law directs. You complain of my

agents taking away your order-book. I understand that this was done by oversight, and that the same has since been returned to you. The agents of the department have no instructions from me to transgress any man's rights or do any thing but what is strictly within the lines of their duty. Any other or different conduct on their part I can assure you will not meet with my approval. My agents will continue, as they have done, in the pursuance of their duty to take samples of your goods sold wherever they can obtain the same, and unless such sales are stopped they will commence action against you to enforce the law. Hoping that you, after a careful examination of this matter, will see that you have been misinformed by people openly bent on defying the law, and that as a good citizen you will conclude to have nothing to do with the sale of these spurious products, I remain, my dear sir,

Very sincerely and respectfully yours,

FRED. C. SCHRAUB,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

All the questions involved in this case pertaining to the right or power of the State of New York to prohibit the sale of these goods in the original package have been submitted to eminent counsel and, in their opinion, the law will be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. I am informed by counsel that the clause in the Constitution of the United States, giving the power to regulate commerce among the several States, was for the purpose solely to prevent any State discriminating in favor of its own citizens against the citizens of an outside State. That if the Supreme Court of the United States declares our law unconstitutional it would produce an unfortunate condition of things. The decision would practically leave the law so that people of this State would be discriminated against in favor of of the people of an outside State, which condition it is believed will never be sanctioned or established by that court.

During the year we have brought sixty-seven actions against those who are handling these products and have evidence in the first and fourth divisions for about fifty more.

No more far-reaching litigation has, in my opinion, ever engaged the attention of the people of the State. If through the efforts of this department the validity of our laws and the

right to enforce the same should be maintained, it will result in incalculable benefit to all of our people in securing them healthful food products, removed from the imputation of fraud in the manner of their composition, to say nothing of the great benefit that must result to the farmers of the State, who are among the greatest producing class, if this substance, made in imitation or semblance of their largest product, shall be prohibited.

If, on the other hand, the law should not be sustained and the gates should be thrown open to the traffic in oleomargarine, which can be readily produced for half the cost of regular butter, it would, in a short time, assume such proportions as to result very disastrously to our agricultural population, who are already burdened in many ways beyond their ability to make profitable the business in which they are engaged.

After having had large experience in the practice of law, I am well aware of the fact that the event of litigation, no matter how just the cause, is not always certain, and for the sake of being doubly fortified in our position I have deemed it advisable to suggest to the Chief Executive of the State that it was very desirable that we should have the concurrence of the Legislature in securing the passage of an act that, no matter what the decision in the oleomargarine cases might be, would result in controlling the traffic in this State. I suggested to him the wisdom of the passage by Congress of an act rendering all food products subject to the laws of the State, passed for police regulation, immediately upon their entry into the State, and that such an act could only be passed by Congress. After the decision in the United States courts in the Kansas liquor cases, holding that liquor in the original packages could be brought into the State of Kansas and there sold in such original packages, even though the State had prohibited the sale of liquor, an act was passed, known as the Wilson bill, containing the provisions of which I have spoken, the validity of which was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the matter of Rahrer, petitioner, (reported in 140 United States Reports, page 545), the opinion being written by Chief Justice Fuller.

Similar legislation, applied to oleomargarine, would undoubtedly make us masters of the situation and place the question beyond dispute. The Governor, in response to my suggestion, has called your attention to this matter, through his message. At the same time this department has procured the preparation of a bill which is believed to cover this question, and the same has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by the senior Senator from this State. That act reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That all articles, known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese, not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon arrival in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory, enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

I have to suggest to your honorable body that you immediately adopt a proper memorial, calling upon Congress for the passage of this very just and necessary legislation. It is unnecessary for me to suggest to you what far-reaching weight and effect such action on your part, authoritatively expressing the sentiments of the people of this State, would have upon this great question. I submit it for your careful consideration and judgment.*

* On January 22, 1894, the Assembly passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, We are creditably informed that large quantities of oleomargarine and butterine are being sold in this State in direct opposition to the Dairy and Pure Food Laws of the State, and from present appearances the makers of these articles seem disposed to browbeat, and by the use of large sums of money to carry these goods into the homes of the consumers in spite of the said laws above mentioned; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby assure the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of New York, that we are in hearty sympathy with him in his efforts to prevent the distribution and sale of oleomargarine and butterine or any other substances made or colored in semblance of butter which certain parties are trying to place upon the market in defiance of the laws of our State, claiming to be protected in such defiance of said law by the original package decision of the

In view of the multiplicity of litigations that have become necessary, and in which we are involved, as I have shown, by reason of this great fight, and the necessity of employing counsel of such eminence and ability as to well represent the State in this matter, and the necessary expenditures incident to such litigations, I have to suggest that it is advisable and necessary that the appropriations for this branch of our work should be very largely increased for the present year.

Adulteration of Vinegar.

Among the duties imposed upon this department is the enforcement of the laws in relation to the adulteration of

United States Supreme Court, and that we are asked that every effort in your power to rid our State of these vile, unhealthful and injurious compounds; and

WHEREAS, It is a fact that large quantities of oleomargarine and butterine or other guises made up and colored in imitation of dairy butter are being sold in this State in direct opposition to law; and

WHEREAS, We have this day petitioned the Commissioner of Agriculture to allow no possible effort to pass to prosecute the vendors of these products and stamp this vile, unhealthy and spurious material from our State; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That this House use every effort within their power to aid, assist and strengthen our Commissioner of Agriculture in his efforts and endeavors to drive this miserable product from our market and to impose upon the dealers in this fraudulent butter or grease such fines and penalties as the law provides.

The Legislature passed the following concurrent resolution on February 5, 1894:

WHEREAS, A very large portion of the people of the State of New York are engaged in agricultural pursuits and many of their number in dairying; and

WHEREAS, The State has during the past years spent thousands of dollars annually in prohibiting the traffic in imitation dairy products within the State; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding that the validity of our very stringent and just laws upon this subject, affecting the health of all our people and the property of so large a producing class, are involved in a determination of the right to sell oleomargarine and butterine within this State in defiance of our laws aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, It is a notorious fact that several large corporations, incorporated outside of the laws of our State are openly engaged in defying our laws in attempting to flood the market with their products, which if allowed to prevail will be to the lasting injury of all the people engaged in dairy pursuits in this State and will entail an annual loss of thousands of dollars upon our people; and

WHEREAS, These goods as made and sold are not sold upon their merits, but are sold colored in fraudulent semblance and imitation of the finest dairy butter and believed to contain substances deleterious to the public health; and

WHEREAS, An act was on the third day of January, 1894, offered in the Senate of the United States by the Honorable David B. Hill, aimed at the suppression of this traffic within the State, providing that oleomargarine and imitation dairy products shall be subject immediately upon their entry into the State to the laws of the State passed as police regulations, which act is now pending before the Senate;

(The act introduced in the United States Senate, and made a part of this resolution, is omitted and will be found on page 31 of this report.)

It is, therefore, resolved (if the Senate concur), That we respectfully petition the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass the aforesaid act, and we most respectfully urge and request the representatives of the State of New York in both branches of the National Congress to use every means within their power to procure the passage of this legislation, which we believe to be vitally necessary for the interests of the greatest producing class of the State of New York.

vinegar. By chapter 515 of the Laws of 1889 a standard for vinegar was established in this State. It was provided by that law that no person should manufacture, produce, sell, keep for sale, or offer for sale, any vinegar which should not have an acidity equivalent to the presence at least of four and one-half per centum by weight of absolute acetic acid or any cider vinegar which should have less than such amount of acidity or less than two per centum by weight of cider vinegar solids upon full evaporation over boiling water.

The provisions of this law, including such standard, were substantially re-enacted in the agricultural bill and comprise sections 50, 51, 52 and 53 of that act, as follows:

§ 50. Definition of adulterated vinegar.—All vinegar which contains any proportion of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health, or any artificial coloring matter or which has not an acidity equivalent to the presence of at least four and one-half per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, or cider vinegar which has less than such an amount of acidity, or less than two per centum of cider vinegar solids on full evaporation over boiling water, shall be deemed adulterated. The term, cider vinegar, when used in this article means vinegar made exclusively from pure apple juice.

§ 51. Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited.—No person shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale or offer for sale:

1. Any adulterated vinegar.
2. Any vinegar or product in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, which is not cider vinegar.
3. As or for cider vinegar, any vinegar or product which is not cider vinegar.

§ 52. Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded.—Every manufacturer or producer of cider vinegar shall plainly brand on the head of each cask, barrel, keg or other package containing such vinegar, his name and place of business and the words "cider vinegar." And no person shall mark or brand as or for cider vinegar any package containing that which is not cider vinegar.

§ 53. Penalties.—Every person violating the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each violation.

The standard so fixed early met with persistent criticism in certain quarters and resulted in a letter of inquiry being sent

out by the Dairy Commissioner who was then in charge of its enforcement and a very large number of responses were received to the same, by which it would appear that on the whole the standard was a fair and equitable one as fixed. The magnitude of the interest engaged in the manufacture of vinegar is larger than most people appreciate. From statistics compiled by this department it appears that there were 288,082 barrels of vinegar manufactured in this State in the year 1892. In addition to this there is a great quantity of vinegar manufactured in the western States and shipped into this State, to keep a surveillance over this product requires not only an active vigilance but takes a great deal of the time of the agents of this department. Early after the passage of the law the question of its validity was sharply assailed; it was claimed it was not constitutional, on the ground that it tended to limit trade in an important article of commerce. Several of the western makers have been very persistent in attempting to place their goods upon the market in this State. As the money which the Commissioner should devote to a prosecution of the cases arising under this law is necessarily limited, it was deemed advisable to bring as few prosecutions as possible until the question of the validity of the law should be determined by the courts. Several cases involving the questions in dispute arose at Utica and cases were commenced under the Dairy Commissioner, in the name of the people, against one Anthony Girard, also against one Kinney and one Shant, for the purpose of procuring a determination of these questions. The case of *The People v. Girard* came on for trial at the Circuit, held at Utica, N. Y., by Mr. Justice Williams, early in February, 1893, and resulted in a verdict being ordered by the court in favor of the people for the penalty claimed. From this decision the defendants at once appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court and the case was finally determined by that court in November, 1893, in favor of the validity and constitutionality of the act; Hardin, presiding judge, writing the opinion. A memorandum concurring in the same was also filed by Martin, J. The opinion and memorandum were as follows:

GENERAL TERM — FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, RESPONDENT, <i>against</i> ALFRED GIRARD, APPELLANT.	}
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Argued September, 1893. Decided November, 1893.

Before HARDIN, P. J., MARTIN, J., MERWIN, J., *Associate Justices.*

Verdict directed at the Oneida Circuit for one penalty of \$200. Appeal from a judgment entered upon the verdict for \$200 damages and ninety-two dollars and seventy-nine cents costs. Plaintiff's complaint states that the Dairy Commissioner prosecutes this action in the name of the people to recover a penalty in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 515 of the Laws of 1889, entitled "An act to prevent deception in sales of vinegar," and charging the New York State Dairy Commissioner with its enforcement, passed June 15, 1889. The complaint alleges "That the defendant, on or about the 17th day of March, 1892, at his store or place of business in the city of Utica, did, in violation of sections one, two, three, four and five of the act before referred to, and in controvention of the letter and spirit thereof, at the time and place aforesaid, sell and deliver, keep for sale and delivery, offer for sale and deliver, as and for cider vinegar, a compound or mixture which was not cider vinegar, nor was the same made from pure apple juice, which did not have or contain an acidity equivalent to the presence therein of at least four and one-half per centum by weight, of absolute acetic acid, and said compound and mixture, so sold as and for cider vinegar as aforesaid, did have and contain less than four and one-half per centum by weight of acidity, and did contain less than two per centum by weight of cider vinegar solids, upon full evaporation over boiling water, and the mixture and compound so sold and delivered, offered for sale and kept for sale by the defendant at the time and place aforesaid, as and for cider vinegar, was made and produced in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, but said compound or mixture was not cider vinegar, nor was the same made from pure apple juice; and said mixture and compound so sold and delivered, offered for sale and kept on sale by the defendant at the time and place aforesaid, contained a preparation of sulphuric acid and other deleterious substances injurious to health, with artificial coloring matter to color the same in imitation and semblance of pure

cider vinegar; and on the barrel from which the same was drawn, sold and delivered, and in which the compound was kept, stored ready for sale, was branded with the name of Williams Bros. & Charbenneau, doing business at Detroit, Mich., with the words "Amber-colored vinegar, 46 gal." in contravention of the statute in such cases made and provided, and the compound aforesaid was not cider vinegar, nor was the same made from pure apple juice." The answer of the defendant contained a denial of each and every allegation in said complaint contained only. When plaintiff rested, the defendant moved for a non-suit, "On the ground that no cause of action had been made out by the evidence." The motion was denied, and the defendant excepted. At the close of the evidence plaintiff asked for a direction of verdict "For one penalty, under section two and the last clause of section four of the vinegar act." Defendant moved to dismiss the complaint, "On the ground that the facts proved did not establish a cause of action against the defendant, in that the cause of action, if any, appears to be against the defendant and John Geronimo jointly, as partners, and cannot be enforced against this defendant individually, until the partnership assets are exhausted." To that motion the court replied: "There is no allegation in the answer of defect of parties. I deny the motion to dismiss the complaint." To that the defendant took an exception. Thereupon the court stated its views of the case, and intimated an intention to order a verdict for the people of one penalty for \$200. The defendant thereupon took an exception. Then the defendant asked, "To go to the jury on the evidence, under section two of the act, as to whether or not the defendant sold or offered for sale vinegar in imitation, or semblance of cider vinegar, which is not cider vinegar." The request was refused, and the defendant took an exception. The defendant then asked the court, "To instruct the jury that that part of section four relied upon for the direction of a verdict, to wit: The prohibition of an artificial coloring matter in that section, is unconstitutional." The court refused, and the defendant took an exception. Thereupon the defendant asked, "To go to the jury upon all the evidence in the case, as to the liability of the defendant." It was refused, and an exception taken.

Miller, Fincke & Brandegge, for appellant.

Risley & Robinson and Henry M. Love, for respondent.

Hardin, P. J.

Manifestly the Legislature of 1889, in the passage of chapter 515 of the Laws of that year, assumed to exercise its police powers. The title of the act is as follows, "An act to prevent deception in the sales of vinegar, and charging the New York State Dairy Commissioner with its enforcement."

An evil practice was existing in the State at the time of the adoption of the act, and deleterious substances were being used in the manufacture of vinegar; substances which were detrimental to the health of the people consuming the impure and deleterious article being manufactured and sold and used to the detriment of the health of the citizens of the State. Evidently the intention of the Legislature was, through its police power, to protect the citizens of the State. The act, after containing certain prohibitions and restrictions, in its sixth section contained the following provision: "Whoever, by himself, or another, violates any of the provisions of any of the foregoing sections shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars." Then follows the seventh section, which provides as follows: "Section 7. If any person, by himself or another, shall violate any of the provisions of sections one, two, three, four or five of this act, he shall in addition to the fines and penalties herein prescribed for each offense, forfeit and pay a fixed penalty of two hundred dollars for each offense. Such penalties shall be recovered with costs in any court of this State having jurisdiction thereof, in an action to be prosecuted by the New York State Dairy Commissioner, or any of his assistants, in the name of the people of the State of New York." Then follows an important provision relating to the proceedings in the prosecution or in a suit for penalty found in section 8 of the act which is as follows: "The prosecution shall not be compelled to elect in any trial for the misdemeanors or suits for the penalties for the violations of sections one, two, three, four or five, where the indictment, information or complaint charges a violation of any two or more of such sections, between the charges or counts under such different sections." Applying this rule given by the statute it was not necessary that the plaintiff should elect under which section a recovery of the penalty sought should be had; it was sufficient at the trial and it is sufficient here if the case made at the trial presents a violation of any of the provisions found in sections, one, two, three, four or five of the enactment. The learned trial judge rested his conclusion upon the evidence, which, in his opinion, established a violation of section four of the act. That section provides that "No person shall manufacture, produce, sell, keep for sale or offer for sale, any vinegar which shall contain any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health, or any artificial coloring matter." The evidence produced at the trial quite satisfactorily established the fact that the defendant kept for sale, offered for sale and sold vinegar, so called, containing artificial coloring matter. We think there was no conflict in the evidence upon that sub-

ject. Indeed in the argument of the learned counsel for the appellant it is assumed that the evidence established that fact, and he also assumes that the prohibition "is absolute and without regard to whether it causes the product to resemble cider vinegar or unmistakably distinguishes it from such vinegar." We think the provision was inserted for the purpose of preventing "deception in sales of vinegar," and to protect the public health, and that the provision is valid and is within the police power of the Legislature.

In *People v. West* (106 N. Y., 296), Andrews, J., said: "It is the province of the Legislature to determine in the interest of the public what shall be permitted or forbidden, and the statutes contain very many instances of acts prohibited, the criminality of which consists solely in the fact that they are prohibited, and not at all in their intrinsic quality." The general scope of the act was "to prevent deception in sales of vinegar," as appears by the title of the act. We think the provision of section 4, which is relied upon by the people to sustain the recovery, is valid and that its terms are supported by the principles laid down in *People v. West*, supra; and in *People v. Arensberg*, 105 N. Y., 123.

In *People v. Gilson* (109 N. Y., 389) it was held, viz.: "While it is for the Legislature generally to determine what laws and regulations are needed to protect the public health and serve the public comfort and safety, and the exercise of its discretion in this respect is not the subject of judicial review, yet a statute, to be upheld as an exercise of the police power, must have some relation to those ends." We think the statute before us very clearly has "some relation to those ends," and that the statute before us is quite distinguishable from the one under consideration in *People v. Gilson*, supra. It was for the Legislature to say whether the insertion of any "coloring matter" in vinegar was calculated to baffle ordinary inspection, or whether it involves such danger to the public health as to require, for the protection of the people, its entire prohibition; and it was for the Legislature to say whether public policy required from it the exercise of its police power. The Legislature having determined those questions and inserted the prohibition found in the last part of section 4, in the exercise of such power, we are inclined to the opinion that the clause of the act under discussion is constitutional and valid. (*Powell v. Pennsylvania*, 127 U. S., 678.)

(2.) We think the defendant can not escape liability for the penalty given by the statute for the reason that the suit was brought against him alone and not against him and his supposed partner. There was no defense or defect of parties stated in

answer. First, section 7 provides: "If any person, by himself or another, shall violate any of the provisions of sections one, two, three, four or five of this act he shall forfeit and pay a fixed penalty of two hundred dollars for each offense." In *Palmer v. Conley* (4 Denio, 378) it is said: "The rule at common law is universal that every crime as far as respects the guilt and punishment of the parties engaged in the perpetration of it is several; and that if two or more persons concur in the commission of an offense each offender is liable to a several punishment. This principle extends to statute offenses, as well as to those which are punishable by the common law, and in general there is no distinction in the application of it between the higher kinds of punishment and fines or mere pecuniary penalties." The foregoing views, if adopted, lead to an affirmance.

Judgment affirmed with costs.

SUPREME COURT — General Term — Fourth Department.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF	}
NEW YORK, RESPONDENT,	
<i>against</i>	
ANTHONY GIRARD, APPELLANT.	

Memorandum.

Miller, Fincke & Brandegee for appellant.

Risley & Robinson for respondent.

Martin, J. As I understand this case there is but a single question involved, which is the constitutionality of that part of section 4 of chapter 515 of the Laws of 1889, which provides that, "No person shall manufacture, produce, sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any vinegar which shall contain * * * any artificial coloring matter."

The action was to recover a penalty for selling vinegar in violation of what is known as the vinegar act. (Laws 1889, chap. 515.) The court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for \$200 and expressly refused to submit to the jury the question whether the vinegar sold was in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, although it said that, under the evidence, that was a question of fact for the jury. The effect of this ruling was to hold, as a matter of law, that although the vinegar sold was neither unwholesome nor calculated to deceive a purchaser thereof as being in imitation or semblance of any other article of the kind, still the mere fact that it contained artificial coloring rendered the defendant guilty of a crime, and liable to a penalty of \$200. If the portion of the section above quoted is not in contravention of the provisions of the

Constitution, which provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it is practically admitted that the judgment is proper and should be affirmed. Thus, we are required to determine whether the Legislature had power, under the Constitution, to pass a law forbidding the sale of vinegar which contained any artificial coloring matter which neither rendered it unwholesome nor tended to deceive a purchaser. While, generally, it is for the Legislature to determine what laws are required to protect and secure public health, comfort, safety and the welfare of society, yet, under the guise of police regulations, it can not arbitrarily infringe upon personal or property rights, and its determination as to what is a proper exercise of the power is not final or conclusive, but is subject to the scrutiny of the courts. The Legislature can not properly pass an act which is ostensibly to protect the public health, but which does not relate to or is inappropriate for that purpose and thereby destroy the property or interfere with the right of an individual. The right of liberty secured by the Constitution includes the right of an individual to adopt and follow such pursuits not injurious to the community as he sees fit, and a legislative enactment which prohibits such an industry when not injurious to the community or fraudulently conducted, is not constitutional. (Matter of Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98; People v. Marx, 99 id. 377; People v. Arensberg, 103 id. 388; S. C., 105 id. 123; People v. Gilson, 109 id. 389).

In the Jacobs case, Judge Earl said: "Generally, it is for the Legislature to determine what laws and regulations are needed to protect the public health and secure the public comfort and safety, and while its measures are calculated, intended, convenient and appropriate to accomplish these ends, the exercise of its discretion is not subject to review by the courts. But they must have some relation to these ends. Under the mere guise of police regulations, personal rights and private property can not be arbitrarily invaded and the determination of the Legislature is not final or conclusive. If it passes an act ostensibly for the public health, and thereby destroys or takes away the property of a citizen, or interferes with his personal liberty, then it is for the courts to scrutinize the act and see whether it really relates to and is convenient and appropriate to promote the public health. It matters not that the Legislature may, in the title to the act, or in its body, declare that it is intended for the improvement of the public health. Such a declaration does not conclude the courts and they must yet determine the fact declared and enforce the supreme law." In the Marx case it was held that the provision of the act

of 1884, prohibiting the manufacture or sale as an article of food of any substitute for butter or cheese produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream, is unconstitutional, inasmuch as the prohibition is not limited to unwholesome or simulated substitutes, but absolutely prohibits the manufacture or sale of any compound designed to be used as a substitute for butter or cheese, however wholesome, valuable or cheap it may be, and however openly and fairly the character of the substitute may be avowed and published. In the Arensberg case (103 N. Y. 388), the court held that, in order to sustain an indictment under the provision of the act of 1885, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any article "not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same," which is "in imitation or semblance of or designed to take the place of butter," it must be made to appear that the article manufactured was by the use of ingredients, not necessary or essential to the article itself, made in imitation or semblance of butter, and that the manufacture of an article simply "designed to take the place of butter," is not an offense, as so much of the provision is unconstitutional.

In the same case in 105 New York, it was held that the provision of the act of 1885 "to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products" which prohibits the manufacture or sale of any product not made from unadulterated milk or cream, but made "in imitation or semblance" of dairy butter, is constitutional. That the producers of butter from animal fats or oils, although the product may be wholesome, nutritious and suitable for food, and so the manufacture and sale thereof may not be prohibited, have no constitutional right to resort to devices for the purpose of making their product resemble dairy butter, and the Legislature has power to enact such laws as it may deem necessary to prevent the simulated article being put upon the market in such form and manner as to be calculated to deceive; that the statutory prohibition is aimed at a designed and intentional imitation of dairy butter in manufacturing the new product and not a resemblance in qualities inherent in the articles themselves and common to both, and that the sale of an article known to the vendor to be oleomargarine, to which a coloring matter not injurious to health has been added which was not essential to the manufacture of the article but resorted to solely for the purpose of making it resemble the most valuable kind of dairy butter, was a violation of the act and justified a conviction on an indictment under it and this, although the defendant offered it for sale and sold it as oleomargarine. It was also intimated in that case that the Legislature has power to prohibit the coloring of winter dairy butter for the purpose of

enhancing its price by making it resemble summer dairy butter. In the Gilson case it was held that the provision of the Penal Code prohibiting the sale or disposal of any article of food or any offer or attempt to do so upon any representation or inducement that anything else will be delivered as a gift, prize, premium or reward to the purchaser is unconstitutional and void; that it is violative of the provision of the State Constitution securing to every person liberty and property unless he is deprived thereof by due process of law, and not valid as a proper exercise of the police power of the State, or as a health law or regulation of trade in food, to prevent the adulteration thereof.

In applying the doctrine of these cases to the question under consideration it must be borne in mind, that whether the jury would or would not have been justified in finding the defendant guilty of selling vinegar in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, is not before us. As the courts held, that question was clearly for the jury. Under the evidence there was no doubt but that the vinegar sold was perfectly wholesome and the substance used in coloring was innoxious and harmless. Hence we have already seen the only question is whether, where an article of food in general use is wholesome and healthful and is not made or sold in semblance of any other article so that a purchaser is neither deceived nor furnished with that which is unwholesome, the Legislature can pass beyond that limit and prevent the selling of it solely because it contains artificial coloring matter.

The principle of the authorities cited tends to sustain the contention of the appellant that the Legislature, so far as it attempted to make the mere act of selling vinegar in which there was any artificial coloring matter a crime, has exceeded its constitutional power, and yet, upon examining the dissenting opinion in the case of *People v. Cipperly* (37 Hun, 324), which was adopted by the Court of Appeals (101 N. Y. 634), wherein it was held that the Legislature had power to pass an act declaring all milk to be adulterated which did not contain a certain per centum of milk solids and fat, even though it was in fact unadulterated, and also considering the fact that coloring matter was not a necessary or essential ingredient of the vinegar sold in this case, I am led to doubt the correctness of the appellant's contention. As every presumption is in favor of the constitutionality of legislative acts, and a case should be practically free from doubt before an act of the Legislature should be declared unconstitutional, I am disposed to concur in the conclusion that the judgment should be affirmed.

From this decision, notice has been served upon our counsel of an application for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals, which

application has not yet been heard. Early in July, I held a conference with the leading vinegar makers of this State at Albany, in which I explained to them the condition of affairs, and the questions then undetermined before the court, and after fully advising with them, it was deemed best that the department should proceed as we had, making as few cases as possible, until the constitutionality of the law had been passed upon. Immediately upon the receipt of notice of the decision of the General Term, I instructed all of the agents and experts of the department to make an immediate investigation for adulterated vinegar in their various districts, with the idea of promptly bringing cases against violations of the law. From the reports which I have so far received, I am satisfied that a very large quantity of spurious vinegar is being sold in the State. This necessitates a very large amount of extra work on the part of agents and employes in this department, and, necessarily, will cause a large number of actions to be commenced for the purpose of enforcing the law, all of which will entail quite a large additional expense upon this department, but, as the interests represented are large, as shown by the amount of the product, to which I have before referred, and as the object is the preservation of the public health, which I believe to be seriously endangered by the use of such vinegar. This product is used daily in almost every household in the State, and as these spurious vinegars are shown to contain large quantities of sulphuric acid, acetic acid and lead substances, known to be dangerous to health when taken into the system, it will be readily seen that this field of our work is important.

While experts and agents ordinarily employed by this department can combine with their inspection of milk the inspection of vinegar in the majority of cases, still there are a great many places, notably the large cities of the State, where we should have extra experts and agents, who can be detailed to this particular service. I have, therefore, to suggest that the Legislature, in view of this extra work entailed upon the department, make us such a liberal appropriation for that purpose as will enable us to fully and efficiently meet the state of affairs as presented above.

Milk.

Chapter 332 of the Laws of 1893 repealed chapter 183 of the Laws of 1885, and chapter 338 re-enacted the provisions of the chapter above referred to. Section 20 of said chapter provides:

§ 20. Definitions.—The terms, butter and cheese, when used in this article, mean, the products of the dairy, usually known by those terms, which are manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk or cream or both, with or without salt or rennet, and with or without coloring matter or sage. The terms oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, shall be construed to mean any article or substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, or any such article or substance into which any oil, lard or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a component part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state, or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream. The term adulterated milk, when so used, means:

1. Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.

2. Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.

3. Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.

4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.

5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food.

6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.

7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.

8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

All adulterated milk shall be deemed unclean, unhealthy, impure and unwholesome. The terms, pure milk or unadulterated milk, when used singly or together mean sweet milk not adulterated, and the terms pure cream or unadulterated cream, when used singly or together, mean cream taken from pure and unadulterated milk.

The same chapter provides by sections 22 and 23 as follows:

§ 22. Prohibition of the sale of unadulterated milk.—No person shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk or any cream from the same, or sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange any article of food made from such milk, or of or from cream from the same, or manufacture from any such milk or cream from the same, any article of food.

§ 23. Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories.— No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory, any milk diluted with water or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any of the cream has been taken, except pure skim-milk, to skim-cheese factories. No person shall sell supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk from which there has been kept back any part of the milk commonly known as strippings, or any milk that is sour, except pure skim-milk to skim-cheese factories. The owner or proprietor or the persons having charge of any butter or cheese factory, not buying all the milk used by him, shall not use for his own benefit, or allow any of his employes or any other person to use for his own benefit, any milk, cream, butter or cheese or other product thereof, brought to such factory, without the consent of the owners of such milk or the products thereof. Every butter or cheese manufacturer not buying all the milk he uses, shall keep a correct account of all the milk daily received, of the number of packages of butter and cheese made each day, and the number of packages and aggregate weight of cheese and butter disposed of each day; which account shall be open to inspection to any person who delivers milk to such factory.

This law as it now stands is practically, if not as a matter of fact, the same as the law repealed, as far as it relates to the milk standard or selling of adulterated milk or delivering of the same to butter or cheese factories. The wording may vary a little in some places on account of the change of form of presenting, but it is not changed as to the meaning and intention of the statute. So the law is constitutional as was decided with reference to the old law in the Court of Appeals, in the case of *People v. Cipperley* (37 Hun, 101 N. Y.).

During the past year we have brought actions against 110 different persons for violating the milk law, a large number, nearly one-half, being for violations committed in New York city, as will be seen by referring to the report of B. F. Van Valkenburgh, assistant commissioner, which is attached hereto, as one of the appendices. Frequent inspections of the milk being sold in the streets of the different cities does not show an increase in the adulteration over that of last year, as reported by my predecessor, except in the city of New York, where a slight increase is reported.

The assistant commissioner in charge of the division in which New York city is located reports to me that he has not help enough in his division to enforce the laws relative to milk, oleo-margarine and vinegar; that if he had a few more men he could reduce the violation greatly. In view of the fact that there are about 3,000,000 people in the division his statements do not seem unreasonable. He reports that the amount of milk received in New York city for consumption over the different routes and lines of transportation for the year ending September 30, 1893, was 7,246,050 cans of forty quarts each, which would be 19,836 forty-quart cans daily. While we do not pretend to examine all this milk every day, it would seem to me to be wise to examine the milk delivered in New York city often enough so as to render its adulteration by those delivering it to the city or selling it within its limits to the consumer so harassing as to deter them from so doing. In order to keep this milk from being adulterated before it reaches the consumer a surveillance must be kept over it from the time it enters the city until it is delivered to the consumer, which involves an examination of the same milk in the hands of several different parties. What is true of New York city, as to the keeping of a surveillance over the milk delivered and sold to the citizens, is equally true of the thirty-one other cities and 1,624 butter and cheese factories in the State. Complaints from these factories are frequent, with requests that we send agents of this department to examine the milk being delivered. We have some difficulty with these cases, which arises from the fact that the attorneys for the defense work upon the sympathies of the juries and the community in which the case is tried, endeavoring to leave the impression that somebody's character is being smirched on very slight evidence, as a matter of fact no stronger than the chemical analysis of the commodity delivered, which to us, from the knowledge of that commodity, seems to be the strongest kind of evidence. This department never charged a man with having adulterated his milk, but we do charge them with having sold diluted milk that was adulterated below the standard. The defense in these trials seems to be that the plaintiff must show that defendant had adulterated it, by showing how, when and where he did it. It is not our understanding that that is the

case of the people of the State of New York, as contemplated by the statute, on the contrary it seems to us that the contemplation of the statute, as set forth in the language of Judge Andrews, of the Court of Appeals, in the case of the People v. West (106 N. Y. 296).

This being the proper view as it stands, then people producing and handling these commodities are charged with the responsibility of knowing and being sure that the commodity that they sell or dispose of is at least sufficiently pure so as not to fall below the standard prescribed. As to the justness of the standard itself I refer you to the Ninth Annual Report of the New York State Dairy Commissioner, at page 17. There is little doubt that much milk is sold upon the market which is so adulterated by the addition of water as not to fall below the standard, that standard being fixed at one-half of one per cent below the poorest grade of milk drawn from a herd of healthful cows. Persons who so adulterate and sell are quite apt, however, to be encouraged in their acts from the fact that they do not get caught in so adulterating, and continue it until the product falls below the standard; when they do this it is high time that they should be punished. So it seems, as a conclusion, but fair to say that the 110 cases made in this State does not represent the entire adulteration, but only that portion of it which is sufficiently diluted so as to bring it below the standard. Perhaps it may not be out of place at this time to suggest that when milk is so diluted as to fall below the poorest quality of pure milk, that the people of the State should not be obliged to undertake to find and establish the guilt of the party who actually did it, but that it should be sufficient that they show the condition and hold the party disposing of it responsible therefor.

Milk Cases.

The following cases have been brought in the first division during the year:

CASE 3454.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ABRAM COONS.

Supreme Court.

Before Mr. Justice Landon and a jury, November 16, 1893; verdict for plaintiff of \$100.

Counsel: Lewis Cass.

Witnesses: Charles Burke, Geo. B. Fellows, and chemist, R. D. Clark.

CASE 3455.

THE PEOPLE *v.* H. W. VEEDER.

Supreme Court.

Before Mr. Justice Landon and a jury, November 16, 1893; case went over the term, on account of the absence of a witness for defense.

Counsel: Lewis Cass.

Witnesses: Charles Burke, Geo. B. Fellows, and chemist, R. D. Clark.

CASE 451.

THE PEOPLE *v.* CHAS. E. DERRICK & SON.

Justice Akin, Special Sessions, Johnsonville, N. Y.

Summons served September 19, 1893; tried January 5, 1894; verdict, no cause of action.

Attorney: Thomas H. Guy.

Counsel: Lewis Cass.

Witnesses: Charles Burke, Geo. B. Fellows, and chemist, R. D. Clark.

CASE 452.

THE PEOPLE *v.* W. C. DENISON.

Supreme Court.

Action discontinued; defendant paying penalty of \$100.

Counsel: Lewis Cass.

Witnesses: Charles Burke, Geo. B. Fellows, and chemist, R. D. Clark.

CASE 3440.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WILLIAM MYERS.

Justice Murray, Special Sessions, Johnstown, N. Y.

Warrant issued August 2, 1893; trial, September twenty-ninth; jury disagreed. Second trial, December 18, 1893; acquitted.

Counsel: John C. Mason.

Witnesses: Charles Burke, Simon Nussbaum, and chemist, R. D. Clark.

CASE 3441.

Justice Murray, Special Sessions, Johnstown, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE v. WILLIAM CLEMONS.

Case tried August, 4, 1893. Fined thirty dollars.

Counsel: John C. Mason.

Witnesses: Charles Burke, Simon Nussbaum and chemist, R. D. Clark.

Instruction in Cheese-Making.

Our cheese instructors have been busy during the year giving instructions in the best methods of manufacturing cheese, endeavoring to impress those with whom they came in contact with the importance of making a first-class uniform product in this State, and endeavoring to set forth the rules and conditions necessary to be observed in order to do this. Leave of absence was granted them, however, to go to the World's Fair and assist in the New York State exhibit of cheese. The report of the work there performed will be found in Mr. George A. Smith's report attached hereto.

I will call your attention at this point to a few of the points which these men have endeavored to impress upon producers of milk and cheese with whom they have come in contact.

First. That the animals from whom the milk is drawn should be in a healthful state or condition; they should be well housed and fed upon nourishing food so proportioned as to produce the best results possible; they should be given good air and pure drinking water, which should be so arranged, if possible, as to always be within the reach of the animals so that thirst may be quenched at any time; these cows should be cared for in a kindly manner, the milk drawn from them at regular intervals and fully; it should be well aerated so as to be put in the best possible condition when delivered at the factory. It is necessary that the milk should be in such condition in order that the cheesemaker may produce the best results and make as near as may be a uniform product. It is found that much of the difficulty in producing good cheese exists in the condition of the milk when delivered to the factory. Our instructors have endeavored to so impress the milk producers with this idea as to leave no excuse for the milk being in a bad condition.

The method of manufacturing cheese as adopted and conducted by our cheese instructors is called the improved Cheddar, and is as follows:

In the making of cheese under the co-operative plan, as practiced in the factories at the present time, it is necessary for the cheesemaker to be a man of excellent judgment, for, with the constantly varying conditions of atmosphere and the different ways in which the milk is cared for by the individual farmer, a small error in judgment is liable to injure the whole product. When the milk is received at the factory in the morning his sense of smell must be keen to detect the bad odors and to determine whether the milk is sufficiently ripened to have the acid development keep pace with the rennet action. This degree of ripeness is difficult to determine, as the degree of acidity must not reach the point where the milk would be turned sour. We have but one test at the present time, beside the sense of smelling, for determining the amount of acidity in the milk. It is termed the cup-test. It consists in taking a small measure of milk from the vat and adding a little rennet, then noting the time which it takes for coagulation to begin. It is founded on the well-known fact that with the development of acidity in the milk the activity of the rennet is increased.

It is not easy to make this test thoroughly practical on account of the difficulty of measuring so small an amount of rennet; also of having a uniform strength at all times. Hence the importance of having the sense of smell thoroughly trained to detect the least change. There are two ways practiced at the present time for securing this ripeness when it is determined that the vat of milk is too sweet. One is by keeping over a small amount of milk that is free from taint, and souring it, and then putting it in the vat of milk at the time the rennet is added. This plan is very good if the maker is careful not to use too large a quantity and sees to it that the earthen jar, which is used for keeping the milk over, is thoroughly washed and scalded every day so as not to accumulate and carry along taints. Undoubtedly, the safer plan is to heat the milk up to a temperature of eighty-six to eighty-eight degrees and hold it there for one or two hours, or until the proper acidity is developed, and then let the temperature settle back to the setting point. This is a more natural

process, and will, I think, generally give better results, although taking a little more time. In heating the milk great care should be observed to keep it thoroughly agitated, not allowing it to rest on the bottom of the vat for any length of time; and the steam should be shut off quick enough so that the heat will not run too high when the surplus heat in the water surrounding the tin vat is thoroughly equalized through the whole mass.

The great necessity for this is that the curd shall come all alike, and not be harder on the bottom from an excess of heat. The best temperature for setting, that is, introducing the rennet, is eighty-two to eighty-four degrees in the summer and eighty-six degrees in the spring and fall. Use sufficient rennet to have coagulation begin in from eighteen to twenty minutes. The top of the milk should be kept gently agitated, to keep down the cream, but care must be exercised not to stir too long, or until the milk begins to thicken. This point can best be determined by taking a dipper of hot water and floating it in the vat of milk; when coagulation begins it will show a film on the outside of the dipper induced by the higher temperature, which causes earlier thickening. As soon as this point is reached, the vat should be covered and kept perfectly still until fit to cut. In cutting do not allow the curd to become too hard before introducing the knife. A good test for the proper time to cut is by laying the back of the fingers and hand on the curd next to the side of the vat and gently bearing it away; when it will cleave clean from the vat it is fit to cut. When the cutting is commenced finish before stopping. There is nothing to be gained by the old plan of allowing the curd to stand and settle after cutting once through, but, on the other hand, a positive loss, as the curd becomes tough, and will push before the knife, breaking off small particles which are lost. Use every care to have the pieces of curd even, so that the heat and rennet will act together and on all alike, producing an even curd, without which it is impossible to make a fine cheese. As soon as the cutting is completed commence to stir gently and continue until the curd is healed over, which usually takes about fifteen minutes, before applying any steam. The skin or film that forms on the outside of each kernel of curd acts as a strainer, retaining the but-

ter-fats, but allowing the moisture to pass out. Hence the necessity of careful handling, not to mangle the curd and waste the fats, and of slow heating, until a temperature of ninety degrees is reached, which should take at least forty minutes, so as not to shrink the film too quickly and thus destroy its porosity, thereby forming a sack of each kernel of curd, from which the moisture cannot escape, except as the piece of curd is broken, when the butter-fat will pass out with it.

After reaching a temperature of ninety degrees the heat may be increased with more rapidity up to ninety-eight degrees, which is the point at which the rennet has the greatest activity and beyond which the temperature should never be raised if it can be avoided, for it tends to diminish the butter-fats, as butter begins to melt at ninety-eight degrees, and when the temperature is carried beyond that point, so that the fat is melted in the curd, there cannot help but be some loss. After shutting off the steam, the curd should be kept stirred until it reaches that stage of contraction at which it will not pack, and the heat is thoroughly absorbed from the water surrounding the tin vat, and then not allowed to rest a great length of time, but stirred up at short intervals so as to have the curd all even and alike. There should always be a cover to spread over the vat during this time to retain uniformity of temperature through the whole mass. The curd should be closely watched from this time on, and until the beginning of the development of acid, which should be in from two to two and a half hours. If, at this point, there is not a sufficient separation of moisture from the curd the whey should be drawn down, leaving just sufficient to float the curd, and then hand-stir until the curd becomes firm and has a shotty appearance. Or, when taken in the hand and squeezed for a short time, then opening the hand the curd will fall apart, assuming its original shape. It is very important at this time that there should be just the right amount of moisture separated from the curd. If too much moisture is driven out there will be a loss in yield and a coarse hard-textured cheese. On the other hand, too much moisture makes a cheese that cures too fast and will get off flavor quickly, for the reason that the retaining of so much moisture carries with it the conditions that are

the most favorable to the development of the bacteria of putrefaction. Up to the time of drawing the whey the plan of handling the curd will be about the same whether you make a stirred-curd, of what is termed sink cheese, or follow the Cheddar plan which has been adopted by this department. Not that good cheese cannot be made in the other way, where all the conditions are favorable, but taking into account all the changing conditions that the cheesemaker must meet, we have no doubt the Cheddar plan is the safest. When the curd reaches the condition of dryness that your experience shows to be the most favorable, and will show about one-quarter inch of fine thread by the hot-iron test, the curd should be packed on the side of the vat leaving a space in the middle for the surplus whey to drain off. After leaving a sufficient length of time for the curd to mat together cut it in strips and turn it over. After allowing it to drain for a short time double it up and continue to do so until you have the curd in a compact mass, then cover it up to retain the temperature, for it has been found that where the temperature is allowed to fall below ninety-two to ninety-four degrees, during this digestive process, that the activity of the rennet is impaired and too much moisture retained in the curd which has a tendency to make a pasty, weak-bodied cheese. Whey should not be allowed to collect on the curd in pools during this time, but it should be repacked occasionally and the outside pieces put inside so that the rennet may act on every part alike and the assimilation be perfect.

The time when the curd reaches the condition that it is ready to be ground and salted must be determined by its appearance. When it begins to feel mellow and velvety and has a stringy, fibrous texture, and a smell like fresh buttermilk, it is ready to be ground and salted. If, at this time, there should be developed a gassy or porous condition, the acid development must be carried farther, or until the gas-cells become flattened before grinding. After salting the curd should be stirred for ten or fifteen minutes before putting to press. After hooping the curd the pressure should be light at first, gradually increasing. Cheese should be kept in the press at least eighteen hours, as they will retain their shape better. The curing-room should be

so arranged that the temperature can be controlled and not allowed to go over seventy or seventy-two degrees, which is conceded to give the best results in curing the cheese. See to it that the ventilation is so arranged as to carry off all bad air and the drainage such as to carry away the slops, not allowing them to lay around the factory to develop putrefaction.

You must not expect your patrons to take good care of their milk unless you practice what you preach.

These rules were adopted after the united labors, efforts and experiments of these men, covering a period of several years, during which time they were giving careful and intelligent investigation to the subject. The excellent work that has been done by these experts, and the results obtained in their work in northern and central New York, is evinced by the very largely-improved standard of the cheese made in these localities, and the evident financial benefit resulting therefrom. This leads to the conclusion that this service, which has heretofore been limited by law to five experts, should be quite largely extended. Under the general provisions of the agricultural bill the Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to employ all the experts and agents that he may deem necessary, but by a peculiar provision the number to be engaged in this very important, if not in some aspects the most important work, is expressly limited by law to five men. As has already been shown, there are, 1,624 butter and cheese factories scattered through forty-eight counties. It is a self-evident proposition that it would be a physical impossibility to visit all these factories, much less to impart information thereat; even if they were able to visit the factories it is evident that the time that could be spent there would practically amount to nothing.

In addition to their other duties the law specially provides that they shall visit institutes and fairs. In my opinion that part of the law authorizing or directing the Commissioner of Agriculture as to the number of experts which he may employ in this service should be repealed, and under the general provisions of the law I would be justified in employing any number that I might deem necessary. I understand that legislation will be offered upon this subject and would suggest that the number should

be so increased that we would be able to give as efficient attention to the other cheese-making districts as has been given to those in northern and central New York; not less than twelve or fifteen should be provided for. As the men assigned to this work should have a high degree of proficiency and skill in the service, it will be readily seen that a reasonable appropriation should be made for the payment of their services, which, if the number is increased, will necessarily increase the expenses of this department.

As I have been advised, the first cheese factory was started in Canada in 1865. They early appreciated the importance of a good and uniform product and with that end in view adopted a system of cheese instruction, the good results of which were startlingly illustrated at the Chicago Exposition. As they can put upon the market a very uniform and excellent quality of cheese it is absolutely necessary, to combat with them, that we follow along the same lines.

Experiments made during the past year by these instructors, upon milk delivered and cheese manufactured at fifty-seven different factories, located in different parts of the State, go to corroborate the report, made last year by these instructors, to the effect that the amount of fat in the milk between three per cent and four and one-half per cent varies as the casein; and the conclusion drawn therefrom is to the effect, that the fat is the proper basis upon which to pay for the milk delivered to cheese factories for manufacture. So far as these experiments made are concerned they cover a period of two years, and if it be accepted as conclusive it has settled a long and mooted question, which will be of great value to the milk-producing people of the State. The method of paying heretofore being based upon its weight which has long been acknowledged to be unjust. For a full discussion of this subject, see report of Mr. Geo. A. Smith hereto attached as a part of the appendices.

Cheese Brands.

During the year there have been issued by this department 825 cheese brands to factories, as follows:

LIST OF STATE CHEESE BRANDS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31,
1893, BY COUNTIES.

ALLEGANY.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Alfred	E. P. Fenner & Sons	Alfred Centre.
Alfred Centre	A. C. Baker	Alfred Centre.
Allen	Perry & Hogue.....	Belfast.
Allentown	Allen & Wetherbee	Allentown.
Andover	W. F. Snyder	Andover.
Angelica Union	W. L. Hogg.....	Angelica.
Abbott Union	John Hoag.....	Cuba.
Baker	James A. Baker	Angelica.
Barr	J. P. Barr.....	Friendship.
Belfast	A. E. Perry	Belfast.
Bishopville	A. L. McIntosh	Bishopville.
Black Creek	M. J. Dunn.....	Black Creek.
Bolivar	Burt Robinson.....	Bolivar.
Brookside	M. E. Gordon	Rushford.
Caneadea.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Clarksville Centre	M. M. Congdon.....	West Clarksville.
County Side	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Crowner	Samuel Cornelius	Elm Valley.
Cuba Village	A. S. Thompson	Cuba.
Cryder Creek	Haker & Boyce.....	Wellsville.
Dryden Ridge	John L. Coyle	Andover.
East Friendship.....	W. A. Dayton.....	Friendship.
East Hill.....	E. B. Jewell.....	Caneadea.

East Valley.....	T. G. Brown.....	Andover.
Elgin.....	Alex Dunn.....	Rawson.
Empire.....	M. H. Crofoot.....	Angelica.
Fillmore.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Five Corners.....	E. P. Fenner & Sons.....	Alfred Station.
Forest.....	Will H. Reid.....	Obi.
Ford Brook.....	Fred Carpenter.....	Standard's Corners.
Genesee Valley.....	B. D. Willard.....	Friendship.
Gilt Edge.....	F. J. Brown.....	Belmont.
Guinn.....	Snyder Bros.....	Andover.
Hallsport.....	T. J. Carmody & Co.....	Cuba.
Hardy's.....	J. G. James.....	Rushford.
Houghton.....	P. B. Loftus.....	Houghton.
Home.....	James H. Brown.....	Cuba.
Hume.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Hunt's.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Independence.....	Chas. F. Potter.....	Independence.
Jasper.....	T. J. Carmody & Co.....	Cuba.
Karrdale.....	Walter McHenry.....	Karrdale.
Kellar Hill.....	A. J. Reynolds.....	Cuba
Kellogg.....	Oren Edson.....	Rushford.
Keystone.....	J. R. Lamont.....	Aristotle.
Lafferty.....	James Loftus.....	Black Creek.
Little Genesee.....	C. A. Thompson.....	Little Genesee.
Marshall.....	J. R. McVey.....	Marshall.
McHenry Valley.....	E. P. Fenner & Sons.....	Alfred Station.
Mill's Mills.....	R. L. Boller.....	Hume.
Mount Monroe.....	J. G. James.....	Rushford.
Murray.....	Bernard Murray.....	Andover.
North Cuba.....	O. J. Warren.....	North Cuba.
New Hudson Centre.....	Wm. Cooper.....	New Hudson.

ALLEGANY COUNTY — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Oramel.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Phillips Creek.....	Ockerman & Fuller.....	Phillips Creek.
Piatt	Fred R. Piatt.....	Short Tract.
Pleasant Valley.....	E. P. Fenner & Son.....	Alfred Station.
Pleasant Valley.....	F. B. Reynolds.....	Cuba.
Podonque.....	J. G. James.	Rushford.
Rawson	Alex. Dunn.....	Rawson.
Rice	J. P. Barr.....	Friendship.
Richburgh.....	George H. Austin.....	Richburgh.
Rockville.....	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Rush Creek.....	C. K. Farnsworth.....	Fillmore.
Scio, No. 1.....	Gilbert Bliven	Scio.
Sherman	F. M. Sawyer.....	Inavale.
Shongo.....	R. C. Alsworth.....	Shongo.
Short Tract.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Slater Creek.....	W. R. Conley.....	Canaseraga.
South Andover.....	Coyle Bros.....	Andover.
South Bolivar.....	B. F. Hayward.....	South Bolivar.
South Cuba.....	G. S. Marsh	Cuba.
Spring Brook.....	M. J. Sands.....	Cuba.
Spring Mills.....	C. H. Austin.....	Spring Mills.
Stone Spring.....	John H. Boller.....	Hume.
Transit Bridge	A. E. Perry.....	Belfast.
Trapping Brook.....	J. C. Carpenter.....	Wellsville.
Turnpike	John C. Vincent.....	Almond.
Union.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.

Vandemark, No. 1.....	C. E. Dodge.....	Scio.
Vandemark, No. 2.....	Willard A. Dodge.....	Scio.
Wadsworth Hill.....	Orville A. Collins.....	Scio.
West Almond.....	Jay Cartwright.....	West Almond.
West Hill.....	Eugene Huff.....	Caneadea.
West Nile.....	John Costello.....	Friendship.
White Creek.....	W. E. Wilkinson.....	Belfast.
Wildman.....	J. H. Wood.....	Whitesville.
Wirt.....	Henry Wygant.....	Nile.
Wisoy.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore.
Woodhull.....	T. J. Carmody & Co.....	Cuba.

BROOME COUNTY.

Hurd.....	A. P. Way.....	Harpersville.
Johnson, E. M.....	M. B. & R. Johnson & Co.....	Vallonia.
North Colesville.....	Warner & Kingsley.....	North Colesville.
Port Crane.....	S. Mills Ely.....	Binghamton.
West Windsor.....	De Witt Hall.....	West Windsor.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Abbey.....	A. E. Day.....	South Dayton.
Ashford.....	Zeilman & Zetwick.....	Ashford.
Axville.....	O. S. Wright.....	East Randolph.
Beardsley.....	A. E. Day.....	South Dayton.
Beaver Meadows.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Bellows.....	A. B. Neff.....	Ashford.
Bigelow.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Bliss.....	E. L. Jones.....	Cattaraugus.
Block.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.
Block.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — (Continued.)

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Bullock	Geo. E. Hogg.....	Franklinville
Campbell Hill.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.
Canada.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Centennial	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.
Centerville.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.
Champtin.....	W. M. Champtin.....	Little Valley.
Chafee	Franklinville Cheese Co.....	Franklinville.
Columbia	Wm. E. Smith & Co.....	New York city.
Cottage	James Poland	Cottage.
Cold Spring.....	Wm. E. Smith & Co	New York city.
Crescent.....	E. T. Ryder.....	Otto.
Currier's Corners.....	Franklinville Cheese Co.....	Franklinville.
Demmons.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.
Eagle	J. Gampp.....	East Otto.
East Leon	A. Howard.....	East Leon.
East Otto.....	J. Gampp.....	East Otto.
East Otto No. 5.....	Joseph Dorsey.....	Otto.
East Otto No. 6	C. A. Facklam.....	Cattaraugus.
Ellicottville	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Elm Creek.....	Dana A. Cowan.....	East Randolph.
Elton	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Farmersville No. 1.....	C. E. Wright.....	Laidlaw.
Farmersville No. 2.....	C. F. Smith	Machias.
Fay Hollow.....	M. N. Costello.....	Hinsdale.
Fish Hill	W. C. Eddy.....	Little Valley.

Five Mile Union.....	S. P. Wilbur.....	Allegany.
Five Point	F. Hufstader & Co.....	Little Valley.
Forestville	L. Stanly.....	Randolph.
Forestville Branch.....	L. Stanly.....	Randolph.
Fox.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Franktown	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Freedom	S. J. Owens	Freedom.
Freedom	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Frye	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Franklinville Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10..	E. H. Farrington	Franklinville.
Franklinville Star	F. A. Williams	Franklinville.
Haskell Flats.....	P. J. Pettit	Haskell Flats.
Hencoop	A. S. Barrett	Maples.
Highland	Wilbur A. Hopkins	Conewango.
Hinnmann	Henry K. Jenkel.....	West Valley.
Hopkins, J. M	Leslie Humphrey.....	Portville.
Irish Hill.....	A. B. Neff	Ashford.
Java Lake.....	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan.
Jericho	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Lime Brook No. 1	P. F. Jark	Otto.
Lime Brook Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	P. F. Jark.....	Otto.
Little Valley.....	F. Hufstader & Co.....	Little Valley.
Little Valley Centre	E. D. Morey	Elkdale.
Lower Haskell	Jas. J. Kirby	Olean.
Lyndon	Thomas Case	Franklinville.
Marble Spring	E. D. Mainwaring	Elton.
Mattison's Corners.....	Franklinville Cheese Co.....	Franklinville.
Maynard	J. Gampp	East Otto.
McKinstry	E. L. Jones	Delevan.
Newton	Franklinville Cheese Co.....	Franklinville.
Nine Mile Union	Michael Zister	Allegany.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — (*Concluded.*)

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
North Arcade.....	E. L. Jones	Delevan.
North Leon, Nos. 1 and 2.....	A. D. Ackler	Leon.
North Otto Union.....	Samuel Charlesworth.....	Otto.
North Valley	W. C. Eddy.....	Little Valley.
Perrysburgh	R. McCubbin.....	Perrysburgh.
Plato Union	J. M. Zeilman	Plato.
Pritchard.....	E. C. Pritchard.....	Cattaraugus.
Pullman.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Punk Shire.....	Franklinville Cheese Co.....	Franklinville.
Randolph No. 1	Zenas Carpenter	East Randolph.
Randolph No. 2	E. V. Carpenter	Randolph.
Randolph No. 3	Samuel Carpenter.....	Randolph.
Randolph No. 4	Zenas Carpenter	East Randolph.
Randolph No. 5	Herman H. Ferrier.....	Pope.
Riceville	A. B. Neff	Ashford.
Rock Springs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	J. R. Holden	Franklinville.
Ross Nos. 1 and 2.....	Asa Ross & Co	Gowanda.
Sample Hill.....	Wm. E. Smith & Co	New York city.
Sandusky Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Schmertze	A. B. Neff	Ashford.
Scott's Corners	C. B. Alsworth	Hinsdale.
Sibley.....	F. Hufstader & Co.....	Little Valley.
Siloam	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky.
Somerville.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
South Ashford	Henry Jenkel.....	West Valley.
South Napoli	F. Hufstader & Co.....	Little Valley.

Spring Brook Nos. 1 and 2	Chas. Busekist.....	New Albion.
Spring Valley	W. T. Peaslee & Son.....	East Randolph.
Stone	S. M. Fisher.....	Franklinville.
Studley	E. L. Jones	Delevan.
Union	J. Gampp.....	East Otto.
Van Brunt.....	A. Van Brunt	Carroll.
Vaughanville	Henry Jenkel.....	West Valley.
Veddar's Corners	J. M. Zeilman	Plato.
Vinton	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
West Branch	L. W. Howden	Allegany.
West Machias.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
West Valley	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
West Yorkshire	E. L. Jones	Delevan.
Wilson's.....	E. L. Jones	Delevan.
Wilson Nos. 1 and 2	Charles Goss	Ischua.
Williams' Hill.....	F. Hufstader & Co.....	Little Valley.
Yorkshire	E. L. Jones	Delevan.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

Cato	W. E. Cusack.....	Jordan.
Como	C. J. Robbins.....	Como.
Ira	E. H. Bingham.....	Ira.
North Victory	E. H. Ladd.....	North Victory.
Summer Hill.....	Charles S. Ramney	Summer Hill.
Victory	W. W. Fraser.....	Victory.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Alden.....	A. D. Alden.....	Sinclairville.
Arkwright Centre.....	Frank W. Horton.....	Arkwright.
Arkwright Union.....	Cyrus B. Wilson	Fredonia.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Bemus Point.....	Wm. E. Smith & Co.....	New York city.
Blockville	G. H. Burlage.....	Blockville.
Canadua	Wm. E. Smith & Co.....	New York city.
Centralia	Wm. E. Smith & Co.....	New York city.
Charlotte Centre.....	F. L. Clark.....	Charlotte Center,
Charlotte Union.....	Nathan McClelland.....	Charlotte Center.
Cold Spring.....	Scriven & Baker.....	Hartfield.
Cutting Brook.....	H. R. Case.....	Cutting.
Ellery.....	George Barnes.....	Ellery.
Ellington Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	E. T. Rowley.	Kennedy.
Goshen.....	James Pardee.....	Bear Lake, Pa.
Laona.....	S. G. Bartlett.....	Laona.
Lewis.....	S. W. Lewis.....	Stockton.
Limwood.....	E. L. Lewis.....	Cherry Creek.
Limwood No. 5.....	C. D. Leonard.....	Cherry Creek.
Lombard	W. F. Green.....	Sherman.
Mayville	M. T. Wakefield.....	Mayville.
Morgan's Corners.....	James I. Parkhurst.....	Clymer.
Moon's	Mallory & Thompson.....	Moon's.
Nashville	C. Montgomery.....	Nashville.
Red Bird.....	Wm. E. Smith & Co.....	New York city.
Sinclairville.....	Wm. E. Smith & Co.....	New York city.
Stockton	H. B. Van Buren.....	Stockton.
Torrey	S. Torrey.....	Sinclairville.
Villanova	T. H. Rich.....	Villanova.
Wait	Orrin W. Wait.....	Cassadaga.

Warren	David Torrey.....	Sinclairville.
West Ellery	Frank W. Stowell.....	Bemus Point.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Cowles	George D. Cowles.....	Greene.
Empire	S. J. Pickett.....	Oxford.
Fly Creek.....	Barber & Miner.....	Oxford.
Lyon Brook.....	E. L. Haynes.....	Haynes.
Maple Grove.....	J. E. Lake.....	Pitcher.
Marcy	L. A. Gross.....	Greene.
Smith.....	L. Smith.....	Guilford.
Smyrna Hill.....	David Campbell.....	Smyrna.

9

CLINTON COUNTY.

Peru	A. D. Boomhower	Plattsburgh.
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CORTLAND COUNTY.

Cortland County Central	George S. Davis	McGrawville.
Homer West Hill	C. Garner, Jr.....	Homer.
House's.....	Carson & Allen.....	Marathon.
Meacham.....	J. W. Hallock.....	Marathon.
North Solon	C. W. Ellis	McGrawville.
Sears	Frank H. Sears	Cortland.
Tarbox	Adelbert Tarbox.....	Marathon.
Wightman	Homer Wightman	Marathon.

ERIE COUNTY.

Clear Creek.....	J. C. Brigham.....	Collins Centre.
Cloverland	J. S. Simons.....	Sardinia.

ERIE COUNTY — (Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Crossman.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Dye	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
East Concord	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Greenwood	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Ilenshaw	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Richmond	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Smith.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Springville	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
Townsend Hill.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville.
FULTON COUNTY.		
Garoga	Hiram P. Rouse	Garoga.
GENESEE COUNTY.		
Alexander, No. 1	W. E. Moulton	Alexander.
Byron	H. C. Norton.....	Byron.
HERKIMER COUNTY.		
Ash Creek.....	T. E. Curtis.....	Ohio.
Barnes, H. S.....	Hiram S. Barnes	Herkimer.
Bastow Hill	James W. Ford.....	Fairfield.
Burt Grove.....	Delos Burt	Little Falls.
Cedar Lake.....	W. W. Histed.....	Cedar Lake.
Clover Valley.....	C. A. Ford.....	Little Falls.

Columbia.....	Peter J. Wheeler	Columbia.
Columbia Centre	N. J. Harter	Columbia.
Cold Brook.....	E. D. Connar	Cold Brook.
Countryman	M. Getman.....	Mohawk.
Cullen	C. Garline.....	Cullen.
Davis, George H	George H. Davis	Frankfort.
Denison's Corners	M. Getman.....	Mohawk.
East Schuyler.....	S. P. Lints, Jr	East Schuyler.
Fairfield Centennial Branch	George Veitch	Middleville.
Fairfield Dairy Association	T. Atkins	Little Falls.
Fenner, G. W.	Theron Kane	Middleville.
Fulmer Creek.....	O. B. Christman	Mohawk.
Getman, M	M. Getman.....	Mohawk.
Gilt Edge	E. C. Hall	Frankfort.
Gray	A. E. Snyder	Gray.
Gulph.....	James Donahoe.....	Gulph.
Herkimer.....	Peter Miller.....	Herkimer.
Hickory Grove.....	H. H. Jones	Danube.
Hineley, G	E. H. Hughes	Gravesville.
Intermanns, I. E	H. D. Jones	Chepachet.
Jordanville	M. Getman.....	Mohawk.
East Bridge	Alvin Countryman	Herkimer.
King, A. S	A. S. King	Norwich Corners.
Kinne's	D. W. Morris	Cedarville.
Lanning	W. B. Lanning	Russia.
La Rue	L. A. La Rue.....	Little Falls.
Little Falls	Hiram Broat.....	Little Falls.
Lyons, J. H	J. H. Lyons.....	Cold Brook.
Maple Grove.	J. W. Windecker	Little Falls.
McArthur, D	D. McArthur	Grant.
Miles Moore	Miles Moore.....	Russia.

HERKIMER COUNTY — (*Concluded*).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Monitor	C. B. Bullock.....	Gray.
New Manheim	John Garlock.....	Little Falls.
Newville Association	James Wafer.....	Newville.
North Litchfield.....	H. H. Davis.....	North Litchfield.
Northwood	Peter A. Cramer.....	Grant.
North Winfield, Nos. 1 and 4	C. T. Wheelock.....	West Winfield.
Old Fairfield.....	E. C. Rice	Fairfield.
Old Salisbury	Mrs. E. S. Burrell.....	Salisbury.
Old Manheim	Joseph Rice.....	Little Falls.
Paine's Hollow.....	George H. Van Slyke.....	Edicks.
R. & B	James A. Krum.....	Eatonville.
Rising Star.....	John Conrad	Paire's Hollow.
Schuyler's Centennial	W. V. Minott	East Schuyler.
Shell's Bush	James A. Krum.....	Eatonville.
Small's Bush	Adam Casler	Little Falls.
Snell's Bush	David Cassidy	East Creek.
South Columbia.....	M. Getman.....	Mohawk.
Star	Henry A. Skinner.....	Little Falls.
Sterling Creek	C. G. Babcock.....	Newport.
Sweet Clover	George Lankton	Russia.
Veddar	John G. Johnson.....	Van Hornesville.
West Schuyler.....	William Budlong	West Schuyler.
Wheelock, C. T., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	C. T. Wheelock	West Winfield.
White Creek.....	John Baird.....	Newport.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Allen, H. J.	H. J. Allen	Adams.
Banner	Alexander & Whitney	Henderson.
Belleville	Overton & Co	Belleville.
Brownville	C. C. Shipman	E. Hounsfield.
Central	Marion Hull	Wilna.
Centre	Walter Fall	Plesis.
Chaumont	Copley Bros	Chaumont
Clover Valley	Henry E. Essington	Carthage.
Cold Brook	L. E. Walts	Omar.
Cold Spring	C. A. Overacker	Redwood.
Collins Landing	Walter Collins	Omar.
Cooper, I. E., No. 2	I. C. Cooper	Theresa.
Cooper, I. E., No. 3	I. C. Cooper	Theresa.
Devoir's Corners	Zuriel Sarvay	Carthage.
Douglass	John P. Douglass	Theresa.
Drill Well	C. W. Cheney	Sterlingville.
Eames	Henry C. Eames	E. Watertown.
East Boylston	Geo. D. Eggleston	Lorraine.
Empire State	R. P. Grant	Clayton.
Farmers	Fred. V. Hass	Depauville.
Fillmore Bros.	H. H. Fillmore	Woodville.
Flat Rock	G. W. Augsburg	Plesis.
Gould	Gould & Bacon	Pamelia 4-Corners.
Grindstone Island	John J. Rottray	Clayton.
Hadsall & Moore	A. W. Hadsall	Black River.
Henderson	E. Fales	Henderson.
Hewett	M. J. McGrath	Carthage.
Indian River	Lewis B. Gibbs	North Wilna.
Jefferson Valley	Wm. Schell	Evans Mills.
Jersey	Hugh Kirkpatrick	Philadelphia.

JEFFERSON COUNTY —(*Concluded*).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Kings.....	F. King.....	Ellisburgh.
Line Road.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.
Lorraine Village.....	W. R. Gow & Co.....	Lorraine.
Maple Grove.....	A. M. Brown.....	Lorraine.
Mather Bros.....	Simeon Mather.....	Belleville.
Muzzy.....	F. M. & J. B. Muzzy.....	Smithville.
North Adams.....	E. D. Holloway.....	Adams Center.
O. K.....	F. A. Knapp.....	Great Bend.
Ontario.....	S. R. Phelps.....	Sackett's Harbor.
Orleans Valley.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.
Pamelia Center.....	W. A. Ebbbie.....	Sackett's Harbor.
Philadelphia.....	Wm. Flath.....	Philadelphia.
Pitkin.....	L. S. Pitkin.....	Lorraine.
Rodman Village.....	M. G. Wilson.....	Rodman.
Scotch Settlement.....	Chas. Shoulette.....	Oxbow.
Smith, A. J., Nos. 1 and 2.....	A. J. Smith.....	Mannsville.
Smithville.....	Elgin McTaggart.....	Smithville.
Spring.....	George Flath.....	Philadelphia.
Star.....	A. A. Bennington.....	Antwerp.
Spring Brook.....	Chas. D. Chase.....	Natural Bridge.
Stone, E. L., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.....	E. L. Stone.....	Mannsville.
Sunny Side.....	L. A. & A. E. Helmer.....	Evans Mills.
Tremain's Corners.....	A. D. Boyd.....	Tremain's Corners.
Wall Street.....	Wm. M. Collins.....	La Fargeville.
Wardwell.....	F. W. Matteson.....	Pierrepont Manor.
Warren Settlement.....	Louis Cornair.....	Rosiere.

Watertown Valley.....	Geo. F. Butts.....	Burr's Mills.
West Rodman.....	A. H. Heath.....	Adams Center.
Williams, E. J. No. 2.....	J. S. Williams.....	Rutland.
Wind Mill.....	C. C. Shipman.....	E. Hounsfield.
Thousand Island.....	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Alpine.....	S. J. Hiltbrand.....	High Market.
Beach Hill.....	Albert Merz.....	New Bremen.
Boston Brand.....	Nicholas Williams.....	Lewis.
Bowen.....	O. F. Bowen.....	Lowville.
Brookside.....	Geo. Spencer.....	Boyd.
Champion Spring.....	Christian Hirshey.....	Beaver Falls.
Clover Valley.....	W. S. Benton.....	New Bremen.
Cold Spring.....	Chandler E. Merz.....	Croghan.
Collinsville.....	James Roberts.....	Collinsville.
Copenhagen.....	Frank J. Stockwell.....	Copenhagan.
Denmark.....	A. & H. E. Cook.....	Denmark.
Dairy Hill.....	David Miller.....	Constableville.
Eagle.....	E. G. Graves.....	Lowville.
Farmer's Choice.....	W. S. Benton.....	New Bremen.
Fish Creek.....	H. G. Deis.....	Constableville.
Forest Home.....	J. J. Croniser.....	Point Rock.
Gardner's Corners.....	C. F. Niebergall.....	Gardner's Corners.
Gilt Edge.....	M. G. Fassett.....	W. Martinsburgh.
Glendale.....	Rudolph Regez.....	Glendale.
Gowdy.....	F. C. Gowdy.....	W. Martinsburgh.
Grass Valley.....	Wm. D. Lewis.....	Turin.
Haller.....	W. A. Haller.....	Beaver Falls.
High Market.....	W. H. Fitch.....	Lowville.

LEWIS COUNTY — (Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Hillsdale	W. S. Benton	New Bremen.
Houseville	J. H. Smith	Houseville.
Imperial....	W. W. Vorce	Copenhagen.
Jenny Creek	David Scanlan	Harrisville.
Katsmeyer	Andrew Katsmeyer	West Leyden.
Katsmeyer Branch	Andrew Katsmeyer	West Leyden.
Legal Tender	James E. McGrath	Turin.
Lowville	J. F. Bowen	Lowville.
Maple Ridge	T. E. Mahoney	Martinsburgh,
McNutt	McNutt Bros	Copenhagen.
Miller	Michael Heiley	Constableville.
Mohawk Hill	M. B. Farrell	Constableville.
New Boston	Thos. W. McGrath	New Boston.
New Columbia	W. H. Vary	Harrisburgh.
New Model	Lewis I. Raynor	Copenhagen.
Perkins	G. A. Perkins	Turin.
Pinckney Corners	W. T. Finn	Pinckney.
Plummer	George Plummer	Constableville.
Rector	Morgan Smith	Rector.
Regetz, John	John Regetz	Constableville.
Rising Star	Cook & Otis	Denmark.
Riverdale	A. W. Van Arnum	Greig.
River Street ..	G. H. Monroe	Copenhagen.
Roaring Brook	W. E. Gaynor	E. Martinsburgh.
Rowson Spring	Chas. M. Henry	W. Martinsburgh.
Sharp	Wm. C. Spencer	Copenhagen.

Silver Spring.....	M. E. Petrie.....	Lowville.
Sins & Bierlie.....	Joseph Sins	West Leyden.
South Harrisburgh.....	C. C. Day.....	Windecker.
Spring Brook	M. L. Hoffman.....	Greig.
Standing	Charles Besha	Deer River.
State Road	E. C. Mourat	Croghan.
Sterling	Alvin Washburn.....	Sterlingbush.
Sulphur Springs.....	Jay Searl	Lowville.
Swiss Creek	Otis A. Loomis	Naumburgh.
Turin	Henry Petrie.....	Turin.
Union.....	D. E. Kent.....	Watson.
Union.....	John C. Hardy	Copenhagen.
Union Springs	G. E. Roberts	Castorland.
Valley	C. A. Austin	Glendale.
Valley Spring.....	B. M. Graves.....	Lowville.
Welsh Hill	E. H. Evans.....	Turin.
West Leyden	Michael Ernst	West Leyden.
Weeks Bros.....	Charles W. Shaffer.....	Diana Station.
Williams, E. J., No. 1.....	Clinton A. Fox	Copenhagen.
Williams, E. J., No. 3.....	E. J. Williams.....	Barnes Corners.

10

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

Keshequa	Mrs. Sarah Wheeler	Dalton.
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MADISON COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	J. R. York.....	Brookfield.
Beaver Creek	William W. Clark	Brookfield.
Bridgeport	John Durst	Bridgeport.
Crystal Spring	O. J. Tucker	Mile Strip.
East Boston	D. B. Overhiser.....	East Boston.

MADISON COUNTY — (Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Excelsior	U. N. Holmes	Brookfield.
Excelsior	Mrs. S. R. Hill	Chittenango.
Harris, E.	Edgar Harris	Brookfield.
Hollenbeck	R. J. Hollenbeck	Peterboro.
Hubbardsville	F. Blanding	Hubbardsville.
Kellogg	F. Blanding	Hubbardsville.
Ladd, Dan	Dan Ladd	Canastota.
Lenox Mills	Buyea & Miller	Hobokenville.
Marsh	C. O. York	Brookfield.
Mott	G. M. Rainey	Leonardsville.
North Cazenovia	P. H. Wager	Chittenango.
Oneida Valley	Edgar Hills	Oneida Valley.
Osgood	Y. M. Gates	Chittenango.
Perryville Mill Association	Paul S. Maine	Perryville.
Peterboro	W. E. Davis	Peterboro.
Pleasant Valley	Levi Miller, Jr.	Peterboro.
Reservoir	S. D. Burdick	De Ruyter.
Siloam	A. E. Miller	Siloam.
Solsville	A. D. Eames	Solsville.
Spring Road	U. A. Rainbow	De Ruyter.
Stockbridge Star	L. C. Hinman	Valley Mills.
Temple	I. A. Wager	North Brookfield.
Union	Milton H. Morgan	Brookfield.
Valley Mills	Clinton Adams	Valley Mills.
Whitelaw	Frank Pratt	Whitelaw.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Ames	Levi G. Barnes	Ames.
Bowman's Creek	Peter McEwan	Marshville.
Christman	G. H. Christman	St. Johnsville.
Crystal Spring	Albert Day	Minden.
Dunkel, Albert	Albert Dunkel	Fort Plain.
Fairview	J. S. Devendorf	St. Johnsville.
Minaville	Hiram Schnyler	Minaville.
Mohawk	Abner Dockstader	Fonda.
Palatine Union	Philip G. Yost	McKinlay.
Saltsman	E. G. Saltsman	Fort Plain.
Sand Hill	T. F. Bellinger	Fort Plain.
Smith, A. & Co	Fayette B. Smith	St. Johnsville.
Smith Creek	J. Harvey Smith	Fort Plain.
Tribes Hill	W. F. Getman	Tribes Hill.
Waterville	D. D. Malette	Ames.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Alexis	D. E. Karlen	Boonville.
Angustus	Jessie E. Smith	Augusta.
Angusta Valley	John W. Skerritt	Vernon Centre.
Baker	Fred. B. Baker	Camden.
Barnard	Geo. E. Barnard	Deerfield.
Bartlett	D. Matti	Bartlett.
Blossvale	John Halstead	Blossvale.
Blue Brook	Roscoe E. Coon	Ava.
Brodock	Andreas Braddock	Plains.
Castle, G	Henry D. Morehouse	Ava.
Christian, A	W. A. Palms	Florence.
Christien, F. N	F. N. Christien	Camden.

ONEIDA COUNTY — (Continued.)

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Clark, F.....	Henry E. Blanchard	Vernon.
Cornish	A. Cornish.....	Camden.
Conway	W. M. & S. J. Conway.....	Remsen.
Cream	J. F. Burleigh	Vernon.
Croniser, Chas	Chas. Croniser	Florence.
Delta	Jay Macomber.....	Delta.
Deansville	Jas. D. Kelly	Deansville.
Donser	J. J. Donser.....	Boonville.
Doxstater	R. H. Doxstater	Higginsville.
Elmwood	David Blum.....	Boonville.
Farmers	E. D. Franklin.....	Leila.
F. & F	S. H. Austin.....	North Western.
Fitch & Bacon	Hiram H. Bacon.....	Verona.
Floyd's Corners.....	E. E. McFarland	Floyd's Corners.
Floyd Hill.....	Andrew J. Hoffman.....	Floyd.
Florence Village	James Kirkland.....	Florence.
Franklin	A. J. Callahan.....	Franklin Iron Works.
Green's Crossing	D. Belm.....	Cassville.
Greggains	Wm. Greggains	Glenmore.
Hatche's Corners	Chas. L. Clemons	Greenway.
Hecla	Thos. J. Olney	Hecla Works.
Hennessey, John F	John F. Hennesey.....	East Florence.
Hillside	Hamilton J. Wilson	Camden.
Hurlburt	James W. Harris.....	Ava.
Jackson Valley	Geo. P. Mellon.....	Boonville.
Jones, R. G.....	R. G. Jones	Glenmore.

Kelly's Tract.....	Stephen S. Stuber.....	Holland Patent.
Kent, B. H.	B. H. Kent.....	East Steuben.
Lee Centre	H. M. Parke.....	Lee Centre.
Lee Corners	Henry Y. McCurn.....	Stokes.
Lowell	S. J. Burleigh	Lowell.
Maple Grove.....	Blue Bros.....	North Gage.
Marcy Centre.....	Geo. R. Wright.....	Marcy.
McFarland	E. E. McFarland.....	Floyd's Corners.
Meadow Brook.....	Uriah Fitch	Boonville.
Merry, G.	G. Merry	Verona.
Miller Branch.....	John Miller	Camden.
Mitchell Union.....	Seward S. Mowers.....	Remsen.
Moose Creek.....	W. J. Mellon.....	Boonville.
Mowers.....	Seymour Mowers.....	Glenmore.
Mud Lake	J. J. Donser.....	Boonville.
Mullen Hill.....	Robert Roberts.....	Delta.
New London.....	J. J. Senn	New London.
North Bay	Nicholas Van Horne.....	North Bay.
North Trenton	H. E. Slone	Remsen.
North Steuben	N. H. Folts.....	North Steuben.
Point Rock.....	C. H. Walters	Point Rock.
Porter	C. W. Porter.....	North Western.
Quaker Hill.....	Robert J. Warcup	Westernville.
Rathbun's	Chas. Rathbun	Rome.
Rathbunville.....	Acors Rathbun	Albany.
Remsen	T. J. Williams.....	Remsen.
River Road.....	Geo. G. Prescott.....	Maynard.
Saulpaugh	M. N. Wentworth.....	Lee.
Slys	E. R. Sly	West Camden.
South Western.....	C. D. Parsell	Big Brook.
Star Hill	Everett C. Judson.....	Remsen.

ONEIDA COUNTY — (*Concluded.*)

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Steuben Association	J. D. Merrick	Steuben.
Steuben Centre	H. A. Johnson	Steuben.
Storey	Storey Bros	Westmoreland.
Taberg	Geo. J. Hass	Taberg.
Teal	A. W. Prescott	Westmoreland.
Thomas, G. D.	G. D. Thomas	Camroden.
Thomas, R. E.	Daniel Jones	Alder Creek.
Trenton	Wm. H. Comstock	Utica.
Union	Henry D. Morehouse	Ava.
Union	A. W. Walker	Boonville.
Verona Central	Fred J. Merry	Verona Station.
Vernon & Verona	S. J. Burleigh	Vernon.
Verona Landing	Mrs. T. Breckenridge	Higginsville.
Vienna	Irving Blasier	Vienna.
Walsworth	Gardner Haynes	Delta.
West Branch	David Karlen	West Branch.
West Vienna	J. H. Meays	Vienna.
Westernville	John McCurn	Westernville.
White Clover	Harry W. Boles	Deerfield.
Willow Grove	Frank Broadbent	Trenton.
Willow Valley	Fred. Regez	Alder Creek.
Wittwer	Samuel Wittwer	Colemans.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Barneskey	G. W. Barneskey	Lysander.
Block	Keough & Keenan	Delphi.
Clay Centre	Frank Burlis	Euclid.
Delphi	M. S. Allen	Delphi.
East Fabius	M. S. Allen	Delphi.
Keeney Settlement	M. S. Allen	Delphi.
North Manlius	James W. Miller	North Manlius.
Pompey Centre Creamery Co	Pompey Centre Creamery Co	Pompey Centre.
Pompey Star	O. L. Robinson	Fabius.
Vandemark No. 1	M. S. Allen	Delphi.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Albion Centre	W. W. Thorp	Sand Bank.
Amboy Centre	Robert Foils	Amboy Centre.
Battle Island	Charles L. Porter	Fulton.
Black Creek	J. J. Reed	Lansing.
Bowen's Corners	G. D. Trimble	Palermo.
Castor	George L. Castor	Pulaski.
Central Square	H. E. Beeby	Central Square.
Colosse Union	Nettie M. Peach	Colosse.
Constantia	E. T. Whiting	Constantia.
Cusack Brothers	George B. Cusack	Granby Centre.
Davis	H. L. Davis	Sand Bank.
Demster	W. E. Gilson	Demster.
Dewey	Charles Bartell	Mexico.
Druce Brothers	A. C. Druce	North Volney.
Dugway	Harrison Furney	Dugway.
Eagle	A. H. Snell	Mexico.
East Scriba	H. E. Middleton	Scriba.

OSWEGO COUNTY— — (Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Empire.....	Charles Whitney.....	Wellwood.
Farmers'	Charles R. Haggerty	Mexico.
Finster, I. E.	I. E. Finster.....	Lacona.
Gilbert Mills.....	C. H. Burlis.....	Gilbert Mills.
Hannibal	E. B. Tucker	Hannibal.
Hastings	Jared Mallory	Mallory.
Hess	Philip Hess.....	West Amboy.
Hinmansville.....	William H. Keller.....	Hinmansville.
Howardsville.....	Charles Burch	Howardsville.
Ingersoll, E. M.....	E. M. Ingersoll.....	Lacona.
Le Clair.....	F. P. Le Clair	Lacona.
Little Valley.....	M. A. Jayner.....	Greenborough.
Loomis, W. W	W. W. Loomis	Ingall's Crossing.
Mallory	Jared Mallory	Mallory.
May Flower	H. E. Potter.....	West Monroe.
May Flower	Andrew Ott	Redfield.
Mexico Union.....	P. Davis	Mexico.
McKinney, A. C	A. C. McKinney	Orwell.
Mill Brook	Frederick Stark.....	North Hannibal.
Molino	R. H. Stevenson	Orwell.
Mount Pleasant	I. L. Hale.....	Mount Pleasant.
Mowry	E. E. Mowry	Daysville.
Mowry, No. 2.....	E. E. Mowry	Daysville.
New Haven	George Porter.....	New Haven.
North Constantia	D. H. Tuttle.....	North Constantia.
North Road	F. H. Backus.....	Seriba.

North Scriba.....	C. A. Donnelly	North Scriba.
Olmstead, A. E.....	A. E. Olmstead	Orwell.
Oneida River	F. W. Church	Caughdenoy.
Parish Centre	D. E. Fairchild	Parish.
Parish Cheese and Butter Co.....	W. H. Baker	Parish.
Pennellville	C. F. Barneskey	Pennellville.
Phœnix No. 1	Albert P. Merriam	Phœnix.
Pulaski.....	W. C. Holmes	Pulaski.
Ricard	D. E. West.....	Ricard.
Salisbury	Brayton Salisbury	Pulaski.
Star	Joseph Fox.....	Redfield.
Stevens, Allen M	Allen M. Stevens	Orwell.
Stillwater.....	G. D. Hunt.....	New Centerville.
Stone Quarry	John Pifer	Arthur.
South Granby.....	G. D. Trimble	Palermo.
South Hannibal	G. D. Trimble	Palermo.
South Richland	J. J. Miller	South Richland.
Union Square	John F. Hartson	Union Square.
Volney Centre	G. D. Trimble	Palermo.
West Monroe Star.....	Will. Mutter.....	West Monroe.
White Clover	E. J. Buckley	East Palermo.
Wilcox.....	Milo Wilcox.....	Oswego Falls.
Willow Brook	S. J. Hadley.....	Sandy Creek.
Wilder.....	John B. Wilder	Kasoag.
Williamstown.....	Greene Johnson.....	Williamstown.

Otsego County.

Barst's Corners.....	H. C. Brockway	Richfield.
Brockway Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8	H. C. Brockway	Richfield.
Casler, M. D., No. 1.....	M. D. Casler	Garrettsville.

OTSEGO COUNTY — (*Concluded*).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Cherry Valley	J. H. Harrison	Cherry Valley.
Dimmock Hollow	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville.
East Springfield	Chas. Crownrigg	East Springfield.
Gilbertsville	Gilbert, Root & Co.	Gilbertsville.
Gregory, L. W.	Leon W. Gregory	Welcome.
Hartwick Seminary	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville.
Home Made	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville.
Lamb, E. D.	E. D. Lamb	Unadilla Forks.
Laurens	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville.
Lloydsville	K. J. Wing	Unadilla Forks.
May Flower	H. C. Brockway	Richfield.
Milford Centre	Levant W. Seegar	Portlandville.
New Lisbon	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville.
Nichols, A. M.	A. M. Nichols	West Edmeston.
Park	Geo. M. Ackerman	Burlington.
Patten	Fred B. Rainey	Burlington.
Pleasant Valley	H. C. Brockway	Richfield.
Ricetown	Nelson P. Eckler	Middlefield.
Root's	Gilbert, Root & Co.	Gilbertsville.
Schuyler's Lake	Mrs. C. M. Baker	Schuyler's Lake.
Sidney Centre Union	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville.
Smith	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville.
Snowden	J. P. Kinney	Snowden.
South Hartwick	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville.
Sponenbergh, W. H.	W. H. Sponenbergh	Fly Creek.
Sponenbergh, W. H., No. 1	W. H. Sponenbergh	Fly Creek.

Wallin	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville.
West Exeter	H. C. Brockway	Richfield.
Westford	C. E. McRosie	Westford.
Young, Fred L	Fred L. Young	Oaksville.
Young, L. P	L. P. Young	Oaksville.
St. Lawrence County.		
Cheshire	Fred Greene	De Kalb Junction.
Cow Path	McGee Johnson	De Kalb Junction.
De Peyster	W. S. Griffith	De Peyster.
Edwards	G. S. Bartlett	Edwards.
Elm Grove	Picard & Baker	Hermon.
Fish Creek	N. A. Shannon	Edenton.
Fowler	A. P. Brown	Fowler.
Gouverneur	J. A. Mills	Gouverneur.
Gouverneur Village	Thomas Dalton	Gouverneur.
Hailesboro	George J. Bowman	Hailesboro.
Hodgkin	John H. Berry	Spragueville.
Settlement	W. E. Brainard	Canton.
South Gouverneur	E. L. Mills	Gouverneur.
Sprague	John E. Sprague	Gouverneur.
Sprague	F. W. Sprague	Hailesboro.
Somerville	James W. Marshall	Somerville.
Steel Corners	Bell & Fuller	Spragueville.
Thousand Island	D. F. Babcock	Chippewa Bay.
Wegatchie	Frank Northrup	Wegatchie.
West Gouverneur	Homer Smith	Elmdale.
Steuben County.		
Bennett's Creek	W. C. Bassett	Bennett's Creek.
Call Hill	D. A. Oakes	Purdy Creek.

STEUBEN COUNTY — (Concluded).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Applicant.	Post-office.
Doublin	J. W. Bennett.....	Howard.
Drake	O. D. Stephens	Greenwood.
Greenwood	George M. Stephens	Greenwood.
Howard	Bennett & Glover	Howard.
Jasper Hill	R. H. O'Dell	Jasper.
Neil's Creek	I. F. Barnes	Neil's Creek.
Snyder Comb. Nos. 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.	O. H. Snyder	North Fork, Pa.
Troupsburgh	James McKinley	Troupsburgh.
Woodhull White Clover	Delancy Colvin	Woodhull.
TOMPKINS COUNTY.		
Lafayette	S. S. Bemis	Groton City.
McLean	Frank E. Perry	McLean.
WAYNE COUNTY.		
Red Creek	A. E. Ford	Red Creek.
Eureka	J. H. L. Roe ..	Wolcott.
WYOMING COUNTY.		
Attica Nos. 1 and 3	Wm. H. Morton	Attica.
Castile	Charles H. Hess	Castile.
East Koy	C. H. Bevier	East Koy.
Empire	William Boller	Lamont.
Excelsior Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15..	M. D. Winchester	Attica.

Gainesville	A. L. Fuller.....	Gainesville.
Greene, C. A.....	Charles A. Greene.....	Warsaw.
Griffith's Corners	Orlando Craft	Lamont.
Hermitage.....	Peter P. Glor.....	Hermitage.
Sandusky No. 8.....	W. H. Wilson	Arcade.
Silver Springs.....	N. Lamberson	Silver Springs.
South Eagle	Miller & Estabrook.....	Pike.
Star Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	T. J. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield.
Stearns.....	John L. Gibby.....	Arcade.
Wethersfield	Lewis Safford.....	Wethersfield Springs.
Wing Street	E. O. Wood.....	Bliss.

Our observation as to the use of these brands goes to confirm the reports heretofore made as to their value to the full-cream cheese product of this State. That their use upon the cheese is a guarantee as to the quality of the commodity, and the tendency is to enhance the price.

State Weather Bureau.

In 1889 a law was passed establishing the State meteorological and weather service, in which the affairs of this bureau were administered by three commissioners, who were to serve without compensation. An appropriation of \$4,500 has annually been made for the maintenance of this service and for clerical aid and necessary equipments. Under section 86 of the agricultural bill this bureau was consolidated with and became part of the Department of Agriculture, and the law provides that the weather service shall hereafter be known as the State weather bureau, and shall be under the control of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is authorized, in his judgment, to continue the central office and station for meteorological observation and experiment, upon the grounds of the Cornell university; he may appoint the director of such bureau, but such director shall receive no pay for his services. Professor E. A. Fuertes, who was in charge of this station at the time of such consolidation, has been continued in such position by me. His work, which has been rendered without pay, in pursuance of the provisions of the law, has been of great credit to himself, and can not fail to be of lasting benefit to the State. His report, which is full and explicit upon the work of this bureau for the past year, is printed and issued as a separate report by this department.

The work of the central office during the past year has been very exhaustive and it appears from the report of the director that 2,000 meteorological and crop reports have been received, credited and reduced during the year. Forty thousands pieces of mail have been sent out and a voluminous correspondence has been conducted, much of it requiring careful preparation of data. Monthly reports have been prepared embracing

a general discussion of the weather conditions, tabulated statements for all stations and regions, charts of temperature and rain-fall. Bulletins have also been issued during the crop season as specified in the report of the director. The necessity of additional clerical help at the central office is apparent, and I have to suggest that the appropriation heretofore made of \$4,500 shall be increased so as to provide, at least, an additional expert clerk at \$100 a month.

The intimate relation of the weather service to agricultural interests has been fully understood for some time, and before State aid was secured a corps of volunteer observers reported weekly upon the crops in many sections of the State and a score of the results was published and distributed as widely as circumstances would permit. The State service is a plan for gathering and utilizing local climatic data, ascertaining and defining the localities most favorable and most unfavorable to crops, diseases, etc. As is well said by Professor Turner, in the report of the director: "The object of the State service shall be to observe and utilize every feature of the weather that affects the welfare of the inhabitants of the State, as to the crops, health, life, etc." There are a few items provided for by the general government at Washington, these being cold-wave and storm predictions, while the State service is, as I have stated, a plan for gathering and utilizing local climatic data and ascertaining and defining the localities most favorable to certain crops, diseases, etc.

During the past year Professor Fuertes, while in Europe, purchased at a very large saving of expense, a number of necessary and very valuable instruments for use in these observations, the nature and number of which are fully set forth in his report. We have at the present time seventy-five volunteer weather stations in the State, representing fifty counties; in addition, reports upon both temperature and rain-fall are rendered to the central station monthly by six of the agricultural bureaus and five military posts, making a total of eighty-six regularly-equipped meteorological stations. The number of these stations in the thickly populated counties of the State are now sufficient, but it

is considered urgently necessary that more stations should be established in the northern and eastern mountain regions of the State, which will require some necessary expense in the way of providing needed instruments for observation, etc. The regular equipment of the stations of this State now consists of standard maximum and minimum thermometers and a rain-gauge. The thermometers are read at the close of each day, thus the highest and lowest temperature during the preceding twenty-four hours are found; also, by adding the maximum and minimum readings and dividing the same by two a close approximation is reached and the true daily mean temperature or the average of twenty-four hours' observation. In addition to these instruments, more than one-half of the stations are provided with two thermometers of standard accuracy, which are observed three times each day, 7 a. m., 2 p. m., and 9 p. m. The results and object of these investigations is fully dealt with by the director in his report, and I do not deem it necessary to discuss them here.

Fully appreciating the object of the establishment of this bureau, and the possibilities of intelligent investigation in the direction indicated, I desire to suggest to the Legislature that this work be fostered and encouraged, and an appropriation of not less than \$5,000 should be made for this work for the ensuing year.

The report of the director, Professor E. A. Fuertes, of the central station at Cornell University, is submitted herewith, and sets out the work and necessities of the service in detail. This report is sought after and desired by weather bureaus all over the world, which necessitates a large number of them, and for which reason it is suggested by Professor Fuertes that the report be printed under separate covers. This is to avoid the necessity of paying extra expense of sending out the full report of this department to those who desire simply a copy of the report of the weather bureau service of the State.

The Prevention of Disease in Fruit Trees.

By section 82 of the agricultural bill it is provided that no person shall knowingly or willfully keep any peach, almond, apri-

cot or nectarine tree affected with the contagious disease known as yellows, or any plum, cherry or other trees affected with the contagious disease or fungus known as black knot. By section 83 of the same act it is provided that when the Commissioner of Agriculture knows or has reason to believe that any such contagious disease exists or that there is a good reason to believe that it exists, he shall forthwith appoint a competent freeholder of such town as his agent who shall hold his office during his pleasure and who shall within ten days after his appointment file an acceptance of the appointment with the constitutional oath of office, in the town clerk's office of the town. The compensation of such agent is made a town charge at not to exceed a rate of two dollars per day.

Frequent application has been made to me during the past year under these provisions of law to appoint black knot inspectors. It is very clear that the Commissioner of Agriculture cannot have a personal knowledge of the existing state of affairs in all of the several counties of the State that it may render necessary such appointment. As the compensation of these officers is, by statute, made a charge upon the various towns, it is no more than right that somebody representing the town should be chargeable with their appointment, at least to the extent of asking that it be done.

As the statute makes no provision upon this subject I early established the rule that I would make no such appointment without a petition of freeholders of the town asking for it, setting forth that such disease existed in the locality and that it was necessary that such appointment be made. I have also required such petitions to be accompanied with one or more affidavits of freeholders of the town setting forth the fact that the condition of affairs stated in the petition existed and that the same was true of their own knowledge. I suggest that these sections of the statute should be amended so that hereafter such appointments shall be made only upon the presentation of a petition signed by not less than ten freeholders of the town in

which it is alleged that the condition exists and setting forth the reasons making necessary such appointment, accompanied by proof by affidavit of the same. Under the provisions of the law I have made the following appointments during the year:

NAME.	Town in which appointed.	County.	Date of appointment.
S. G. Skeels	Otto	Cattaraugus ..	Aug. 26, 1893
A. J. Craig	Jasper	Steuben.....	Sept. 20, 1893
H. Frank Brutsman..	Troupsburg ..	Steuben	Sept. 20, 1893
Wm. H. Brady	Woodhull	Steuben	Sept. 29, 1893
Henry McMahon....	Birdsell	Allegany.....	Oct. 4, 1893
G. P. Rosenboom ...	Wirt	Allegany.....	Oct. 4, 1893
S. W. Baylor	Grove	Allegany.....	Oct. 4, 1893
P. C. Lynch	Andover	Allegany.....	Oct. 4, 1893
Samuel W. Sprague..	Athens	Greene.....	Jan. 13, 1894

Veterinary Service.

By article four, sections 60 to 70, inclusive, of the agricultural law, it is provided that whenever any infectious or contagious disease, except tuberculosis or glanders, affecting domestic animals, shall be brought into or break out in this State, the Commissioner of Agriculture shall take measures to promptly suppress the same, and prevent such disease from spreading. The Commissioner may employ such and so many medical and veterinary practioners as he may deem necessary to assist in discharging the duties thus imposed upon him. Persons employed by the Governor for this service, at the time of the passage of this law, were, by its express terms, to be continued in the employ of the Commissioner until their employment should be terminated or modified by him.

Under the provisions of this law, I have continued Mr. Michael Quigley, of Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y., in the position of State veterinarian, and he has been ably assisted in his work, from time to time, by Dr. M. J. Henderson, of Syracuse, New York. The report of their labors is herewith submitted, and forms a part of the appendices of this report.

The subject of a competent veterinary supervision of the live stock and domestic animals of this State demands, at the present time, our urgent attention. Vital statistics of the State show that during the last decade every eighth death in this State has been caused by tuberculosis. There have been between twelve and thirteen thousand deaths from this cause annually within this State. No other affection has been so prolific of death. It is demonstrated that this disease is the product of a germ or seed most always communicated to man by the lower animals, and, in a majority of cases, by cattle. Milk is a prolific cause of affection, and meat scarcely less so. In countries where there are no cattle tuberculosis is hardly known. The disease flourishes most where cattle are kept housed within doors and used for the production of milk. With the advances of science, veterinarians have become necessary for the protection of the life and health of our people. Competent experts are demanded to make our legislation upon this subject effective. The State of New York has about 10,000,000 farming animals, apart from cows kept in cities; the value of these farm animals is between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty millions of dollars, or one-half the value of the farm live stock of the United States.

There is ample reason why provision should be made for training along scientific lines experts who may be proficient in ascertaining the diseases among this valuable part of our property. Trained experts who have mastered veterinary science and all its recent microscopical, chemical, physical, biological and bacteriological features with all the light and skill of modern science, must, in the future, be employed to inspect our horses, our cattle and our milk, if we are to suppress or exterminate the deadly malady, tuberculosis, of which I have spoken. European governments have long had their veterinary colleges, many of them of high degree of efficiency. The sacrifices in human life annually from this dreaded disease make it time that New York should follow Europe and encourage a sentiment calculated to correct this evil. While the cost may be considerable New York is a very wealthy State, and

when the lives and health of its citizens are in question has never begrudged and never will begrudge the outlay of the people's money. The provisions heretofore made for the veterinary service of the State should be continued and in this connection I desire to suggest as very feasible that as an adjunct to the school of dairying and dairy husbandry just provided by the State at Cornell university, it would seem desirable that an appropriation should be made for the erection of a veterinary college at Cornell, furnished with all modern appliances for scientific study upon advanced lines of veterinary science. I submit this suggestion to the consideration of the Legislature, believing it to be of far-reaching importance and a question that demands their early attention and consideration. This question comes with practical force at a time when the State is engaged in such a fight against a class of fraudulent and deleterious substances made in imitation of butter, which can be detected and exposed only by scientific experts, the number of whom now obtainable for the work is necessarily limited. This number should be largely increased in the immediate future for the purpose of combatting the evils of which I have spoken.

Cornell University.

This institution was organized pursuant to an act of the Legislature April 27, 1865, being chapter 585 of the laws of that year. Under the provisions of that act Ezra Cornell, Wm. Kelly, Horace Greeley, Josiah B. Williams, Wm. Andrus, John McGrath, Geo. W. Schuyler, Hiram Sibley, J. Meredith Reid and John M. Parker are named as incorporators. Several of them are names illustrious in the history of New York both for their great personal attainments and interest in educational and agricultural matters. The charter of the institution expressly provides that the leading object of the corporation shall be to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. At the same time this institution was made the beneficiary of an act of Congress donating public

lands to the several States and territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanical arts. Under this law, 30,000 acres of the public domain for each representative in Congress and Senator of every State was granted by Congress, so that Cornell university became at once the recognized home of agricultural science and instruction in the State of New York. The institution has nobly fulfilled its mission and its work in science and agriculture has been of incalculable service to the State. It has trained more teachers and investigators in agriculture than any other college in the country and has sent out hundreds of students to devote their lives or a large portion of their time to the pursuit of practical agriculture. In addition to its regular four years course in agriculture, leading to the degree of B. S., the institution maintains a two years course in the elements of agriculture, open without examination to all persons who present evidence of ability to prosecute the work advantageously, and a short winter course of three months, open to all persons over 16 years of age who desire to learn the elements of agricultural science, as now carried on. All of the courses in agriculture are absolutely free, and, as the president of the university says in his report to me, "Offered to all comers, without money and without price."

While other States, with scarcely an exception, have made legislative appropriations aggregating, in individual cases, very large amounts in aid of their land grant colleges, New York, up to the year 1893, has never appropriated any money for this purpose. Last winter the Legislature, recognizing the fact of the good work done at Cornell, and the need of further scientific instruction for our people engaged so largely in dairying, along scientific lines, granted an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction and equipment of a building designed for dairy-husbandry. This appropriation was made under chapter 726 of the Laws of 1893, in the terms following:

"For the Cornell university, for the erection upon its grounds of a building for instruction in dairy and dairy-husbandry, and

for the equipment thereof, \$50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid to Cornell university upon vouchers to be approved by the commissioner of agriculture, and audited by the comptroller, upon condition that such building shall be used permanently for purposes of instruction and experiment in dairy-husbandry by it. Results of experiments made shall be reported annually to the legislature, for gratuitous distribution. No part of this appropriation shall be expended for the construction and equipment of the building except upon plans and specifications to be approved by the commissioner of agriculture."

In pursuance of this provision of law, early in June I met with the trustees of the university at Cornell, and approved the plans for the proposed new building. This building has now been completed, and was dedicated on January twenty-seventh. It is in every way fully equipped for the work for which designed, and reflects great credit upon all those who have had its construction in charge. The building is constructed of white Ohio sandstone, with a dark tile roof. It is forty-five feet wide, ninety feet long, and about forty feet high, and the basement, which extends only under twenty feet of the eastern end of the building, contains a sixty-five horse-power boiler, a twenty-five horse-power Westinghouse engine, together with a fan-heating stack for the complete ventilation of every part of the building. The first floor, besides the entrance hall and stairway, contains a butter-room, thirty-two by forty-two feet, and a cold-storage room. The other end of the building is occupied by the cheese-room, with press-room and other necessary adjuncts, and is in immediate communication with an elevator for conveying the cheeses from the press-room to the curing-rooms, which are on the second floor, and which can be maintained automatically at any temperature desired by means of an electro-thermostat in each room. On the second floor are also to be found a lecture-room, with eighty-five sittings; a reading-room, a laboratory for general agricultural analysis, a smaller laboratory for special investigations, and the office of the professor of dairy husbandry. The central portion of the building is available as a third story for purposes of storage, and is served from the floors below by an elevator. The construction throughout is very slow-burning.

and is considered practically fire-proof. I believe that the greatest remedy for our farming population against imitation dairy products lies largely within their own hands, by scientific instruction and training, which has demonstrated that the character and quality of the products of the dairy may be very largely improved if that amount of intelligent thought and attention is given to this matter that the present condition of affairs imperatively demands, and therefore if our dairy product is improved as it should be I do not believe that the dairymen will have any reason to apprehend any danger from competing with spurious products. This will be particularly true if the validity of our law against coloring oleomargarine in semblance of butter is finally maintained. The step taken by the erection of this building at Cornell is in the right direction and I hope is simply an initial step in what shall come to be the settled policy of the State in erecting additional buildings for the purpose of scientific instruction in the work pertaining to agriculture. As I have said in discussing the subject of veterinary experts and their need at this time, I hope that the Legislature will make provision at their present session for the erection of a veterinary college at this university as an adjunct to the building already completed, the peculiar needs of which I have heretofore set forth.

I herewith submit with this report an interesting statement of the "Agricultural Work at Cornell University," prepared by President J. G. Schurman, of that university.

Agricultural Experiment Stations.

The State now has the benefit of two fully equipped agricultural experiment stations, one at Geneva, N. Y., and the other at Cornell university. The latter is maintained entirely by appropriations made by the United States government for that purpose, in common with similar institutions in other States.

The Geneva station is maintained by State appropriations. The office and object of these stations has come to be well understood among our people and the work that they have done during the past few years, and the information disseminated

through the bulletins issued by each of these stations has been of incalculable value to the agricultural population.

In some quarters there is a disposition to multiply these stations believing that the more there are in existence the better results can be obtained and a more general dissemination of the results they determine can be made among the people, but I believe that the two stations as at present existing if well sustained as they have been heretofore will be of far greater utility than a larger number scattered about the State and none of them well sustained.

While upon this subject I might say that some of the old countries of Europe have been very profuse in their expenditures for these purposes, notably France and Germany, which combined have about nine times the area and fourteen times the population of the State of New York. Since the first experiment station was established in Saxony in 1851 these stations have been multiplied so rapidly that at the date of the last available data which I have there are 110 of them in operation in these two countries. If we were to establish stations in comparison with these countries we should have not less than twelve instead of two which we now possess. As I have said, it is my idea that the stations which we now have should be made efficient in every way, and I believe that better work can be done in that way than by multiplying their number. The work during the past year has been quite satisfactory at both the stations and is fully set forth in the report of their directors herewith submitted. In this connection I desire to call your attention to a seeming inconsistency in the present statutes whereby the benefit of the franking privilege extended to the bulletins of Cornell university through the provisions of the government is not enjoyed by the Geneva station by reason of our present legislation upon the subject. It would seem that a part of the annual appropriation granted for that purpose should be given to the Geneva station, and I submit it for the consideration of the Legislature. The existing condition of affairs on the subject is briefly stated as follows:

By an act of Congress, approved May 2, 1887, known as the "Hatch act," there was appropriated to each State and territory in the United States, in order to aid in communicating and distributing among the people useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, \$15,000; annually to be expended under the direction of the State, in conducting such investigations and printing and distributing the results. The act provides that the Legislature may apply such appropriation in whole or in part to such experiment stations as it may elect, and no Legislature shall by contract, expressed or implied, discharge itself from so doing. The act further provides that the bulletins and reports of the experiment stations, established by law, may be mailed free of charge from postage. The Legislature, by an act passed in 1889, designated the Cornell university as the station to receive the whole of this appropriation; the result is that the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, established and supported by the State, is deprived of a valuable privilege enjoyed by all other experiment stations in the United States, namely, the franking of its bulletins and reports, the postage on which costs the State many thousands of dollars.

By chapter 437 of the Laws of 1890, entitled "An act for the protection and education of farmers and manufacturers in the purchase and sale of fertilizers," the duty was imposed upon the director of the New York State agricultural experiment station at Geneva of enforcing the provisions of this act, which provides that manufacturers residing in this State and agents or sellers of fertilizers made by persons residing outside of the limits of this State shall, between the first and twentieth days of July of each year, furnish to the director of said station, a list of the commercial fertilizers they manufacture or offer for sale for use in this State, with the names of the brands by which they are known on the market, and the several percentages of nitrogen or its equivalent of ammonia, and phosphoric acid, soluble and available, and of potash, either single or combined, contained in said fertilizers. Said act further provides, that whenever a correct chemical analy-

sis of any fertilizer offered for sale in this State shall show a deficiency of not more than one-third of one per centum of nitrogen, or its equivalent of ammonia, or one-half of one per centum of soluble or available phosphoric acid, and one-half of one per centum of potash soluble in distilled water, such statements shall not be deemed false within the meaning of this act. Twenty thousand dollars was appropriated under the original act for the investigation required and for the enforcement of its provisions. The examination of this subject has been very fully gone into at this station, and has resulted in much valuable information on the subject, and has, no doubt, resulted in securing for the people, commercial fertilizers in every way improved from those formerly sold in the market. The importance of this subject will be appreciated when it is understood that we annually expend in this State \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 for commercial fertilizers. The examinations and necessary chemical work resulting therefrom imposes a great deal of additional labor upon this station, but I believe that it is advisable that the appropriations asked therefor shall be continued. I would recommend the following appropriations for the Geneva station for the ensuing year: For carrying out the provisions of chapter 437 of the Laws of 1890, of which I have spoken, \$10,000; for houses on the farm, for chemist and assistants, \$5,000; for chemical department, including microscope and necessary scientific works, \$1,000; general repairs to farm buildings, etc., \$1,000; postage for bulletins, reports, etc., \$6,000.

The State Fair and County Fairs.

I am very much impressed with the idea we should have but one State fair, annually, receiving State aid; under the policy that is now followed, the money appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose is annually divided under the provisions of sections 88-89 of the agricultural law, so called. Twenty-four thousand dollars has heretofore been annually divided between the New York and New England agricultural society, the Western New York agricultural society and the Elmira interstate fair society, in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the

State fair. I am satisfied that this is all wrong and does not accomplish the desired purpose.

In view of the magnificent success of the World's Fair at Chicago during the past season, and of the great agricultural interests of the State of New York, I have to suggest that there is no reason why, with proper effort, we should not have annually within our borders a State fair that should be a great credit to our people and result in furthering the interests of the State, and particularly the great agricultural class. The State fair was the original institution of the kind organized in the State, and for years the time of holding it was annually looked forward to by a large number of our people as a source of pleasure and recreation; it was a success and resulted in great profit to the people. But, since the division of State aid among the various fairs of which I have spoken, the result has been that the attendance at the State fair at this time has diminished very much, and while the officers and board of directors have made great personal sacrifices and financially obligated themselves in a large amount, still the outlook is not encouraging unless additional State aid shall be furnished to this society. In fact, at the present time, the State fair has a floating indebtedness of some \$30,000.

It was formerly the custom to hold the State fair at different points in the State, decided upon at the annual meeting, but within the past few years, by wise judgment, it was decided to permanently locate the fair in the city of Syracuse. A favorable site was procured for that purpose and permanent buildings have been erected. The State agricultural society now owns 125 acres of land, worth \$50,000; \$30,000 of which was donated by the city of Syracuse. It has expended in permanent buildings, roads, race-track, water-works, sewer, etc., \$125,000. In doing this, it has incurred the indebtedness of \$30,000 aforesaid, which is now being carried in the form of a floating debt by members of the board. When it is taken into consideration that the members of the board receive no compensation for their services, it will be readily seen that this is a serious burden for them, and they should be released from the matter. This society, in the

immediate future, needs the following additional buildings: A horticultural hall, a vegetable and grain building, poultry and dairy buildings, and a police building, all of which would cost \$20,000. It would seem but right that these should be provided for by the State, inasmuch as the entire work and efforts of the society are for the benefit of the State, and without profit or compensation to the members of the board, as I have said. For the purpose of establishing the State fair upon a sound financial basis and of making it annually a great success, I have to suggest to the Legislature that the indebtedness of which I have spoken aforesaid, be paid by an appropriation for that purpose and that the necessary buildings aforesaid be provided for. The present grounds and buildings are very creditable, but there is urgent need of the additions to which I have referred. I would further suggest, if it shall meet the approval of the Legislature, that in addition to the appropriations already asked for the State fair, that an ample sum should be provided for the purpose of premiums that should make certain success, of the fair.

In this connection, I desire to suggest that the State of New York in recognition of the great army of our citizens engaged in the different branches of labor, some years ago, provided a holiday which is generally kept and observed by our citizens, and known as "Labor Day." This holiday is fixed by law annually on the first Monday in September. As kept, it is participated in annually by those engaged in manufacturing pursuits in the large towns and cities. Our agricultural population, which, by the way, is the largest class engaged in labor in the State, does not participate. While I am heartily in accord with the sentiment which created Labor Day holiday, I believe that by a simple amendment this day could still be kept as intended, and not only all of our laboring population engaged in manufacturing but the large class engaged in agricultural pursuits would also annually participate. My suggestion is that Labor Day hereafter should be known as "Labor and Harvest Day," the idea being to extend its provisions so as to include all classes of labor within the State. It is the happy idea of

the Governor that this day hereafter, if extended as I have spoken of, should be annually celebrated on the tenth day of September, or if that should fall on a Sunday then upon the following Monday, the tenth day of September being the anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie, a glorious era in American history, and one of whose importance and far-reaching effect there never has been that public recognition to which its importance would seem to entitle it. If this idea is adopted, I suggest that this holiday be fixed by law as the opening day of the State fair annually. It is a custom followed in some of the older countries of Europe, where annual fairs and exhibitions of the people are made the occasion of a great celebration, and I think a wise custom, that the leading dignitaries and officials of the State annually open these fairs in person. I suggest that the Governor, or some person designated by him, shall annually open the State fair in person; that the constitutional State officers and the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be ex-officio members of the board of control. It also seems to me feasible, for the purpose of inspiring additional interest in the State fair and making it such a success as it should be—representing the great interests that it is designed to—that any one of the county fairs which now receives State aid shall not be allowed to draw money from the State unless they annually participate in and make an exhibit at the State fair. The character and kind of exhibit to be required from each county receiving State aid should be annually determined by the board of directors of the State fair. It is evident, in the diversity of products in the different parts of the State, that one county could readily furnish one product, while others, in different parts of the State, could more readily furnish some other product. This should be in the discretion of the board of directors, but should be reasonable in all cases. By section 88 of the agricultural law, a key is provided for the distribution of money appropriated for the promotion of agriculture in the State to the various county agricultural societies, the State agricultural society and the American institute of the city

of New York. The basis of the distribution seems in many cases unjust. It appears that the present provisions of law on the subject are a re-enactment of chapter 169 of the Laws of 1841. Diligent inquiry and investigation among those who have had the matter in charge during the past years fails to disclose the basis upon which this key was adopted. For a long time I could find no one who could even suggest the particular theory, but it has finally been suggested that the key was adopted upon the basis of population shown by the census of 1840. Investigation pursuing that basis would seem to establish the idea that this was true, although I cannot understand how that theory of distribution of State money was ever feasible, as will be readily seen. In two adjoining counties, having organized fairs, whose relative population may be the same, owing to the diligence of the officers of one and the interest they took in the same, and of the people of the county, and the lack of interest in the other, one fair might be immeasurably better than the other, more premiums paid and greater good done generally by the same. So that the question of population, it seems to me, is not the correct basis for such distribution. By chapter 479 of the Laws of 1887, it was provided that a tax of five per centum upon the gross amounts of the receipts for admission on race days to race-tracks or grounds on which racing is had, was at least to be deducted by the racing associations incorporated in the laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses, or for the improvement of thoroughbred or training horses, to be annually paid by such associations to the comptroller of the State of New York. The revenue so accruing, the law provides, shall constitute a fund to be annually disbursed on behalf of the State for prizes for improving the breed of cattle, sheep and horses at the various county fairs throughout the State by the state agricultural society. This is what is known as the "Ives Pool Bill." Under it, there is annually collected and disbursed several thousand dollars among the various county agricultural societies, on a basis devised by the state agricultural society, and which, I think, should be made a matter of law as to the distribution of all State money arising from the

“Ives Pool Bill” or otherwise appropriated by the Legislature. It is as follows: “One-half of all money to be divided is apportioned pro rata among the societies, the balance is divided among them on the basis of actual premiums paid, exclusive of speed trials.” This seems to me in every way equable and fair, and I recommend that the Legislature, by suitable enactment, provide for the repeal of the existing key on the subject, and for the enactment of a law for the distribution of these moneys upon the basis aforesaid. In my opinion the \$24,000 that has been annually appropriated and divided among the three fairs of which I have spoken should hereafter be divided as follows: One-half of this money should be apportioned to the State fair; the other half should be divided between the county agricultural societies, on the basis under which the money arising from the “Ives Pool Bill” law is now divided by the state agricultural society, and of which I have spoken. I believe that the greater the number of successful fairs that are held in the State, the better for the interests of the agricultural population, as that tends to encourage friendly rivalry between communities, and affords an opportunity for the interchange of sentiments and personal views relative to products which necessarily results in stimulating an interest in agricultural matters in the various communities. I, therefore, am heartily in accord with the continuance of the Elmira interstate fair, the New York and New England fair, and the Western New York fair, but as they are necessarily local in character, they should be maintained by the people of their respective localities, and not by the State.

It is more than questionable as to these interstate fairs, whether any aid should be extended them by the State or not, as a very large number of their exhibitors come from outside of the State, and the premiums that are paid, in the majority of cases, go to non-residents of the State, thereby taking money which is raised by tax upon all of our people and disbursing it for the benefit of citizens of other States. This is not right and its policy does not commend itself to me. I am of the impression that they are not entitled to State aid. The appropriations

that have heretofore been made for the work of the American institute of the City of New York should, in my opinion, be continued upon the same basis as heretofore. In this connection I would present a statement in detail of the expenditures of moneys appropriated for the State agricultural society, the county agricultural societies and the New York agricultural experiment station, and other agricultural purposes and estimates of the amounts required for all such purposes within the ensuing year:

Amount of Moneys the County Agricultural Societies in the State of New York were entitled to receive from the appropriation of \$20,000 for the promotion of agriculture, 1893. (Chapter 414, Laws of 1893.)

County.	Amount.
Albany	\$512 50
Allegany	254 97
Broome	167 50
Cattaraugus	215 00
Cayuga	377 50
Chautauqua	357 50
Chemung	123 43
Chenango	305 00
Clinton	210 00
Columbia	332 50
Cortland	187 50
Delaware	265 00
Dutchess	392 50
Erie	465 00
Essex	177 50
Franklin	125 00
Fulton	150 00
Genesee	230 00
Greene	227 50
Herkimer	280 00
Jefferson	457 50
Lewis	132 50
Livingston	319 00

	Amount.
Monroe	485 00
Madison	300 00
Montgomery	267 50
New York	2,375 00
Niagara	232 50
Oneida	637 50
Onondaga	510 00
Ontario	325 00
Orange	380 00
Orleans	187 50
Oswego	327 50
Otsego	370 00
Putnam	95 00
Queens	227 50
Rockland	90 00
St. Lawrence	425 00
Saratoga	302 50
Schoharie	242 50
Schuyler	105 43
Seneca	185 00
Steuben	314 40
Suffolk	242 50
Sullivan	117 50
Tioga	152 50
Tompkins	241 75
Ulster	342 50
Warren	100 00
Washington	307 50
Wayne	315 00
Westchester	365 00
Wyoming	243 52
Yates	152 50
Iroquois	340 75
State	1,750 00

\$19,320 75

*Amount of Moneys appropriated for agricultural purposes by
the Legislature of 1893.*

County agricultural societies (chapter 414).....	\$20,000
New York State agricultural society (chapter 414),	20,000
New York and New England agricultural society (chapter 414)	8,000
Western New York agricultural society (chapter 414)	8,000
Interstate Agricultural Society (chapter 414)	8,000
Experiment station, Geneva, bulletins, circulars and reports (chapter 726).....	6,000
Forcing house, agricultural and horticultural experiments (chapter 726)	5,000
Expense, bulletins and enforcing chapter 437, Laws 1890 (chapter 726)	10,000
Necessary expenses, etc. (chapter 414).....	40,000
Cornell experiment station, Ithaca, dairy school (chapter 726)	50,000
New York State Agricultural Society Building (chapter 726)	25,000
Mounting poultry, cases, etc., in museum (chap- ter 726)	2,500
Department of agriculture, salaries, etc. (chapter 726)	100,000
For extending work of the department (chap- ter 726)	7,500

Appropriations.

I hereby recommend the following appropriations as necessary for the work of the Department of Agriculture for the ensuing year and for agricultural purposes generally in the State:

For the general work of the Department of Agricul- ture	\$140,000
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The increase over last year being deemed necessary by reason of the additional duties imposed upon this department in the consolidation of the Dairy Commission and various agricultural

interests beyond the duties formerly done by the Dairy Commission, also by reason of the necessary increase in the expenses of the department for the suppression of and prevention of the traffic in oleomargarine and imitation butter and imitation dairy products. I should be pleased if the appropriation could be largely increased so we could double our working force in the metropolitan district.

For New York State agricultural society, for premiums	\$20,000
For work of farmers' institutes	15,000
For distribution of money among county agricultural societies and American institute of city of New York	20,000
For money to be divided among county agricultural societies and State agricultural society	24,000
For experiment station at Geneva, for regular work,	40,000
For postage for sending out circulars, bulletins and reports	6,000
For enforcing chapter 437 of the Laws of 1890.....	10,000
For necessary buildings for chemists and assistants,	5,000
For library and necessary microscopical outfit....	1,000
For necessary repairs to buildings, etc.....	1,000
For payment of floating indebtedness of New York State agricultural society	30,000
For necessary buildings on grounds of society	20,000
For the erection of a building and establishment of a veterinary school at Cornell	150,000
For the weather service and meteorological bureau	5,000
For State veterinary service	5,000

The following is a statement in detail of the number of assistant commissioners, chemists, experts, agents and counsel employed by me under the provisions of the agricultural law during the past year and their compensation, expenses and disbursements as allowed by me:

DETAILED STATEMENT of the services and expenses for the year 1893, of the commissioner, assistant commissioner, experts, agents, chemists and counsel, etc.

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	October 10	\$166 66	\$9 45
Josiah K. Brown	Commissioner	" 27	.....	22 32
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	" 27	150 00	5 74
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	" 27	100 00	37 77
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor.....	" 27	130 00	77 78
M. A. Perry	Expert and agent	" 27	100 00	26 23
Joseph M. Quigley	Expert and agent	" 27	100 00	6 54
L. E. Scrafford.....	Expert and agent	" 27	100 00	.....
Joseph F. Geisler.....	Chemist.....	" 27	65 00	50
Samuel A. Lattimore.....	Chemist.....	" 27	130 00	6 06
W. E. McDuffie.....	Chemist.....	" 27	100 00	.....
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists.....	" 27	29 75	1 20
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists.....	" 27	16 00	75
Wm. Manlius Smith	Chemist.....	" 27	12 00	30
Wm. Manlius Smith	Chemist.....	" 27	6 00	20
New York Stencil Works	Stencil plates	" 27	35 00	.....
Josiah K. Brown	Commissioner.....	November 1	250 00	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent	" 1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	" 1	166 66	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 1	.....	9 02
Chas. Burke	Expert and agent	" 1	100 00	54 93
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	" 1	.....	16 03
Chas. F. Nash.....	Expert and agent	" 1	80 00	30 00

Simon Nussbaum.....	Expert and agent	“	1	100 00	7 60
R. D. Clark	Chemist.....	“	1	.....	22 64
J. M. Hutchings.....	Stenographer	“	1	40 00	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	“	12	.....	161 10
James H. Brown	Assistant commissioner	“	14	150 00	32 35
James W. McMahon.....	Assistant commissioner	“	14	166 66	103 24
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	“	14	150 00	44 28
Peter H. Parker.....	Assistant commissioner	“	14	100 00	62 79
P. J. Sutley.....	Assistant commissioner	“	14	166 67	83 23
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner	“	14	150 00	18 70
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	“	14	208 34	28 76
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	“	14	166 66	5 81
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	“	14	100 00	10 57
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	“	14	80 00	20 98
John E. Cady.....	Expert and agent	“	14	75 00	83 68
Arch D. Clark	Expert and agent	“	14	100 00	61 47
John J. Coughlin.....	Expert and agent	“	14	100 00	10 61
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	“	14	75 00	16 56
Frank E. Geise.....	Expert and agent	“	14	90 00	11 06
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	“	14	130 00	83 51
W. B. Howard.....	Expert and agent	“	14	75 00	87 74
Chas. S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	“	14	80 00	68 05
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	“	14	100 00	55 55
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	“	14	130 00	69 07
Chas J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	“	14	80 00	29 42
John McGuire.....	Expert and agent	“	14	100 00	57 35
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	“	14	100 00	57 00
R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	“	14	80 00	62 00
Geo. W. Price	Expert and agent	“	14	80 00	52 80
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	“	14	130 00	50 36
Geo. A. Smith.....	Cheese instructor	“	14	150 00	16 00

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
W. G. Spence.....	Expert and agent	November 14	\$91 00	\$52 26
Robt. C. Turner	Expert and agent	" 14	100 00	15 84
E. S. Wilson.....	Expert and agent	" 14	100 00	60 70
Geo. W. Cavanaugh	Chemist.....	" 14	12 00	75
E. M. Chamot.....	Chemist.....	" 14	54 00	1 50
E. M. Chamot.....	Chemist	" 14	48 00	1 00
Theodore Deecke	Chemist.....	" 14	30 00	.....
Joseph F. Geisler	Chemist.....	" 14	35 50	30
John A. Miller.....	Chemist.....	" 14	100 00	.....
Wm. M. Smith.....	Chemist.....	" 14	54 00	1 10
McNaughton & Taylor.....	Counsel	" 14	165 00	25 47
Chas. Van Loon	Laborer	" 14	30 00	.....
A. S. Delano.....	Expert and agent	" 14	100 00	25 94
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	" 14	75 00	4 07
Josiah K. Brown.....	Commissioner	" 14	.....	21 15
John H. Foley.....	Assistant commissioner.....	" 22	150 00	6 09
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	" 22	100 00	16 26
W. J. Corbett.....	Expert and agent	" 22	80 00	30 33
Jos. M. Quigley	Expert and agent	" 22	100 00	10 33
L. E. Scrafford	Expert and agent	" 22	100 00	11 74
James W. Walsh	Expert and agent	" 22	80 00	53 57
Samuel A. Lattimore	Chemist.....	" 22	100 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist.....	" 22	100 00	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner.....	December 1	.....	188 31

Chas. Burke	Expert and agent	"	1	100 00	28 02
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	"	1	.....	4 39
Simon Nussbaum	Expert and agent	"	1	100 00	2 55
J. M. Hutebings	Stenographer	"	1	40 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	"	1	.....	15 50
V. P. D. Lee	Expert and agent	"	1	66 50	20 92
Josiah K. Brown	Commissioner	"	1	250 00	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	"	1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	"	1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	"	1	166 66	.....
Geo. A. Smith	Cheese instructor	"	12	150 00	39 89
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	"	12	150 00	23 48
P. H. Parker	Assistant commissioner	"	12	100 00	53 47
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner	"	12	150 00	18 35
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	"	12	208 33	157 35
James W. McMahon	Assistant commissioner	"	12	166 66	74 45
James H. Brown	Assistant commissioner	"	12	150 00	26 36
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	"	12	.....	4 53
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	"	12	166 66	9 77
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	14 03
Arch D. Clark	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	43 62
John J. Coughlin	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	10 34
A. S. Delano	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	27 16
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	"	12	75 00	19 78
Frank E. Geise	Expert and agent	"	12	90 00	11 35
Chas. S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	"	12	80 00	58 99
John McGuire	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	69 40
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	56 10
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	"	12	65 00	30 26
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	"	12	100 00	64 80
R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	"	12	80 00	39 45

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses
M. A. Perry.....	Expert and agent	December 12	\$100 00	\$21 56
George W. Price.....	Expert and agent	" 12	80 00	42 55
H. A. Rees.....	Expert and agent	" 12	120 00	29 49
Hoffman Ruger..	Expert and agent	" 12	75 00	15 92
Robert C. Turner.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	9 24
E. S. Wilson.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	67 05
Lewis Cass.....	Counsel	" 12	100 00	3 31
Wm. P. Quinn.....	Counsel	" 12	100 00	.....
Wm. P. Quinn.....	Counsel	" 12	25 00	.....
Joseph F. Geisler.....	Chemist.....	" 12	70 00	50
John A. Miller.....	Chemist.....	" 12	100 00	.....
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists	" 12	52 50	75
Charles Van Loon.....	Laborer	" 12	30 00	.....
George B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	.....
Josiah K. Brown.....	Commissioner.....	" 19	100 00	.....
John H. Foley.....	Assistant commissioner.....	" 22	.....	22 58
Patrick J. Sutley.....	Assistant commissioner.....	" 22	150 00	18 56
Grove Barnum.....	Expert and agent	" 22	166 67	38 90
George Bernhard.....	Expert and agent	" 22	80 00	18 66
John E. Cady.....	Expert and agent	" 22	100 00	13 57
W. J. Corbett.....	Expert and agent	" 22	75 00	79 21
W. W. Hall.....	Expert and agent	" 22	80 00	40 76
W. B. Howard.....	Cheese instructor.....	" 22	105 00	45 99
Charles J. Morganstern.....	Expert and agent	" 22	75 00	36 27
Marcus A. Perry.....	Expert and agent	" 22	80 00	40 76
	Expert and agent	" 22	100 00	28 46

Joseph M. Quigley.....	Expert and agent	“	22	100 00	9 23
L. E. Srafford.....	Expert and agent	“	22	100 00	14 53
James W. Walsh.....	Expert and agent	“	22	80 00	39 71
J. R. Whiteman.....	Expert and agent	“	22	100 00	19 76
Samuel A. Lattimore.....	Chemist	“	22	100 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie.....	Chemist.....	“	22	100 00	1 70
Josiah K. Brown.....	Commissioner	“	22	250 00	.....
George L. Flanders.....	Assistant commissioner	“	22	166 68	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist	“	22	166 68	.....
J. K. Brown.....	Commissioner	“	31	.....	28 32
George L. Flanders.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	31	.....	154 69
George L. Flanders.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	31	.....	9 15
Charles Burke.....	Expert and agent	“	31	100 00	42 07
V. P. D. Lee.....	Expert and agent	“	31	94 50	8 14
Simon Nussbaum.....	Expert and agent	“	31	100 00	.....
J. M. Hutchings.....	Expert and agent	“	31	50 00	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Stenographer	“	31	.....	.....
James H. Brown.....	Chemist.....	“	31	.....	12 05
J. W. McMahon.....	Assistant commissioner.....	January	13	150 00	29 98
C. D. Moore.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	13	166 66	44 08
Peter H. Parker.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	18	150 00	34 66
Patrick J. Sutley.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	13	100 00	61 45
F. D. Tuthill.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	13	166 67	56 85
B. F. Van Valkenburgh.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	13	150 00	27 54
George J. Zillig.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	13	208 33	45 82
Samuel Abrams.....	Assistant commissioner.....	“	13	166 66	18 02
Grove Barnum.....	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	14 05
John E. Cady.....	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	12 03
Arch. D. Clark.....	Expert and agent	“	13	75 00	82 25
John J. Coughlin.....	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	88 10
A. S. Delano.....	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	10 46
	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	27 79

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	January 13	\$75 00	\$20 30
Frank E. Geise	Expert and agent	" 13	90 00	14 13
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	" 13	105 00	48 38
W. B. Howard	Expert and agent	" 13	75 00	24 88
Chas. S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	73 23
John McGuire	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	72 90
W. W. Meetger	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	106 05
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	" 13	130 00	56 41
Chas. J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	23 96
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	71 35
R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	50 76
Geo. W. Price	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	59 78
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	" 13	130 00	51 06
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	" 13	75 00	5 62
L. E. Scrafford	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	22 52
George A. Smith	Cheese instructor	" 13	150 00	30 17
W. G. Spence	Expert and agent	" 13	49 00	2 47
D. H. Turner	Counsel	" 13	32 50	.....
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	60 60
Robert C. Turner	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	7 74
Joseph F. Geisler	Chemist	" 13	54 00	13
John A. Miller	Chemist	" 13	100 00	.....
Stillwell & Gladding	Chemists	" 13	98 75	.....
Lewis Cass	Counsel	" 13	50 00	7 15
Joseph J. Marrin	Counsel	" 13	60 00	.....

Arthur C. Salmon	Counsel	13	60 00	.....
Chas. Van Loon	Laborer	13	30 00	.....
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	19	150 00	18 17
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	19	100 00	16 06
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	19	80 00	11 33
Marcus A. Perry	Expert and agent	19	100 00	15 17
Joseph M. Quigley	Expert and agent	19	100 00	5 62
James W. Walsh	Expert and agent	19	80 00	34 68
Saml. A. Lattimore	Chemist	19	100 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist	19	100 00	.....
Mabel C. Kilmer	Typewriter	19	45 00	.....
David Barry	Counsel	19	75 00	6 45
P. C. Harp	Expert and agent	19	80 00	62 69
Chas. F. Nash	Expert and agent	19	80 00	55 43
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	31	.....	205 57
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	31	.....	11 95
Chas. Burke	Expert and agent	31	100 00	.....
V. P. D. Lee	Expert and agent	31	91 00	.....
Simon Nussbaum	Expert and agent	31	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	31	50 00	18 00
J. M. Hutchings	Stenographer	31	50 00	.....
J. K. Brown	Commissioner	1	250 00	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	1	166 66	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	1	100 00	.....
J. K. Brown	Commissioner	1	.....	37 50
J. K. Brown	Assistant commissioner	13	150 00	24 47
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	13	150 00	6 30
J. W. McMahon	Assistant commissioner	13	166 66	80 40
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	13	150 00	12 81
P. J. Sutley	Assistant commissioner	13	166 67	47 02

February

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
Peter H. Parker	Assistant commissioner	February 13	\$100 00	\$56 00
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner	" 13	150 00	16 25
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	" 13	208 33	50 75
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	" 13	166 67	18 91
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	14 92
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	14 36
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	12 63
John H. Berry	Expert and agent	" 13	15 00	21 56
John E. Cady	Expert and agent	" 13	75 00	76 64
Arch D. Clark	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	71 77
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	9 40
John J. Coughlin	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	12 50
A. S. Delano	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	24 80
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	" 13	75 00	32 76
Frank E. Geise	Expert and agent	" 13	90 00	16 00
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	" 13	115 00	60 91
W. B. Howard	Expert and agent	" 13	75 00	29 95
Geo. S. Hutchinson	Expert and agent	" 13	9 00	2 16
Chas. S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	39 76
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	" 13	130 00	54 64
Chas. J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	23 14
John McGuire	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	84 30
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	69 95
Tunis D. Nares	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	4 20
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	79 85

R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	"	13	80 00	62 70
Marcus A. Perry	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	12 00
Geo. W. Price	Expert and agent	"	13	80 00	56 80
Joseph M. Quigley	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	6 68
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	"	13	115 00	10 75
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	"	13	75 00	11 58
Geo. A. Smith	Cheese instructor	"	13	150 00	.....
W. G. Spence	Expert and agent	"	13	45 50	6 75
Robert C. Turner	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	10 38
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	83 90
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	89 51
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	35 99
James W. Walsh	Expert and agent	"	13	80 00	33 13
Theodore Deecke	Expert and agent	"	13	25 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist	"	13	100 00	.....
Joseph F. Geisler	Chemist	"	13	87 50	63
J. F. Gregory	Chemist	"	13	18 00	.....
Wm. M. Smith	Chemist	"	13	6 00	.....
Stillwell & Gladding	Chemists	"	13	16 00	75
Stillwell & Gladding	Chemists	"	13	113 74	1 75
John M. Coman	Counsel	"	13	60 00	.....
Joseph J. Marrin	Counsel	"	13	60 00	.....
Weed, Parsons & Co	Printing	"	13	272 31	.....
Chas. Van Loon	Laborer	"	13	.....	30 00
Fred C. Schraub	Commissioner	March	1	250 00	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	"	1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	"	1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	"	1	166 66	.....
Simon Nussbaum	Expert and agent	"	1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	"	1	50 00	14 57
Chas. Burke	Expert and agent	"	1	100 00	43 11

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
V. P. D. Lee	Expert and agent	March	\$84 00	\$1 68
J. M. Hutchings	Stenographer	"	50 00	.....
James W. McMahon	Assistant commissioner	"	166 66	96 50
P. J. Sutley	Assistant commissioner	"	166 66	42 46
James H. Brown	Assistant commissioner	"	150 00	48 82
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	"	.....	144 39
Peter H. Parker	Assistant commissioner	"	100 00	47 17
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner	"	150 00	29 55
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	"	208 33	38 30
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	"	166 66	15 71
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	"	150 00	19 72
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	"	100 00	18 64
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	"	80 00	22 28
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	"	100 00	18 28
John E. Cady	Expert and agent	"	75 00	70 45
Arch D. Clark	Expert and agent	"	100 00	55 30
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	"	80 00	30 04
John J. Coughlin	Expert and agent	"	100 00	10 85
A. S. Delano	Expert and agent	"	100 00	16 24
John R. Earl	Expert and agent	"	100 00	19 93
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	"	75 00	17 49
Frank E. Geise	Expert and agent	"	90 00	10 55
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	"	120 00	63 87
W. B. Howard	Expert and agent	"	75 00	16 10
John McGuire	Expert and agent	"	100 00	61 66

Wm. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	68 25
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	“	13	120 00	46 69
Chas. J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	20 84
Funis D. Nares	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	20 80
Chas. F. Nash	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	53 04
Chas. F. Nash	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	36 49
R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	71 50
M. A. Perry	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	27 29
George W. Price	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	53 60
Joseph M. Quigley	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	9 28
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	“	13	75 00	15 51
L. E. Scrafford	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	11 09
L. E. Scrafford	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	8 03
George A. Smith	Cheese instructor	“	13	150 00	9 66
J. W. Walsh	Expert and agent	“	13	80 00	28 66
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	71 90
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	“	13	100 00	58 98
Joseph F. Geisler	Chemist	“	13	206 50	1 25
Samuel A. Lattimore	Chemist	“	13	210 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist	“	13	100 00	.....
John A. Miller	Chemist	“	13	100 00	.....
John A. Miller	Chemist	“	13	100 00	.....
Wilfred H. Sage	Chemist	“	13	100 00	.....
Stillwell & Gladding	Chemists	“	13	26 25	50
William Armstrong	Counsel	“	13	30 00	1 70
Charles Van Loon	Laborer	“	13	30 00	.....
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	“	27	150 00	.....
Charles S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	“	27	80 00	38 84
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	“	27	100 00	58 80
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	“	27	105 00	10 75
Wilfred H. Sage	Chemist	“	27	100 00	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
Arthur C. Salmon	Counsel	March 27	\$120 00	.....
New York Stencil Works	Stencil plates	" 27	35 00	.....
Fred C. Schraub	Commissioner	April 1	250 00	.....
George L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 1	166 68	.....
George B. Fellows	Expert and agent	" 1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	" 1	166 68	.....
George L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 1	.....	\$84 10
Charles Burke	Expert and agent	" 7	100 00	73 10
V. P. D. Lee	Expert and agent	" 7	94 50	92 91
Simon Nussbaum	Expert and agent	" 7	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	" 7	50 00	15 41
J. M. Hutchings	Stenographer	" 7	50 00	.....
Charles Van Loon	Laborer	" 7	30 00	.....
Fred C. Schraub	Commissioner	" 7	.....	104 65
J. H. Brown	Assistant commissioner	" 13	150 00	34 80
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	" 13	150 00	4 80
J. W. McMahon	Assistant commissioner	" 13	166 66	76 48
Peter H. Parker	Assistant commissioner	" 13	100 00	57 08
Patrick J. Sutley	Assistant commissioner	" 13	166 67	61 95
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner	" 13	150 00	41 81
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	" 13	208 33	22 20
George J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	" 13	166 66	11 41
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	" 13	100 00	15 95
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	" 13	80 00	42 88

George Bernhard.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	8 89
Arch. D. Clark.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	68 40
John J. Coughlin.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	21 82
A. S. Delano.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	30 01
T. C. DuBois	Expert and agent	.....	13	80 00	60 79
John R. Earl	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	18 96
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	.....	13	75 00	17 94
Frank E. Geise.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	90 00	14 87
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	.....	13	135 00	76 33
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	75 30
John McGuire.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	66 53
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	.....	13	135 00	68 46
Chas. F. Nash.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	80 00	51 25
Tunis D. Nares.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	80 00	17 61
John T. Norton.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	64 25
M. A. Perry	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	13 88
Geo. W. Price.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	80 00	59 56
Jos. M. Quigley.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	8 88
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	.....	13	75 00	14 60
L. E. Scrafford.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	14 21
Geo. A. Smith	Cheese instructor	.....	13	150 00	37 08
J. W. Walsh	Expert and agent	.....	13	80 00	35 90
E. S. Wilson.....	Expert and agent	.....	13	100 00	67 10
Joseph F. Geisler.....	Chemist	.....	13	63 63	38
Samuel A. Lattimore.....	Chemist	.....	13	100 00	.....
John A. Miller.....	Chemist	.....	13	100 00	.....
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists	.....	13	96 12	75
John M. Coman.....	Counsel	.....	13	90 00	.....
Chas. D. Olendorf	Counsel	.....	13	160 00	.....
Arthur C. Salmon	Counsel	.....	13	150 00	.....
New York Stencil Works.....	Stencil plates	.....	13	35 00	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	April 21	\$150 00	.....
E. A. Ayres	Expert and agent	" 21	18 00	\$22 34
John H. Berry	Expert and agent	" 21	30 00	19 40
Chas. E. Burke	Expert and agent	" 21	84 00	31 45
John E. Cady	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	67 46
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	16 15
W. B. Howard	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	17 23
Chas. S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	49 46
Chas. J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	45 69
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	" 21	135 00	12 85
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	124 57
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist	" 21	100 00	3 40
Fred C. Schraub	Commissioner	May 1	149 99	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	" 1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	" 1	166 66	.....
Fred. C. Schraub	Commissioner	" 1	133 32	.....
Fred. C. Schraub	Commissioner	" 1	25 02	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 5	.....	85 02
Chas. Burke	Expert and agent	" 5	100 00	55 12
Lewis Cass	Counsel	" 5	40 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist	" 5	50 00	20 95
J. M. Hutchings	Stenographer	" 5	50 00	.....
V. P. W. Lee	Expert and agent	" 5	87 50	30 52
Simon Nussbaum	Expert and agent	" 5	100 00	.....
C. H. Van Loon	Laborer	" 5	30 00	.....

Risley & Robinson	Counsel	"	5	390 00	9 75
James H. Brown	Assistant commissioner	"	15	150 00	73 68
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	"	15	150 00	4 80
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	"	15	150 00	.....
James W. McMahon	Assistant commissioner	"	15	166 66	52 65
Patrick J. Sutlèy	Assistant commissioner	"	15	166 67	50 89
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner	"	15	150 00	16 85
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	"	15	208 33	20 43
George J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	"	15	166 66	21 12
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	11 37
E. A. Ayers	Expert and agent	"	15	15 00	13 05
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	"	15	80 00	7 70
George Bernhard	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	10 10
John H. Berry	Expert and agent	"	15	18 00	17 82
John E. Cady	Expert and agent	"	15	75 00	62 50
Arch. D. Clark	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	64 90
John J. Coughlin	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	16 13
A. S. Delano	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	19 92
T. C. Du Bois	Expert and agent	"	15	80 00	81 40
John R. Earl	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	16 54
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	"	15	75 00	16 56
Frank E. Geise	Expert and agent	"	15	90 00	10 65
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	"	15	125 00	64 39
Charles S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	"	15	80 00	40 45
John McGuire	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	69 46
B. B. McPherson	Expert and agent	"	15	42 00	29 45
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	"	15	100 00	70 20
M. T. Morgan	Cheese instructor	"	15	125 00	75 99
Charles J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	"	15	80 00	30 96
Tunis D. Nares	Expert and agent	"	15	80 00	6 95
Charles F. Nash	Expert and agent	"	15	80 00	72 74

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	May 15	\$100 00	\$66 25
Marcus A. Perry	Expert and agent	" 15	100 00	15 20
George W. Price	Expert and agent	" 15	80 00	72 35
Joseph M. Quigley	Expert and agent	" 15	100 00	3 53
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	" 15	125 00	22 50
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	" 15	75 00	15 60
L. E. Serrafford	Expert and agent	" 15	100 00	102 89
George A. Smith	Cheese instructor	" 15	150 00	42 57
James W. Walsh	Expert and agent	" 15	80 00	28 51
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	" 15	100 00	73 25
Joseph F. Geisler	Chemist	" 15	116 00	1 00
Samuel A. Lattimore	Chemist	" 15	100 00	.....
John A. Miller	Chemist	" 15	100 00	.....
William Manlius Smith	Chemist	" 15	6 00	20
Stillwell & Gladding	Chemists	" 15	118 87	2 75
William Armstrong	Counsel	" 15	60 00	.....
Arthur J. Burns	Counsel	" 15	90 00	.....
C. A. Dolson	Counsel	" 15	25 00	4 71
New York Stencil Works	Stencil plates	" 15	35 00	.....
Peter H. Parker	Assistant commissioner	" 29	100 00	64 30
Charles E. Burke	Expert and agent	" 29	18 00	7 20
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	" 29	80 00	17 25
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	" 29	100 00	37 16
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist	" 29	100 00	.....
New York Stencil Works	Stencil plates	" 29	35 00	.....

Fred. C. Schraub.....	Commissioner.....	June	1	333 33	.....
George L. Flanders.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	1	166 66	.....
George B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent.....	"	1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	"	1	166 66	.....
Fred. C. Schraub.....	Commissioner.....	"	12	.....	127 48
James H. Brown.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	150 00	70 33
George L. Flanders.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	.....	111 04
James W. McMahon.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	166 66	47 38
C. D. Moore.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	150 00	3 00
Peter H. Parker.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	100 00	59 50
Patrick J. Sutley.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	166 67	40 44
F. D. Tuthill.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	150 00	15 94
B. F. Van Valkenburgh.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	208 33	32 39
George J. Zillig.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	12	166 66	23 19
Samuel Abrams.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	17 60
Grove Barnum.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	80 00	21 19
Charles Burke.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	57 82
Arch. D. Clark.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	50 90
John J. Coughlin.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	16 18
A. S. Delano.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	30 58
T. C. DuBois.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	44 93
John R. Earl.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	100 00	12 62
George B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	.....	5 67
Michael Galligan.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	75 00	19 04
Frank E. Geise.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	90 00	13 39
W. W. Hall.....	Cheese instructor.....	"	12	120 00	84 32
W. B. Howard.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	75 00	26 28
W. B. Howard.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	75 00	24 18
J. M. Hutchings.....	Stenographer.....	"	12	50 00	.....
George S. Hutchinson.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	6 00	2 07
Charles S. Kellogg.....	Expert and agent.....	"	12	80 00	44 49

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
V. P. D. Lee.....	Expert and agent	June 12	\$94 50	\$ 60
John McGuire.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	55 69
W. W. Meeteer.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	61 04
John A. Miller.....	Chemist.....	" 12	100 00	.....
M. T. Morgan.....	Cheese instructor.....	" 12	120 00	82 77
Charles J. Morganstern.....	Expert and agent	" 12	80 00	31 54
Tunis D. Nares.....	Expert and agent	" 12	80 00	6 70
Charles F. Nash.....	Expert and agent	" 12	80 00	77 65
Simon Nussbaum.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	.....
George W. Price.....	Expert and agent	" 12	80 00	61 53
H. A. Rees.....	Expert and agent	" 12	115 00	33 25
Hoffman Ruger.....	Expert and agent	" 12	75 00	20 93
George A. Smith.....	Cheese instructor.....	" 12	150 00	59 48
Charles Van Loon.....	Laborer.....	" 12	30 00	.....
James W. Walsh.....	Expert and agent	" 12	80 00	34 02
J. B. Whiteman.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	44 96
E. S. Wilson.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	58 05
Joseph J. Marrin.....	Counsel.....	" 12	70 00	.....
George A. Mott.....	Counsel.....	" 12	30 00	.....
Arthur C. Salmon.....	Counsel.....	" 12	115 00	.....
George W. Cavanaugh.....	Chemist	" 12	6 00	1 25
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	" 12	50 00	10 00
Joseph F. Geisler.....	Chemist.....	" 12	120 50	1 13
J. F. McGregory.....	Chemist.....	" 12	12 00	.....
John T. Norton.....	Expert and agent	" 12	100 00	57 70

Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists	12	16 00	50
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists	12	68 00	3 00
John E. Cady.....	Expert and agent.....	12	75 00	83 89
Fred. C. Schraub	Commissioner.....	1	333 34	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	1	166 68	.....
Geo. B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent.....	1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	1	166 68	.....
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	1	150 00	4 80
Linn Babcock.....	Expert and agent	6	100 00	.....
George Bernhard.....	Expert and agent ..	6	100 00	23 85
Charles Burke	Expert and agent	6	100 00	40 71
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist	6	50 00	11 40
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	6	80 00	15 80
Geo. B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent	6	.....	2 69
A. T. Gottlieb	Chemist.....	6	25 00	.....
J. M. Hutchings.....	Stenographer	6	50 00	.....
Samuel A. Lattimore.....	Chemist.....	6	100 00	.....
V. P. D. Lee.....	Expert and agent.....	6	91 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist.....	6	100 00	.....
D. P. McMahon.....	Expert and agent	6	36 00	16 62
New York Stencil Works.....	Stencil plates	6	35 00	.....
Simon Nussbaum.....	Expert and agent	6	100 00	.....
R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	6	80 00	108 14
R. H. Pahner	Expert and agent	6	80 00	79 03
R. H. Pahner	Expert and agent	6	80 00	78 10
M. A. Perry.....	Expert and agent	6	50 00	9 69
Jos. M. Quigley.....	Expert and agent	6	100 00	9 33
L. E. Scrafford	Expert and agent	6	100 00	13 75
F. P. Vandenberg.....	Chemist.....	6	20 00	1 96
J. H. Brown	Assistant commissioner.....	21	150 00	66 66
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner.....	21	.....	139 92

July

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner.....	July 21	\$150 00	\$4 80
J. W. McMahon	Assistant commissioner.....	" 21	166 66	48 50
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner.....	" 21	150 00	8 00
Peter H. Parker	Assistant commissioner.....	" 21	100 00	71 63
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner.....	" 21	150 00	20 74
Geo. J. Zillig.....	Assistant commissioner.....	" 21	166 66	23 92
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	16 65
E. A. Ayers	Expert and agent	" 21	130 00	63 14
Geo. D. Babcock	Expert and agent	" 21	78 00	79 56
Linn Babcock	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	27 91
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	24 56
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	18 36
John H. Berry	Expert and agent	" 21	30 00	18 30
Arch. D. Clark	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	55 90
W. J. Corbett.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	30 78
Mark E. Costello	Expert and agent	" 21	50 00	.....
Mark E. Costello	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	.....
John J. Coughlin	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	19 00
A. S. Delano	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	34 49
T. C. Du Bois.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	74 87
John R. Karl.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	11 45
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	23 53
Frank E. Geise.....	Expert and agent	" 21	90 00	11 79
P. C. Harp	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	77 66
W. B. Howard.....	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	57 15

C. S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	21	80 00	63 86
John McGuire	Expert and agent	21	100 00	55 54
A. J. McSweeney	Expert and agent	21	100 00	69 33
B. B. McPherson	Expert and agent	21	66 00	57 90
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	21	100 00	43 79
C. J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	21	80 00	56 79
Tunis D. Nares	Expert and agent	21	80 00	26 49
Chas. F. Nash	Expert and agent	21	80 00	90 39
John F. Norton	Expert and agent	21	100 00	47 45
R. H. Palmer	Expert and agent	21	80 00	85 47
Geo. W. Price	Expert and agent	21	80 00	79 30
Jos. M. Quigley	Expert and agent	21	100 00	18 85
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	21	100 00	60 50
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	21	75 00	37 95
L. E. Serafford	Expert and agent	21	100 00	12 50
Geo. A. Smith	Cheese instructor	21	150 00	54 08
E. Wright Vail	Expert and agent	21	100 00	31 44
J. W. Walsh	Expert and agent	21	80 00	33 74
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	21	100 00	58 50
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	21	100 00	44 10
Geo. W. Cavanaugh	Chemist	21	6 00	25
Geo. W. Cavanaugh	Chemist	21	12 00	50
Samuel A. Lattimore	Chemist	21	100 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist	21	100 00	.....
John A. Miller	Chemist	21	100 00	.....
Wm. M. Smith	Chemist	21	18 00	50
Stillwell & Gladding	Chemists	21	16 00	50
Wm. Armstrong	Counsel	21	90 00	.....
Joseph J. Marrin	Counsel	21	100 00	.....
R. A. Parmenter	Counsel	21	255 00	6 63
Chas. Van Loon	Laborer	21	30 00	.....

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
Fred. C. Schraub.....	Commissioner	August 1	\$333 33	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner.....	" 1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent	" 1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	" 1	166 66	.....
J. H. Brown.....	Assistant commissioner.....	" 2	150 00	\$48 36
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner.....	" 2	208 33	36 82
E. A. Ayres	Expert and agent	" 2	110 00	48 51
Chas. Burke.....	Expert and agent	" 2	100 00	44 62
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	" 2	60 00	30 87
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	" 2	.....	3 16
J. M. Hutchings.....	Stenographer	" 2	50 00	22 16
V. P. D. Lee.....	Expert and agent	" 2	91 00	.....
D. Magone.....	Counsel	" 2	85 00	.....
J. F. McGregory	Chemist.....	" 2	18 00	.....
D. P. McMahon.....	Expert and agent	" 2	45 00	19 10
Maurice Perkins.....	Chemist.....	" 2	50 00	1 68
Geo. A. Smith.....	Cheese instructor.....	" 2	150 00	56 93
Chas. Van Loon.....	Laborer	" 2	30 00	.....
J. C. Wilson.....	Chemist.....	" 2	50 00	17 52
Simon Nussbaum.....	Expert and agent	" 2	100 00	.....
George L. Flanders,	Assistant commissioner	" 18	.....	223 74
John H. Foley	Assistant commissioner	" 18	150 00	17 21
J. W. McMahon.....	Assistant commissioner	" 18	166 66	85 40
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner	" 18	150 00	17 23
Peter H. Parker.....	Assistant commissioner	" 18	100 00	59 75

F. D. Tuthill ..	Assistant commissioner	18	150 00	20 43
B. F. Van Valkenburgh	Assistant commissioner	18	208 33	39 59
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner	18	166 66	38 12
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	18	100 00	17 90
Wm. Armstrong	Counsel	18	30 00	.....
E. A. Avers	Expert and agent	18	130 00	64 42
George D. Babcock	Expert and agent	18	78 00	79 56
Linn Babcock	Expert and agent	18	100 00	32 50
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	18	80 00	28 70
George Bernhard	Expert and agent	18	100 00	34 69
John H. Berry	Expert and agent	18	51 00	46 65
Arch. D. Clark	Expert and agent	18	100 00	29 06
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	18	80 00	10 55
John J. Coughlin	Expert and agent	18	100 00	19 47
A. S. Delano	Expert and agent	18	100 00	31 57
T. C. Du Bois	Expert and agent	18	80 00	51 19
John R. Earl	Expert and agent	18	100 00	14 07
George B. Fellows	Expert and agent	18	.....	9 51
Michael Galligan	Expert and agent	18	75 00	16 56
Frank E. Geise	Expert and agent	18	90 00	13 37
W. W. Hall	Cheese instructor	18	25 00	19 51
P. C. Harp	Expert and agent	21	80 00	69 31
W. B. Howard	Expert and agent	21	75 00	77 47
Charles S. Kellogg	Expert and agent	21	80 00	66 90
John McGuire	Expert and agent	21	100 00	56 50
D. P. McMahon	Expert and agent	21	45 00	14 34
B. B. McPherson	Expert and agent	21	81 00	70 30
A. J. McSweeney	Expert and agent	21	100 00	61 66
W. W. Meeteer	Expert and agent	21	100 00	61 57
M. T. Morgan	Expert and agent	21	25 00	15 79
Charles J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	21	80 00	42 20

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
Charles F. Nash.....	Expert and agent	August 21	\$80 00	\$79 82
John T' Norton	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	46 65
R. H. Palmer.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	109 13
George W. Price	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	85 64
Jos. M. Quigley	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	21 22
H. A. Rees	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	53 54
Hoffman Ruger	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	5 33
L. E. Scrafford	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	24 61
E. Wright Vail	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	25 05
James W. Walsh	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	46 95
J. B. Whiteman.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	55 80
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	39 30
Theodore Deecke.....	Chemist.....	" 21	10 00	.....
Joseph F. Geisler.....	Chemist.....	" 21	44 88	.....
Samuel A. Lattimore.....	Chemist.....	" 21	100 00	.....
W. E. McDuffie	Chemist.....	" 21	100 00	2 40
John A. Miller	Chemist.....	" 21	100 00	.....
Wm. M. Smith	Chemist.....	" 21	66 00	2 50
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists	" 21	8 00	50
Stillwell & Gladding.....	Chemists	" 21	104 00	2 75
J. C. Wilson	Chemist.....	" 21	50 00	1 60
Fred. C. Schraub	Commissioner.....	September 1	333 33	.....
Geo. L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	" 1	166 66	.....
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	" 1	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark	Chemist.....	" 1	166 66	.....

James H. Brown	Assistant commissioner.....	"	5	150 00	37 70
B. F. Van Valkenburgh.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	5	208 33	93 80
Arch D. Clark	Expert and agent	"	5	100 00	57 75
Geo. B. Fellows	Expert and agent	"	5	.....	4 44
J. M. Hutchings.....	Stenographer	"	5	50 00	.....
V. P. D. Lee.....	Expert and agent	"	5	94 50	.....
John McGuire	Expert and agent	"	5	100 00	60 11
Wm. W. Meeteer.....	Expert and agent	"	5	100 00	59 25
John T. Norton	Expert and agent	"	5	100 00	59 25
Simon Nussbaum	Expert and agent	"	5	100 00	.....
Maurice Perkins.....	Chemist.....	"	5	75 00	1 28
Geo. A. Smith	Cheese instructor.....	"	5	150 00	70 67
Chas. Van Loon	Laborer	"	5	30 00	.....
Chas. Burke.....	Expert and agent	"	5	100 00	56 72
Grove Barnum	Expert and agent	"	13	80 00	28 41
C. J. Morganstern	Expert and agent	"	13	80 00	36 55
J. B. Whiteman	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	103 30
E. S. Wilson	Expert and agent	"	13	100 00	56 50
John H. Foley.....	Assistant commissioner	"	21	150 00	9 30
James W. McMahon.....	Assistant commissioner.....	"	21	166 66	71 85
C. D. Moore	Assistant commissioner.....	"	21	150 00	24 99
Peter H. Parker	Assistant commissioner.....	"	21	100 00	54 26
F. D. Tuthill	Assistant commissioner.....	"	21	150 00	27 52
Geo. J. Zillig	Assistant commissioner.....	"	21	166 66	18 60
Samuel Abrams	Expert and agent	"	21	100 00	18 42
Wm. Armstrong	Counsel	"	21	90 00	.....
Geo. D. Babcock	Expert and agent	"	21	78 00	111 40
Geo. Bernhard	Expert and agent	"	21	100 00	16 46
John H. Berry	Expert and agent	"	21	51 00	41 16
John J. Coughlin.....	Expert and agent	"	21	100 00	17 46
A. S. Delano.....	Expert and agent	"	21	100 00	28 08

DETAILED STATEMENT — (Continued).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensa- tion.	Expenses.
T. C. Dubois.....	Expert and agent	September 21	\$80 00	\$74 09
M. Dugan.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	74 50
John R. Earl.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	13 08
M. Galligan.....	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	31 70
Frank E. Geise.....	Expert and agent	" 21	90 00	12 80
P. C. Harp.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	69 46
W. W. Hall.....	Cheese instructor.....	" 21	125 00	108 36
W. B. Howard.....	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	85 69
C. S. Kellogg.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	76 89
A. J. McSweeney.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	73 93
M. T. Morgan.....	Cheese instructor.....	" 21	135 00	96 20
Tunis D. Nares.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	12 76
Chas. F. Nash.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	84 16
R. H. Palmer.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	81 25
Geo. W. Price.....	Expert and agent	" 21	80 00	66 68
Jos. M. Quigley.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	16 11
H. A. Rees.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	35 75
Hoffman Ruger.....	Expert and agent	" 21	75 00	16 12
L. E. Scrafford.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	59 16
E. Wright Vail.....	Expert and agent	" 21	100 00	25 34
George W. Cavanaugh.....	Chemist.....	" 21	30 00	1 50
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	" 21	50 00	18 87
Theodore Deecke.....	Chemist.....	" 21	80 00	.....
John B. Ekeley.....	Chemist.....	" 21	12 00	.....
F. E. Englehardt.....	Chemist.....	" 21	18 00	70

Joseph F. Geisler.....	Chemist.....	"	21	96 00	1 63
S. A. Lattimore ..	Chemist.....	"	21	100 00	.....
John A. Miller	Chemist.....	"	21	100 00	.....
William M. Smith	Chemist.....	"	21	42 00	1 60
George L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	"	21	.....	206 82
Linn Babcock.....	Expert and agent	"	25	100 00	22 90
W. J. Corbett	Expert and agent	"	25	80 00	55 20
E. A. Ayers.....	Expert and agent	"	25	100 00	62 61
D. P. McMahon.....	Expert and agent	"	25	57 00	12 80
B. B. McPherson.....	Expert and agent	"	25	84 00	61 99
Tunis D. Nares.....	Expert and agent	"	25	80 00	19 49
James W. Walsh.....	Expert and agent	"	25	80 00	55 97
W. E. McDuffie.....	Chemist.....	"	25	100 00	.....
J. C. Wilson.....	Chemist.....	"	25	50 00	.....
Fred. C. Schraub	Commissioner.....	"	28	333 34	.....
George L. Flanders	Assistant commissioner	"	28	166 68	.....
George B. Fellows.....	Expert and agent	"	28	100 00	.....
R. D. Clark.....	Chemist.....	"	28	166 68	.....

STATEMENT of amounts paid from the moneys appropriated for the suppression of contagious and infectious diseases among domestic animals (chapter 726, Laws 1893).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
Michael Quigley.....	Veterinarian.....	July 21	\$500 00	\$104 94
Michael Quigley.....	Veterinarian.....	October 16	500 00	167 65

Statement of amounts paid from the moneys appropriated to carry on the work of the State weather bureau (chapter 726, Laws 1893).

PAYEE.	Position held.	Date of check.	Compensation.	Expenses.
Crosscup & West	July 21	.....	\$55 00
Gregory & Apgar	" 21	.....	116 00
W. O. Kerr	" 21	\$100 00	2 25
Priest & Benjamin	" 21	27 00	.....
E. T. Turner	" 21	100 00	.....
James W. Queen & Co	" 21	.....	21 00
Ginn & Co	August 22	.....	3 00
W. O. Kerr	" 22	300 00	3 60
N. Y. and Pennsylvania Telegraph Co...	" 22	.....	9 00
Priest & Benjamin	" 22	.....	98 25
E. T. Turner	" 22	300 00	.....
Andrews & Church	" 22	.....	3 10
Gregory & Apgar	" 22	.....	116 00
Crosscup & West	September 21	.....	82 50
Gregory & Apgar	" 21	.....	58 00
W. O. Kerr	" 21	100 00	2 10
N. Y. and Pennsylvania Telegraph Co...	" 21	.....	9 00
Priest & Benjamin	" 21	.....	43 50
E. T. Turner	" 21	100 00	49 50

In conclusion, it affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the faithful and efficient services of the assistant commissioners, agents and employes of this department during the past year. While the Department of Agriculture is still a new creation, and in a great many ways we are operating along unsettled lines, still I believe, on the whole, the service has been efficient and, in the most part, satisfactory.

In any work as great as this it would be strange if everything was perfect at the outset. It is not in human experience that this should be so; but as time goes by I have no doubt that all needed corrections in the scheme of the existing law will gradually be corrected, and the work will become more efficient from year to year. The relations of myself and all the employes of the department have been very pleasant during the year, and I have marked with satisfaction the evident desire on the part of all to do everything within their power to make efficient the work of the department.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, most respectfully,

• FRED. C. SCHRAUB,
Commissioner of Agriculture.



APPENDIX.

Report of B. F. Van Valkenburgh, assistant commissioner, second division.

Report of F. D. Tuthill, assistant commissioner, third division.

Report of James H. Brown, assistant commissioner, fourth division.

Report of Charles D. Moore, assistant commissioner, fifth division.

Report of Peter H. Parker, assistant commissioner, sixth division.

Report of John H. Foley, assistant commissioner, eighth division.

Report of George J. Zillig, assistant commissioner, ninth division.

Report of James W. McMahon, assistant commissioner, tenth division.

Report of George A. Smith, cheese instructor.

Report of Michael Quigley, State veterinarian.

Report of M. J. Henderson, veterinary surgeon.

Financial reports of agricultural societies for 1893.

List of butter and cheese factories in the State.

Dairy and food commissions, and laws relating to dairy products, of other States.

Agricultural law.

Report of B. F. Van Valkenburgh.

HON. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit my tenth annual report as assistant commissioner, giving a detailed statement of the work performed in the second division of the Department of Agriculture, during the year ended September 30, 1893.

The work in the second division of the department progressed on the usual lines from October 1, 1892, up to April 7, 1893.

From the time of the enactment of the agricultural law, April 10, 1893, to the time of the taking effect of the amendment to the Penal Code (October 1, 1893), making violations of agricultural law a misdemeanor, actions could not be maintained; this was not generally known, and subjected me to much criticism from those interested in the enforcement of the law.

The laws relating to agricultural products, and governing the sale of the same, so far as they relate to the sale of adulterated milk, provides the same penalty as the former laws; therefore, that portion of them can be made as effective as the dairy laws were; but that part of the law that relates to the sale of oleomargarine cannot be made as effective as the dairy laws were, unless a great deal more money is expended in enforcing them, by reason of the fact that the lowest fine for violating the law, by having in possession or selling oleomargarine, has been reduced from \$100 under the dairy law, to twenty-five dollars under the agricultural law; also, the lowest fine for serving oleomargarine in restaurants and hotels was reduced from fifty dollars to twenty-five dollars.

This, in my opinion, was a serious mistake, and will make it impossible to keep the sale of oleomargarine as thoroughly under control as formerly, unless a much larger force is employed. Persistent violators of the law seem only to reckon on the

amount that it will cost if they are caught. From this standpoint it will take at least four prosecutions now to produce the same effect that one formerly had; then it is a question whether a large number of persons do not conclude that they can make twenty-five dollars oftener than we can convict them, and continue right along selling oleomargarine, as there is no imprisonment for second offense and the courts rarely inflict more than the lowest fine provided.

The only remedy we have to fall back on is the civil penalty of \$100, which is a slow process at best, yet we can make the civil penalty more effective than it was under the old law, as it was then \$500, which was so high that proceedings had to be brought in the Supreme Court and, notwithstanding the department has a preference on the calendar, it takes a long time to get cases tried.

It would be greatly in the interest of the enforcement of the agricultural law if the Legislature should amend it and make the fines the same as they were formerly, under the dairy law.

I have kept the State experts in this division of the department well employed during the entire year at the duty of inspecting stores, hotels and restaurants, and the milk supply delivered on wagons in the different cities, to see whether or not any part of the agricultural law was being violated by the use of oleomargarine or adulterated milk, and in watching the different railroad depots, express-offices and steamboat docks; also, in prosecuting cases whenever evidence of violation of the law was discovered.

I have found the plan adopted several years ago, and continued from year to year, of watching the routes over which adulterated goods must arrive in order to be distributed within the State, and following them when discovered to their destination, a much better and cheaper plan than to depend entirely upon going from store to store inspecting, and from one hotel or restaurant to another sampling the butter or substitutes for the same served upon their tables, in order to learn whether or not the agricultural laws were being violated.

It seems almost incredible that managers of millionaire corporations should be willing to employ agents to sell their products in New York State, well knowing that every buyer of them is liable to be prosecuted under the State laws, and fined or imprisoned for violating the same, while they remain in the background and pocket the profits of the sales of their products, not seeming to care how much it may cost their victims.

The law that makes it a misdemeanor to solicit any one to buy these illegal goods, is a good one, and should go further and make it a criminal offense to employ an agent to solicit for the sale of oleomargarine or any other prohibited article; the principal could be easily found, while the irresponsible agents are hard to locate, as they travel under fictitious names.

Unless the employes of the Department of Agriculture are given authority to arrest agents that are soliciting for the sale of oleomargarine, and take them before a court of law, very few of them can be prosecuted, by reason of the fact that while the agent is at court to get a warrant, the offender disappears and cannot be located, for the reason previously stated, that he travels under fictitious names to avoid arrest for his unlawful actions.

One of the most aggravating cases of deception that has come to my knowledge, is one in which an agent of one of the largest corporations called upon Mrs. of street, and asked her to buy oleomargarine, telling her that, if she obtained a license from the internal revenue office, she could sell it and could make large profits on the goods. Influenced by the arguments of the agent she obtained a United States license and ordered a tub of oleomargarine from the manufacturer. When the agents of the Agricultural Department inspected her store they discovered the goods; they also learned that she was very poor, financially, and was sick in bed, leaving the care of her store to three small children.

I know of no way in which the millionaire corporations can be reached, by reason of the fact that their connection with cases of this kind cannot be legally proven; yet their identity is a moral certainty.

The manufacturers of oleomargarine have been unusually active during the past year in their efforts to force the sale of their products. They have, through their agents, continued to canvass for the sale of their goods, claiming they were protected against prosecution under the original package decision.

These agents have used every argument possible to induce citizens of this State to purchase oleomargarine, under some of the different names with which they brand their vile compounds, such as "butterine," "Vermont prints," "silver churn," etc., always using some name that will call to the mind of the dealer creamery or dairy butter.

In some cases they will say to the dealer that it is not necessary to take out a United States license, adding that if they do the State agents will learn of the fact and prosecute them for selling the goods. In other cases when they think the customer is ignorant of the State law they will say that all that is necessary for the buyer to do is to take out a United States license and that they then will have a right to sell these unlawful goods; the manufacturers and their agents well knowing that every buyer of their goods is liable to be prosecuted for having the product in their possession or selling the same.

In March last complaints were made against several of the packers who were putting up butter for export to the West Indies and South America that they were mixing neutral lard and oils with butter. While I did not think that there were any grounds for suspicion against many of the packers, I thought it advisable to order a general inspection of all. Therefore, on March thirtieth, I ordered the State experts in this division of the department to inspect the warerooms of every packer of butter in this city, and to take a sample of the goods found in each packer's stock. This was done and all of these samples were analyzed. It was found that one of the parties was mixing neutral lard with butter and packing it in small tin cans for export. I caused his arrest for violating the law as a manufacturer of oleomargarine. The case has been in court and adjourned six times and is still awaiting final disposition. A close watch has since been kept on this party, as well as

upon all of the packers, but no further violation has been discovered.

In the early spring months I learned that a car-load of oleomargarine marked "Butter" had been shipped from Chicago to a commission house in this city. I called upon the party to whom it was consigned and examined the goods and had a sample analyzed, which the chemist pronounced to be oleomargarine. Immediately thereafter the firm who received these goods shipped them back to Chicago.

Stables.

A careful watch has been kept upon the numerous stables in the districts adjoining the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and in the smaller towns, to learn whether or not they were kept in proper condition, and to see that no unlawful food was being used, or milk being marketed, that was produced by diseased cows.

In May a general and thorough inspection was made, and it was discovered that there were several stables in the twenty-sixth ward of Brooklyn, commonly called "Brownsville," and in Canarsie, which adjoins the city of Brooklyn, that were in a very filthy condition, and that the cows were kept in stables so small in proportion to the number of cows in them that each cow had a space only two feet six inches wide, and that the rooms were only seven or eight feet high; in fact that were so crowded that it seemed almost impossible that they could be kept in these sheds without suffocation. A few cows in five of these stables were diseased, and, in the judgment of the employes of the department, were affected with tuberculosis. A full report to that effect was made to you on May fifth. The employes notified each of the parties that they must improve the condition of their stables, remove the filth and put more windows in their barns or sheds, and reduce the number of cows in the stables or enlarge the buildings. One week later I made a personal inspection, accompanied by one of the experts that assisted in the former inspection.

The expert informed me that the stables were greatly improved, but I considered them still unfit to house cows in, and ordered further improvements to be made before they would be allowed to market the milk from their cows, which they had been forbidden to market when the first inspections were made. Two of these parties that were found selling milk produced by the cows kept in these unhealthy stables were arrested. When I made the personal inspection I did not find any diseased cows; they had been disposed of during the week that intervened between the two inspections. No doubt they were sold to butchers and slaughtered by them and sold for food in Brooklyn. In fact, I was informed that such was the case.

Soon after my report to you that there were cows in some of the stables that we thought to be affected with tuberculosis, an agent of the State board of health came here to inspect them, but, as before stated, they had all been sold or disposed of in some manner.

Some of the employes were continually on the ground to see that no milk was marketed until the condition of the stables referred to was improved—which improvement was made in about three weeks by ventilation in some cases and by enlarging the stables in others—two of the worst stables were torn down and better ones built. I then allowed the milk to be marketed. The condition of the stables in that section, as well as in several other localities, that were in bad order when first inspected, have been kept in fairly good condition since.

Oleomargarine (Statement of Manufacturers, Etc.).

The following table, compiled from the statement of the manufacturers for 1886, and the reports of the commissioner of internal revenue, show the amount manufactured and sold during the past eight years, viz.:

Manufacturers' estimate for the year ending June	Pounds.
30, 1886	100,000,000
June 30, 1886, to November 1, 1886, estimated at...	3,305,376
Eight months internal revenue, report to June 30, 1887	21,694,624
For the year ending June 30, 1887	25,000,000
For the year ending June 30, 1888, revenue report,	34,325,527
For the year ending June 30, 1889, revenue report,	35,664,026
For the year ending June 30, 1890, revenue report,	30,960,286
For the year ending June 30, 1891, revenue report,	43,215,512
For the year ending June 30, 1892, revenue report,	46,915,501
For the year ending June 30, 1893, revenue report,	64,463,875

The following statistics taken from my last annual report, showing the amount of butter handled in New York, do not show any increase during the years ending November 1, 1885, 1886 and 1887, but shows that about the same amount was received each year, which is accounted for by the fact that oleomargarine was formerly shipped by the manufacturers and dealers as butter, and entered into the statistics as such, there being no way to separate the two. In addition to the oleomargarine received from other States, and included in the figures hereinafter given, there was a large quantity made in the city and State of New York previous to 1886, not included in these figures, therefore, the increased production of butter for the New York market within the past five years has equaled the amount of oleomargarine formerly consumed, and has also supplied the increase of the population with butter as well as the increased amount for report previously noted.

The following statistics showing the number of pounds and value of butter received in New York city yearly, from 1882 to 1893, inclusive, copied from my last annual report, may be of interest as showing the decline from 1882 to 1885, and the advance from 1885 to 1888, and for comparison with the receipts and value of the product handled during the years ending October 31, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893.

Receipts and Value of Butter Handled in New York city for
Twelve Years, ending October 31, 1893.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1882.

Eastern, 44,215,990 pounds, valued at twenty-nine and one-half cents per pound	\$13,043,717 05
Western, 35,648,850 pounds, valued at twenty- eight cents per pound	9,981,678 00
	<hr/>
Total, 79,864,840 pounds.....	\$23,025,295 05
	<hr/> <hr/>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1883.

Eastern, 44,804,060 pounds, valued at twenty-six cents per pound	\$11,649,055 60
Western, 45,743,850 pounds, valued at twenty- four cents per pound	10,978,524 00
	<hr/>
Total, 90,547,910 pounds	\$22,627,579 60
	<hr/> <hr/>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1884.

Eastern, 38,263,820 pounds, valued at twenty- four and one-half cents per pound.....	\$9,374,635 90
Western, 49,853,350 pounds, valued at twenty- two cents per pound.....	10,967,737 00
	<hr/>
Total, 88,117,170 pounds	\$20,342,372 90
	<hr/> <hr/>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1885.

Eastern, 39,480,350 pounds, valued at twenty- two cents per pound	\$8,685,677 00
Western, 54,086,500 pounds, valued at twenty- two cents per pound.....	10,817,300 00
	<hr/>
Total, 93,566,850 pounds	\$19,502,977 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1886.

Eastern, 38,985,520 pounds, valued at twenty-three and a half cents per pound.....	\$9,161,597 20
Western, 54,716,000 pounds, valued at twenty-one and a half cents per pound.....	11,763,940 00
	<hr/>
Total, 93,701,520 pounds.....	\$20,925,537 20
Deduct value of product handled in 1885.....	19,502,977 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,422,560 20
Deduct value of increased receipts over 1885....	28,954 05
	<hr/>
Net gain on same amount of receipts of butter over 1885	\$1,393,606 15
	<hr/> <hr/>
Total value of milk and cream handled in New York for the year ending October 31, 1886....	\$8,160,750 00
	<hr/> <hr/>

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1887 (BUTTER, MILK AND CREAM).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 37,062,130 pounds, valued at twenty-four cents per pound.....	\$8,894,911 20
Western, 56,650,350 pounds, valued at twenty-two cents per pound.....	12,463,077 00
	<hr/>
Total, 93,712,480 pounds, valued at	\$21,357,988 20

MILK AND CREAM.

Value of milk and cream	9,499,900 00
	<hr/>
	\$30,857,888 20
Deduct value of butter, milk and cream handled in 1886	29,086,287 20
	<hr/>
Net gain in 1887 over 1886.....	\$1,771,601 00
Add net gain in cheese of 1887 over 1886.....	687,843 00
	<hr/>

Total net gain on butter, cheese, milk and cream handled in New York in 1887 over 1886, \$2,459,444 00

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1888 (DAIRY PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 31,784,410 pounds, valued at twenty-four and one-half cents per pound.....	\$7,787,180 45
Western, 63,457,950 pounds, valued at twenty-two and one-half cents per pound.....	14,278,038 75
Total value of butter handled.....	<u>\$22,065,219 20</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 98,877,955 pounds, valued at ten and one-half cents per pound	\$10,382,185 27
Western, 3,637,260 pounds, valued at eight and one-half cents per pound	309,167 10
In transit for export, 7,636,850 pounds, valued at ten cents per pound	763,685 00
Total, 110,152,065 pounds, valued at.....	<u>\$11,455,037 37</u>

MILK.

Crude, gallons	58,678,390 00
Cream, gallons	1,191,940 00
Condensed milk (pearl), gallons	71,830 00

Total (valued at \$9,652,500) gallons	<u>60,622,160 00</u>
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Total value of butter handled	\$22,065,219 20
Total value of cheese handled	11,455,037 37
Total value of milk and cream handled	<u>9,652,500 00</u>

Total	\$43,172,756 57
Deduct total value of dairy product handled in 1887	<u>\$43,047,771 02</u>

Net gain in 1888 over 1887	<u>\$124,985 55</u>
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The gain in value over 1887 is light, for the reason that the average price of cheese has been one cent per pound lower than in 1887, although butter averaged one-half cent higher.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1889 (DAIRY PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 30,626,610 pounds, valued at twenty-three cents per pound	\$7,044,120 30
Western, 77,820,650 pounds, valued at twenty-one cents per pound	16,342,336 50
Total, 108,447,260 pounds, valued at	<u>\$23,386,456 80</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 101,712,655 pounds, valued at ten cents per pound	\$10,171,265 50
Western, 3,660,120 pounds, valued at nine cents per pound	329,410 80
Total, 105,372,775 pounds, valued at	<u>\$10,500,676 30</u>

MILK.

Six million four hundred and twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven cans of crude milk of ten gallons	Gallons. 64,213,870 00
Seventy-six thousand six hundred and seven cans unsweetened condensed milk, of ten gallons ..	766,070 00
One hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-four cans of cream, of ten gallons	1,322,840 00
Total gallons	<u>66,302,780 00</u>
Valued at	<u>\$9,500,500 00</u>

According to the estimates of those best informed on the subject, there has been 1,500,000 forty-quart cans of milk produced within the State of New York during the year, reported sold to condensers, most of which reached this market in a condensed

form in small cans, valued in the crude state at \$2,175,000, making a total of \$11,675,500.

Total value of butter handled.....	\$23,386,456 80
Total value of cheese handled.....	10,500,676 30
Total value of milk, cream and condensed milk handled	11,675,500 00
Total	<u>\$45,562,633 10</u>
Deduct total value of dairy products handled in 1888	43,172,756 51
Net gain in 1889 over 1888 is.....	<u>\$2,389,876 59</u>
Less value of condensed milk in small cans, 1888,	2,175,000 00
Total	<u><u>\$214,876 59</u></u>

The receipts of eastern butter for the year ending October 31, 1889, were 1,157,800 pounds less than in the previous year, while the amount of cheese received was 2,834,700 pounds in excess of 1888, showing that just about the same amount of product of the dairy in butter and cheese from the State of New York has been marketed as in the previous year.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1890 (DAIRY PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 26,560,660 pounds, valued at twenty cents per pound	\$5,312,132 00
Western, 71,094,500 pounds, valued at eighteen cents per pound	12,797,010 00
Total 97,655,160 pounds, valued at.....	<u>18,109,142 00</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 102,118,115 pounds, valued at nine and three-fourth cents per pound.....	\$9,956,516 22
Western, 3,483,090 pounds, valued at eight cents per pound	278,647 20
Total, 105,601,205 pounds, valued at.....	<u><u>\$10,235,173 42</u></u>

MILK.

Six million two hundred and eighty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-four cans crude milk of ten gallons each.....	Gallons. 62,852,940
Sixty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-seven cans unsweetened condensed milk of ten gallons each	693,670
One hundred and thirty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-two cans cream of ten gallons each	1,373,220
There is also produced within the State of New York, and sold, during the year, to condensers, most of which reaches this market in condensed form in small cans, a large amount of crude milk estimated to be equal to 1,650,000 cans of crude milk of ten gallons each.....	16,500,000
Total gallons	81,419,830
Valued at	\$12,085,000 00
Total value of butter handled	18,109,142 00
Total value of cheese handled.....	10,233,172 42
Total value of milk, cream and condensed milk handled	12,085,000 00
Total	\$40,427,314 42

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1891 (DAIRY PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 395,301 packages of seventy pounds (average), 27,671,070 pounds, valued at twenty-three cents per pound	\$6,364,346 10
Western, 1,408,324 packages of fifty pounds (average), 70,416,200 pounds, valued at twenty-one cents per pound	14,787,402 00
Total pounds, 98,087,270, valued at.....	\$21,151,748 10

CHEESE.

Eastern, 86,959,200 pounds, valued at ten cents per pound	\$8,695,920 00
Western, 3,331,950 pounds, valued at nine cents per pound	299,875 50

MILK.

Six million three hundred and five thousand seven hundred and sixty-six cans of crude milk, of ten gallons each	Gallons. 63,057,660
Sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine cans of unsweetened condensed milk, of ten gal- lons each	699,890
One hundred and forty-four thousand one hun- dred and ninety-eight cans of cream, of ten gal- lons each	1,441,980
There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market in condensed form, in small cans, a large amount of crude milk, estimated to be not less than....	17,500,000
Total gallons	82,699,530
Valued at	\$14,129,677 00
Total value of butter handled	21,151,748 10
Total value of cheese handled	8,995,795 50
Total value of milk, cream and condensed milk handled	14,129,677 00
Total value of dairy products handled during the year	\$44,277,220 60

The preceding statistics show a material decrease in the number of pounds of butter handled in this city, but as the average price of butter has been three cents per pound higher, the total value of the dairy product handled was \$3,042,606.10 greater than during the previous year.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1892 (DAIRY
PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 414,765 packages of seventy pounds (average), 29,032,930 pounds, valued at twenty- four cents per pound	\$6,967,900 80
Western, 1,248,412 packages of fifty pounds (aver- age), 62,420,600 pounds, valued at twenty-two cents per pound	13,732,532 00
Total pounds, 91,453,520, value.....	<u>\$20,700,432 80</u>

CHEESE.

Eastern, 91,033,950 pounds, valued at eleven cents per pound	\$10,013,734 50
Western, 4,736,510 pounds, valued at ten cents per pound	473,651 00
Total pounds, 95,770,310, value	<u>\$10,487,385 50</u>

MILK.

Seven million forty thousand three hundred and forty-two cans of crude milk, of ten gallons each	Gallons. 70,403,420
Sixty-one thousand six hundred and ninety cans of unsweetened milk, of ten gallons each	616,900
One hundred and eighty-two thousand six hun- dred and eighty-nine cans of cream, of ten gallons each	1,826,890
There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches New York market in condensed form, in small cans, a large amount of crude milk, estimated to be not less than..	18,000,000
Total gallons, milk, cream and condensed milk	<u>90,847,210</u>

Value of crude milk handled	\$10,977,559 97
Value of cream handled	1,050,461 75
Value of unsweetened condensed milk	388,647 00
Value of crude milk sold to condensers	2,700,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$15,116,668 72
Total value of butter handled	\$20,700,432 80
Total value of cheese handled	10,487,385 50
Total value of milk, cream and condensed milk handled	15,166,668 72
	<hr/>
Total value of dairy products handled during the year	\$46,354,487 02
The total increase in value of dairy products over value of products handled in 1891 was	\$2,077,267 02

The preceding figures show a material increase in the amount and value of eastern dairy products handled in the city of New York during the year, as shown by the following statement:

Butter, increase, 1,361,850 pounds, valued at	\$326,844 00
Cheese, increase, 4,074,750 pounds, valued at	446,223 50
Crude milk, cream and condensed milk, increase, 8,147,680 gallons, valued at	986,991 72
	<hr/>
Net gain in increased receipts.....	\$1,762,058 22
Net gain in advance of price over 1892	1,146,302 70
	<hr/>
Total gain for year	\$2,908,360 92

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1893 (DAIRY
PRODUCTS).

BUTTER.

Eastern, 430,387 packages of seventy pounds (aver- age), 30,126,460 pounds, valued at twenty-five cents per pound	\$7,531,615 00
Western, 1,184,708 packages of fifty pounds (aver- age), 59,235,400 pounds, valued at twenty-three cents per pound	13,624,042 00
	<hr/>
Total pounds, 89,361,860, valued at.....	\$21,155,657 00

CHEESE.

Eastern, 87,380,645 pounds, valued at eleven cents per pound.....	\$9,611,870 95
Western, 4,565,205 pounds, valued at ten cents per pound	456,520 50
Total pounds, 91,945,850, valued at	<u>\$10,068,391 45</u>

MILK.

Seven million two hundred and forty-six thousand and fifty cans of crude milk, of ten gallons each	Gallons. 72,460,500
Fifty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five cans of unsweetened milk, of ten gallons each	537,250
Two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and forty cans of cream, of ten gallons each..	2,037,404
There is also produced within the State of New York and sold during the year to condensers, most of which reaches New York market in condensed form, in small cans, a large amount of crude milk estimated to be not less than....	18,000,000
Total gallons, milk, cream and condensed milk	<u>93,035,154</u>
Value of crude milk handled.....	\$11,231,377 50
Value of cream handled	1,894,782 00
Value of unsweetened condensed milk.....	333,095 00
Value of crude milk sold to condensers.....	2,790,000 00
Total value	<u>\$16,249,254 50</u>
Total value of butter handled.....	\$21,155,657 00
Total value of cheese handled.....	10,068,391 45
Total value of milk, cream and condensed milk handled	16,249,254 50
Total value of dairy products handled during the year	<u>\$47,473,302 95</u>

The total increase in value of dairy products

over value of products handled in 1892, was.. \$1,118,715 93

The statistics of dairy products handled in New York city in 1893 show, by comparison with 1892, that there has been an increase in the quantity of eastern butter received in that city of 1,093,540 pounds, seven-eighths of which was produced in this State, and an increase of 2,187,947 gallons of milk, cream and condensed milk; also, that there was a material decrease in the receipts of cheese during the same period amounting to 3,653,305 pounds. The following table will show the net increase in value of products handled during the year:

Increase in value of butter handled in 1893 over

1892 \$563,714 20

Increase in value of milk, cream and condensed

milk, same period \$1,132,585 78

\$1,696,299 98

Less decrease in cheese handled.....

401,863 55

Net increase in 1893 over 1892 \$1,294,416 43

Total value of eastern dairy products handled in New York city during the year:

Butter \$7,531,615 00

Cheese 9,611,870 95

Crude milk, condensed milk and cream 16,249,254 50

Total \$33,392,740 45

The following statistics, giving the value of eastern dairy products handled in New York city for the past four years, show an immense increase in value, annually, also, that while the value of eastern dairy products handled has increased over \$6,000,000, that the western product handled has increased only \$1,000,000. This enormous increase proves conclusively that the dairy laws and the enforcement of the same has encouraged the farmers to give more attention to dairy farming.

Total yearly value of products handled, 1890-1893:

Eastern, 1890	\$27,351,657 22
Eastern, 1891	29,189,943 10
Eastern, 1892	32,148,404 02
Eastern, 1893	33,392,740 45

These figures show an increase in value of eastern dairy products handled in New York city in 1893 over 1890 of \$6,041,083.23.

Western, 1890	\$13,075,657 20
Western, 1891	15,087,277 50
Western, 1892	14,206,083 00
Western, 1893	14,080,562 50

An increase of only \$1,004,905.30 in 1893 over 1890.

The preceding statistics show that there have been 1,668,744 pounds less of butter exported from the port of New York during the first ten months of 1893 than during the corresponding ten months in 1892; also, that the receipts of butter in New York city during the year ending October 31, 1893, were 2,091,660 pounds less than during the previous year. After deducting 1,668,744 less pounds exported, which was therefore left for home trade, from the 2,091,660 pounds decrease in receipts, we still have 422,916 pounds less of butter on October thirty-first for home trade than in the former year.

In addition to the value of dairy products given there is a large quantity of butter, cheese and other dairy products shipped to Brooklyn direct of which we can get no figures. There is also a large quantity of Swiss, Limburger, Pine Apple, and several kinds of fancy cheese, shipped to New York city from the interior of this State of which no statistics are obtainable. No doubt if the full record of all dairy products handled in New York and Brooklyn could be obtained it would raise the total value of eastern dairy products handled in the two cities to more than \$35,000,000, and the total of eastern and western to more than \$50,000,000.

Exports of Butter and Cheese.

The following statistics taken from the records of the New York Mercantile Exchange, show the exports of butter and cheese each year since January 1, 1883:

BUTTER.

	Pounds.
From the port of New York, 1883.....	18,811,400
From the port of New York, 1884.....	15,865,600
From the port of New York, 1885.....	14,601,550
From the port of New York, 1886.....	11,677,750
From the port of New York, 1887.....	9,933,400
From the port of New York, 1888.....	7,099,650
From the port of New York, 1889.....	19,941,176
From the port of New York, 1890.....	20,623,534
From the port of New York, 1891.....	11,115,505
From the port of New York, 1892.....	9,083,478
From the port of New York, 1893 *	4,702,459
From all ports in the United States, 1883.....	22,375,708
From all ports in the United States, 1884.....	21,391,196
From all ports in the United States, 1885.....	19,593,872
From all ports in the United States, 1886.....	14,404,727
From all ports in the United States, 1887.....	12,531,171
From all ports in the United States, 1888.....	8,749,366
From all ports in the United States, 1889.....	25,983,054
From all ports in the United States, 1890.....	23,895,914
From all ports in the United States, 1891.....	14,970,538
From all ports in the United State, 1892.....	11,251,250
From all ports in the United States, 1893 *	6,124,725

OLEOMARGARINE.

The exports of oleomargarine from the port of New York, January 1st, to November 1, 1892, was 1,955,829 pounds, and during same period of 1893, 2,943,226 pounds, showing an increase in 1893, over 1892, for period named of 987,397 pounds.

* Ten months.

CHEESE.

	Pounds.
From the port of New York, 1883.....	97,897,850
From the port of New York, 1884.....	96,634,250
From the port of New York, 1885.....	82,934,750
From the port of New York, 1886.....	78,763,400
From the port of New York, 1887.....	72,529,500
From the port of New York, 1888.....	75,830,700
From the port of New York, 1889.....	75,046,826
From the port of New York, 1890.....	70,208,270
From the port of New York, 1891.....	61,299,205
From the port of New York, 1892.....	67,432,651
From the port of New York, 1893*.....	50,269,620
From all ports in the United States, 1883.....	111,973,140
From all ports in the United States, 1884.....	111,950,686
From all ports in the United States, 1885.....	95,047,243
From all ports in the United States, 1886.....	86,363,685
From all ports in the United States, 1887.....	87,069,804
From all ports in the United States, 1888.....	81,595,304
From all ports in the United States, 1889.....	98,140,486
From all ports in the United States, 1890.....	91,014,571
From all ports in the United States, 1891.....	77,148,794
From all ports in the United States, 1892.....	81,589,361
From all ports in the United States, 1893*.....	64,322,712

Detailed Report of Work Performed.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The following is a detailed report of the work performed by each employe of this division between September 30, 1892, and October 1, 1893, in prosecuting violators of the law, relating to the sale of oleomargarine:

Edmund S. Wilson, expert, employed in the above service 198 days:

Number of days in court.....	25
Number of days obtaining evidence	21

* Ten months.

Number of days on special duty	6
Number of days inspecting stores and bakeries.....	98
Number of days visiting hotels, restaurants and board- ing houses	45

Total number of days	198
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Number of samples purchased and taken.....	740
Number of samples delivered to chemists.....	13
Number of evenings obtaining samples.....	41
Number of complaints made	6
Number of appearances in cases.....	32
Number of stores and bakeries inspected.....	2,232
Number of hotels and boarding-houses visited.....	540
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	4,874

Archibald D. Clark, expert, employed in the above service
214 days:

Number of days in court.....	58
Number of days obtaining evidence.....	38
Number of days on special duty.....	26
Number of days inspecting stores and bakeries.....	59
Number of days visiting hotels, restaurants and boarding- houses	33

Total number of days	214
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Number of samples purchased and taken.....	466
Number of samples delivered to chemists.....	19
Number of evenings obtaining samples	60
Number of complaints made.....	18
Number of appearances in cases.....	92
Number of stores and bakeries inspected.....	2,265
Number of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses visited,	601
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	4,550

John McGuire, expert, employed in the above service 194 days:

Number of days in court.....	2
Number of days obtaining evidence.....	16
Number of days on special duty.....	3
Number of days inspecting stores and bakeries.....	133
Number of days visiting hotels, restaurants and board- ing-houses	40
Total number of days.....	194

Number of samples purchased and taken.....	867
Number of samples delivered to chemists.....	19
Number of evenings obtaining samples	60
Number of complaints made.....	8
Number of appearances in cases.....	24
Number of stores and bakeries inspected.....	2,357
Number of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses visited,	956
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	4,860

J. T. Norton, expert, employed in the above service 181 days:

Number of days in court.....	7
Number of days obtaining evidence.....	19
Number of days inspecting stores and bakeries.....	113
Number of days visiting hotels, restaurants and board- ing-houses	42
Total number of days	181

Number of samples purchased and taken.....	561
Number of samples delivered to chemists.....	7
Number of evenings obtaining samples.....	62
Number of complaints made.....	6
Number of appearances in cases.....	16
Number of stores and bakeries inspected.....	2,468
Number of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses visited,	933
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	4,473

William W. Meeteer, expert, employed in the above service
182 days:

Number of days in court	56
Number of days obtaining evidence	7
Number of days inspecting stores and bakeries	91
Number of days visiting hotels, restaurants and boarding- houses	28

Total number of days	182
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Number of samples purchased and taken	783
Number of samples delivered to chemists	30
Number of evenings obtaining samples	93
Number of complaints made	22
Number of appearances in cases	101
Number of stores and bakeries inspected	2,492
Number of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses visited,	961
Estimated number of miles traveled	4,901

Joseph F. Geisler, Ph. C., chemist:

Number of analyses of oleomargarine and butter samples,	55
Number of appearances in cases	67
Number of days in court	56

Charles M. Stillwell, A. M., and Thomas S. Gladding, A. M.,
chemists:

Number of analyses of oleomargarine and butter samples,	33
Number of appearances in cases	55
Number of days in court	31

Matthew J. Smith, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	3
Number of cases disposed of	3
Number of convictions	3
Number of appearances in cases	7
Number of days in court	5

A. C. Salmon, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	20
Number of cases disposed of	16
Number of convictions	16
Number of appearances in cases	15
Number of days in court	25

Charles D. Olendorf, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted.....	8
Number of cases disposed of	5
Number of convictions	4
Number of cases dismissed	1
Number of appearances in cases	18
Number of days in court	12

John M. Coman, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	9
Number of cases disposed of.....	7
Number of convictions	7
Number of appearances in cases	30
Number of days in court	13

J. J. Marrin, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted.....	15
Number of cases disposed of.....	10
Number of convictions	10
Number of appearances in cases	40
Number of days in court	17

George A. Mott, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted.....	1
Number of cases disposed of.....	1
Number of convictions	1
Number of appearances in cases.....	3
Number of days in court	3

Arthur Burns, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	3
Number of cases disposed of.....	3
Number of convictions	3
Number of appearances in cases	15
Number of days in court.....	6

TOTAL OF WORK PERFORMED.

Oleomargarine.

Number of days in court, experts, counsel and chemists..	316
Number of days obtaining evidence	101
Number of days on special duty.....	35
Number of days inspecting stores and bakeries.....	494
Number of days visiting hotels, restaurants and board- ing-houses	188

Total number of days..... 1,124

Number of samples purchased and taken.....	3,417
Number of samples delivered to chemists	88
Number of evenings obtaining samples.....	316
Number of complaints made	60
Number of appearances in cases.....	545
Number of stores and bakeries inspected.....	11,814
Number of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses visited,	3,991
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	23,658
Number of analyses of oleomargarine and butter samples,	88
Number of cases prosecuted, criminal	51
Number of civil penalty actions	11
Number of cases disposed of.....	51
Number of civil penalties imposed	2
Number of convictions.....	43
Number of cases dismissed	2
Number of cases defendant absconded.....	4
Number of cases awaiting trial.....	10
Number of civil penalty actions withdrawn.....	1
Amount of fines and civil penalties.....	\$2,285

The status of the following three prosecutions for violation of the oleomargarine law was fully reported in my ninth annual report, and were disposed of as follows:

Case number.	NAME.	Court.	Result.
1294	The People v. Kruse ...	Special Sessions — Far Rockaway, N. Y.	Discontinued.
1295	The People v. Seaman..	Special Sessions — Far Rockaway, N. Y.	Discontinued.
1296	The People v. Marrison.	Special Sessions — Far Rockaway, N. Y.	Discontinued.

Prosecutions.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The following statement represents prosecutions commenced during the year ending September 30, 1893, under the dairy law and agricultural law, relating to the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine and the present status of the cases:

CASE No. 1298-H.

THE PEOPLE v. COFFEE.

Jefferson Market Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued December 16, 1892; answered to December seventeenth, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial December twenty-first, adjourned to December 28, 1892; tried, convicted and fined \$100.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. T. Norton, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1300-H.

THE PEOPLE v. O'CONNOR.

Jefferson Market Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued December 16, 1892; answered to December 17, 1892; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial December twenty-first; adjourned to December 28, 1892; tried, convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Thos. S. Gladding.

CASE No. 47.

THE PEOPLE *v.* EDWARDS.*Justice Goetting's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued December 16, 1892; answered to December 17, 1892, and pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: John McGuire, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, Joseph F. Geisler.

CASE No. 50.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SCHMIDT.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued January 17, 1893; answered to January 18, 1893, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial January 21; adjourned to January 31, 1893; tried, convicted and fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: John McGuire, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, Joseph F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1303-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MEAD.*Jefferson Market Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued December 23, 1892; answered to December twenty-third, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial January 18, 1893; adjourned to January twenty-fifth, and pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1302-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SCHEBELA.*Jefferson Market Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued December 23, 1892; answered to December twenty-third, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions.

Called for trial January 18, 1893; tried, convicted and fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 87-F.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MERRILL.

Justice Goetting's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued December 16, 1892; answered to December 17, 1892, and pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, John McGuire, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 86-F.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FAY.

Yorkville Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued December 22, 1892, answered to January 24, 1893; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial February second; adjourned to February sixteenth; to March 2, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, John McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 89-F.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FOLEY.

Essex Market Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued January 31, 1893; answered to February first. Adjourned for examination to February sixteenth; to twenty-third; to February twenty-seventh; discharged.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, John McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1305-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* CAREY.*Justice Tighe's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued February 8, 1893; answered to February tenth; adjourned to February twenty-first; to February twenty-eighth; to March eighth; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1120-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* McDONOUGH.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued January 12, 1893; answered to January thirteenth, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial January 18, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1122-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* O'CONNOR.*Harlem Police Court, New York City*

Warrant issued January 12, 1893; answered to January fourteenth, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial January 18, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Joseph F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1124-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* DIETRICH.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued February 9, 1893; answered to February eleventh; adjourned to thirteenth for examination, and held to

bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial March eighth and bail forfeited. Case recalled for trial March 15, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 52.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ANDERSON.

Justice Walsh's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued February 9, 1893; answered to February tenth; adjourned to February thirteenth, to twentieth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: John McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1308-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MITCHAEŁ.

Justice Tighe's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued February 8, 1893; answered to February ninth; adjourned to February twenty-first, to February twenty-eighth, to March eighth; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1123-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BERK.

Harlem Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued February 9, 1893; answered to February eleventh and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial February 15, 1893; tried, convicted and fined \$100.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1402.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SQUIRE.*Justice Tighe's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued February 10, 1893; answered to February fourteenth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial February twenty-first; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1307-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FERGUSON.

Warrant issued February 20, 1893; answered to February twenty-third; adjourned to February twenty-seventh, to twenty-eighth, to March ninth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 53.

THE PEOPLE *v.* STEWART.*Justice Walsh's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued February 9, 1893, answered to February eleventh; adjourned to thirteenth; to February twentieth; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1401.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SUNDSTROM.*Justice Tighe's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued February 10, 1893; answered to February fourteenth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial February 21, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 56.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ANDERSON.

Justice Walsh's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued February 20, 1893; answered to February twenty-fifth; adjourned to twenty-seventh; to twenty-eighth, and to March ninth; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 57.

THE PEOPLE *v.* CUNNINGHAM.

Justice Tighe's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued February 28, 1893; answered to March first; adjourned to fourteenth; to March twenty-third; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 54.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ADAMS.

Justice Tighe's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued February 28, 1893; answered to March first; adjourned to seventh; to March twenty-first; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 55.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MITCHELL.*Justice Walsh's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued February 20, 1893; answered to February twenty-third; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1125-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* PLATTE.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued February 21, 1893; answered to February twenty-third; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial March eighth; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 894-F.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHNSON.*Justice Donoghue's Police Court, Yonkers, N. Y.*

Warrant issued March 16, 1893; answered to March seventeenth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: Arthur Burns.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, J. McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1309-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SHOEMAKER.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued March 16, 1893; answered to March seventeenth, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called

for trial March twenty-third; adjourned to March 30, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 90-F.

THE PEOPLE *v.* McCABE.

Jefferson Market Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued February 24, 1893; answered to February twenty-eighth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial March sixth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1313-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BECKMAN.

Tombs Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued April 25, 1893; answered to April twenty-sixth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial May second; adjourned to May third; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1126-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* GRAHAM.

Justice Tierney's Police Court, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Warrant issued April 13, 1893; answered to April twenty-sixth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1310-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BRYANT.*Justice Seaman's Court, Wantagh, L. I.*

Warrant issued April 20, 1893; answered to April twenty-fourth; held for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial May 13, 1893; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: Geo. A. Mott.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Thos. S. Gladding.

CASE No. 1312-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* O'REILLY.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued April 25, 1893; answered to May twenty-sixth, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial June seventh; adjourned to June fourteenth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Joseph F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1321-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LAMON.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued May 25, 1893; answered to May twenty-sixth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial June 7, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, C. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1133-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WEBER.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued May 26, 1893; answered to May twenty-seventh; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial June

seventh; adjourned to June fourteenth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1319-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ARMSTRONG.

Justice Noble's Police Court, Long Island City, N. Y.

Warrant issued May 25, 1893; answered to June 1; adjourned to June fifteenth, to June twenty-seventh; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: M. J. Smith.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1320-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* McKEEVER.

Justice Noble's Police Court, Long Island City, N. Y.

Warrant issued May 25, 1893; answered to June 1; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: M. J. Smith.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch D. Clark, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 2.

THE PEOPLE *v.* PEPPER.

Jefferson Market Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued May 25, 1893; answered to May twenty-sixth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial June seventh; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: Charles D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: J. J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1318-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LENNON.*Justice Noble's Police Court, Long Island City, N. Y.*

Warrant issued May 25, 1893; answered to June first; adjourned to June thirteenth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: Matthew J. Smith.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch. D. Clark, chemist, Thos. S. Gladding.

CASE No. 1315-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LOPEZ.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued April 25, 1893; answered to April twenty-sixth; adjourned to thirtieth; to May second, to June tenth; to June twenty-ninth, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial September twenty-seventh; adjourned to October 12, 1893.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeter, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, Joseph F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1132-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* REINHARDT.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued May 26, 1893; answered to May thirty-first; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial June seventh; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1311-H.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BRITTING.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued March 16, 1893; answered to March seventeenth; adjourned to March twentieth, for examination, and held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial March 29, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, E. S. Wilson, chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1403.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LANGE.*Justice Walsh's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued March 24, 1893; answered to March twenty-seventh; adjourned to March thirtieth; pleaded guilty; fined \$100.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 893-F.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WILFORD.*Justice Donoghue's Court, Yonkers, N. Y.*

Warrant issued March 16, 1893; answered to March seventeenth; pleaded guilty; fined ten dollars.

Counsel: Arthur Burns.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, J. McGuire, chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 58.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SCHOLES.*Justice Donoghue's Court, Yonkers, N. Y.*

Warrant issued March 16, 1893; answered to March seventeenth; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: Arthur Burns.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, E. S. Wilson, chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1136-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* RAVEN.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued June 19, 1893; answered to June twenty-fourth; adjourned for examination to June twenty-eighth; held to bail for trial at General Sessions; not indicted.

Counsel: J. M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SMITH.*Justice Goetting's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued June 21, 1893; answered to June twenty-seventh; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, E. S. Wilson, chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 17.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LINCOLN.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons issued September 6, 1893; returnable September twenty-first; defendant paid \$100 and costs.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, A. D. Clark, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 8.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LOHMANN.

Civil Penalty Action.

Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Served summons and complaint September 20, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, John McGuire, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1135-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* COLPE.

Civil Penalty Action.

Supreme Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 22, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1134-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FOLEY.

Civil Penalty Action.

Supreme Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 29, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Joseph F. Geisler.

CASE No. 21.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MOTT.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 23, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1137-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* PRYOR.

Harlem Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued June 19, 1893. Absconded before service.

Counsel: J. M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 30.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BROWN.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1134-K.THE PEOPLE *v.* FOLEY.*Essex Market Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued July 6, 1893; answered to July seventh; adjourned to August second, to August fourth; complaint withdrawn and penalty action commenced in the civil court.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 13.THE PEOPLE *v.* COOK.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 29, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 13.THE PEOPLE *v.* WHITE.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 29, 1893. Awaiting trial.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: Arch D. Clark, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 1134-K.

THE PEOPLE v. FOLEY.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made August 17, 1893. Complaint withdrawn September 27, 1893, and action commenced in the Supreme Court.

Counsel: Chas. D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 18.

THE PEOPLE v. ANDE.

Civil Penalty Action.

Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons and complaint served September 25, 1893.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1322-H.

THE PEOPLE v. WIEGARD.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 8, 1893. Answered to September eighteenth; civil penalty of \$100 paid.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, Chas. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1306-H.

THE PEOPLE v. KIRK.

Justice Walsh's Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued March 10, 1893. Absconded before warrant was served.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, C. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1121-K.

THE PEOPLE *v.* STECKEL.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued January 12, 1893. Absconded before service of warrant.

Counsel: J. M. Coman.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, C. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 1400.

THE PEOPLE *v.* McINTOSH.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued December 13, 1893. Party absconded before service.

Counsel: F. V. S. Oliver.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, C. M. Stillwell.

The result of the sixty-two preceding prosecutions and civil penalty actions for violation of the oleomargarine laws commenced between September 30, 1892, and October 1, 1893, was as follows:

Convicted on trial or pleaded guilty	45
Dismissed from calendar	2
Awaiting trial	10
Civil penalty actions withdrawn	1
Absconded	4
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Total	62
Fines and penalties imposed	\$2,285
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The milk produced in the State of New York and shipped to New York city during the year has shown but slight adulteration when delivered in the city, while the milk shipped from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut during the same period

has been adulterated before delivery in this State to a much greater extent than the milk produced in this State.

This proves conclusively that the work performed in the interior of the State, viz.: Inspecting milk at the point of shipment, has had the desired effect. At the same time we cannot reach the producer outside of the State, hence this class of producers can adulterate their milk without fear of prosecution.

Detailed Report of Work Performed.

MILK.

The following tables give a detailed report of work performed by each employe in this division of the department between September 30, 1892, and October 1, 1893, in enforcing the laws relating to the sale of adulterated milk:

William W. Meeteer, expert, employed in the above service 122 days:

Number of days in court	19
Number of days obtaining evidence	6
Number of days inspecting milk	77
Number of days inspecting herds	20

Total number of days	122
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Number of dairymen's milk inspected at railroad depots..	30
Number of cans inspected	112
Number of stores, milk inspected.....	1,843
Number of cans inspected	3,127
Number dairies and creameries milk inspected on delivery from railroads and steamboats	760
Number of cans inspected	4,355
Number of peddlers' milk inspected	431
Number cans inspected	1,838
Total cans milk inspected	9,432
Number inspections of stables.....	127
Number of cows inspected	3,110
Total number of samples delivered to chemists	18

Total number of complaints made	12
Total number of appearances in cases	44
Estimated number of miles traveled	3,859

Archibald D. Clark, expert, employed in the above service ninety days:

Number of days in court.....	15
Number of days obtaining evidence.....	8
Number of days inspecting milk.....	49
Number of days on special duty.....	2
Number of days inspecting herds.....	16

Total number of days.....	90
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Number of dairymen's milk inspected at railroad depots..	30
Number of cans inspected.....	112
Number of stores, milk inspected.....	1,008
Number of cans inspected	2,660
Number of dairies and creameries milk inspected on delivery from railroads and steamboats.....	800
Number of cans inspected.....	4,055
Number of peddlers milk inspected.....	173
Number of cans inspected.....	841
Total cans of milk inspected.....	7,868
Number of inspections of stables.....	103
Number of cows inspected	2,585
Total number of samples delivered to chemists.....	3
Total number of complaints made.....	2
Total number of appearances in cases.....	25
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	2,950

John McGuire, expert, employed in the above service 110 days:

Number of days in court.....	4
Number of days obtaining evidence.....	10
Number of days inspecting milk.....	86
Number of days inspecting herds.....	10

Total number of days.....	110
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Number of stores, milk inspected.....	1,737
Number of cans inspected.....	3,746
Number dairies and creameries milk inspected on delivery from railroads and steamboats.....	737
Number of cans inspected.....	4,260
Number of peddlers' milk inspected.....	387
Number of cans inspected.....	1,139
Total cans milk inspected.....	9,775
Number of inspections of stables.....	108
Number of cows inspected	1,540
Total number of samples delivered to chemists.....	6
Total number of complaints made.....	7
Total number of appearances in cases.....	4
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	2,804

Edmund S. Wilson, expert, employed in the above service 108 days:

Number of days in court.....	9
Number of days obtaining evidence.....	15
Number of days inspecting milk.....	68
Number of days on special duty.....	2
Number of days inspecting herds.....	14
Total number of days.....	108

Number of stores milk inspected.....	1,819
Number of cans inspected.....	3,762
Number of dairies and creameries milk inspected on delivery from railroads and steamboats.....	708
Number of cans inspected.....	4,155
Number of peddlers' milk inspected.....	240
Number of cans inspected.....	1,038
Total cans inspected.....	8,955
Number of inspections of stables.....	129
Number of cows inspected	2,090
Total number of samples delivered to chemists.....	7

Total number of complaints made.....	3
Total number of appearances in cases.....	1
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	2,977

John T. Norton, expert, employed in the above service 123 days:

Number of days in court	16
Number of days obtaining evidence	19
Number of days inspecting milk.....	76
Number of days inspecting herds	12

Total number of days	123
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Number of stores milk inspected	1,370
Number of cans inspected	3,077
Number dairies and creameries milk inspected on delivery from railroads and steamboats	680
Number of cans inspected	4,450
Number of peddlers' milk inspected	202
Number of cans inspected.....	1,171
Total cans milk inspected	8,698
Number of inspections of stables.....	116
Number of cows inspected	1,760
Total number of samples delivered to chemists.....	13
Total number of complaints made.....	8
Total number of appearances in cases	21
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	3,460

Joseph F. Geisler, Ph. C., chemist.

Number of analyses of milk samples.....	25
Number of appearances in cases	18
Number of days in court	15

Charles M. Stillwell, A. M., and Thomas S. Gladding, A. M., chemists.

Number of analyses of milk samples.....	22
Number of appearances in cases.....	15
Number of days in court.....	12

Arthur C. Salmon, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	11
Number of cases disposed of	6
Number of convictions	6
Number of appearances in cases.....	26
Number of days in court	20

Charles D. Olendorf, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	1
Number of appearances in cases	4
Number of days in court	4

Mathew J. Smith, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	1
Number of cases disposed of	1
Number of cases dismissed	1
Number of appearances in cases.....	3
Number of days in court	3

Joseph J. Marrin, counsel:

Number of cases prosecuted	2
Number of cases disposed of	2
Number of convictions	2
Number of appearances	6
Number of days in court	3

TOTAL (MILK).

Number of days in court, experts, counsel and chemists..	120
Number of days obtaining evidence	58
Number of days inspecting milk	356
Number of days on special duty	4
Number of days inspecting herds	72

Total number of days	610
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Number of dairymen's milk inspected at railroad depots ..	60
Number of cans inspected	224
Number of stores milk inspected	7,777

Number of cans inspected	16,572
Number of dairies' and creameries' milk inspected on delivery from railroads and steamboats.....	3,685
Number of cans inspected	21,275
Number of peddlers' milk inspected	1,433
Number of cans inspected	6,027

Total cans inspected	44,098
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Number of inspections of stables	583
Number of cows inspected	11,085
Number of samples delivered to chemists	52
Number of complaints made	33
Number of appearances in cases	167
Estimated number of miles traveled	16,054
Number of analyses of samples of milk	47
Number of cases prosecuted, criminal.....	19
Number of civil penalty actions	14
Number of cases disposed of	21
Number of civil penalties imposed	3
Number of convictions	16
Number of acquittals	1
Number of cases not disposed of	12
Number of cases dismissed from calendar	1
Amount of fines and civil penalties	\$730

Prosecutions.

MILK.

The status of the following six prosecutions for violation of the law relating to adulterated milk was fully stated in my ninth annual report; the final disposition of two of them and present status of the others remaining untried is given in the annexed table:

Case number.	NAMES.	Called for trial.	Court.	City.	Result.	Fined.
2840	The People v. Booth	Sept. 30, 1892	Special Sessions...	New York	Pleaded guilty..	\$25 00
2575	The People v. Meckel	Oct. 7, 1892	Special Sessions...	New York	Pleaded guilty..	25 00
1884	The People v. Memmer ..	.....	General Sessions ..	New York .....	.....	.....
2777	The People v. Clancy .....	.....	General Sessions ..	Long Island City	.....	.....
2545	The People v. Fedro .....	.....	General Sessions ..	New York .....	.....	.....
2548	The People v. Beaks .....	.....	General Sessions ..	New York .....	.....	.....

The following statement represents prosecutions during the year ending September 30, 1893, for violation of the dairy laws and the agricultural law, chapter 338, relating to the sale of adulterated milk and the present status of the cases:

CASE No. 45.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MEYER.

Civil Penalty Action.

Justice Seaman's Civil Court, Wantagh, N. Y.

Complaint made September 14, 1893; answered to September twenty-third; adjourned to October 14, 1893.

Counsel: George A. Mott.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 2.

THE PEOPLE *v.* PARKER.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons issued September 1, 1893; returnable September 11, 1893; judgment taken for penalty of \$100 and costs.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, J. T. Norton, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 28.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WARMBOLD.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City,

Complaint made September 22, 1893; returnable October fifth.

Counsel: Charles D. Olendorf.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 18.

THE PEOPLE *v.* DION.

Civil Penalty Action.

Justice Seaman's Court, Wantagh, N. Y.

Complaint made August 18, 1893; answered to September 23, 1893; adjourned to October fourteenth.

Counsel: George A. Mott.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 16.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LOHMANN.

Civil Penalty Action.

Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 22, 1893.

Counsel: Joseph J. Marrin.

Witnesses: A. D. Clark, J. McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3705.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BANTA.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons issued September 6, 1893.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, J. McGuire, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 10.

THE PEOPLE *v.* HUPP.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons issued September 6, 1893; answered to September twenty-eighth; adjourned to October 3, 1893.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, J. McGuire, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 26.

THE PEOPLE v. METSCHAR.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons issued September 6, 1893; answered to September 21, 1893; adjourned to September twenty-eighth, to October third.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, J. McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 46.

THE PEOPLE v. KROOS.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 6, 1893.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: John T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 9.

THE PEOPLE v. DEUEF.

Civil Penalty Action.

Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons and complaint served September 8, 1893; answered to September 25, 1893; penalty of \$100 paid.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, J. T. Norton, and chemist, Thos. S. Gladding.

CASE No. 5.

THE PEOPLE v. DITSON.

Justice McKenna's Court, Whitestone, L. I.

Warrant issued September 15, 1893; answered to September eighteenth; adjourned to September 19, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: E. A. Moundford.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 19.

THE PEOPLE v. MULLER.

Civil Penalty Action.

Civil Court, Staten Island, N. Y.

Complaint made September 7, 1893.

Counsel: Von Hovenburg & Holt.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 23.

THE PEOPLE v. ZEMON.

Civil Penalty Action.

Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons and complaint served September 16, 1893.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: John McGuire, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 50.

THE PEOPLE v. KROOS.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, New York City.

Complaint made September 6, 1893.

Counsel: John M. Coman.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3.

THE PEOPLE v. MEYER.

Civil Penalty Action.

District Civil Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summons issued September 1, 1893; returnable September eleventh and adjourned to September 25, 1893; penalty of \$100 paid.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: E. S. Wilson, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3535.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FALLERMAN.

Harlem Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued February 21, 1893; answered to February twenty-fourth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial February twenty-eighth; adjourned to March first; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3531.

THE PEOPLE *v.* KOCH.

Justice Connolly's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued February 23, 1893; answered to February twenty-seventh; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3546.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SCHMIDT.

Justice Haggerty's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued May 26, 1893; adjourned to June second, to ninth, to June sixteenth; pleaded guilty; fined five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 3548.

THE PEOPLE *v.* RYAN.*Justice Connolly's Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued June 3, 1893; answered to June seventh; adjourned to June fifteenth and dismissed.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3544.

THE PEOPLE *v.* KEMPEN.*Harlem Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued June 1, 1893; answered to June second; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions; called for trial June seventh; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3545.

THE PEOPLE *v.* GIMPLE.*Justice Connolly's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued June 7, 1893; answered to June fifth; adjourned to June seventh; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3554.

THE PEOPLE *v.* NOVALK.*Justice Connolly's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued June 2, 1893; answered to June fifth; adjourned to June twelfth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. McGuire, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 3547.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BROD.

Justice Connolly's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued June 1, 1893; answered to June fifth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 2844.

THE PEOPLE *v.* NICKLAND.

Justice Connolly's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued June 1, 1893; answered to June fifth; adjourned to June twelfth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 2843.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MEYER.

Justice Connolly's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued June 1, 1893; answered to June fifth, to June sixth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. McGuire, E. S. Wilson, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3542.

THE PEOPLE *v.* KRACKMAN.

Justice Haggerty's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued April 25, 1893; answered to April 26; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 3539.

THE PEOPLE *v.* OEST.

Justice Watson's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued April 24, 1893; answered to April twenty-fifth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions; called for trial May second; tried; convicted; sentence suspended.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: Arch. D. Clark, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Charles M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 3541.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHNTRA.

Justice Noble's Police Court, Long Island City, N. Y.

Warrant issued May 24, 1893; answered to June fifteenth; adjourned to June twenty-seventh; to August eighth, and adjourned indefinitely.

Counsel: M. J. Smith.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 3540.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MCCARTHY.

Justice Haggerty's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Warrant issued April 24, 1893; answered to April twenty-sixth; pleaded guilty; fined fifty dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. T. Norton, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

CASE No. 3538.

THE PEOPLE *v.* DRESSEN.*Justice Watson's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued April twenty-fifth; answered to April twenty-fifth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial May second; adjourned without date by the court.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, Arch. D. Clark, and chemist, C. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 2892.

THE PEOPLE *v.* GODLEY.*Justice Walsh's Police Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Warrant issued March 25, 1893; answered to March twenty-seventh; adjourned to March thirtieth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: A. C. Salmon.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, C. M. Stillwell.

CASE No. 2857.

THE PEOPLE *v.* BRENNAN.*Tombs Police Court, New York City.*

Warrant issued March 16, 1893; answered to March seven-teenth; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial March twenty-third; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Counsel: J. J. Marrin.

Witnesses: W. W. Meeteer, J. T. Norton, and chemist, J. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 2888.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SCHMIDT.

Tombs Police Court, New York City.

Warrant issued October 7, 1893; answered to October eleventh; held to bail for trial at Special Sessions. Called for trial October seventeenth; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: J. T. Norton, W. W. Meeteer, and chemist, Thomas S. Gladding.

The result of the thirty-three preceding prosecutions and civil penalty actions for violations of the milk law commenced between September 30, 1892, and October 1, 1893, was as follows:

Convicted on trial or pleading guilty.....	19
Awaiting trial	12
Acquittals	1
Dismissed from calendar	1
Total	33
Fines imposed	\$680

The final result of prosecutions under the laws relating to oleomargarine and adulterated milk, for the year ending September 30, 1893, was as follows:

Oleomargarine cases remaining untried September 30, 1892	3
Milk and vinegar cases remaining untried September 30, 1892	6
Total cases remaining untried September 30, 1892..	9

Oleomargarine cases prosecuted during the year ending September 30, 1893	62
Milk and vinegar cases prosecuted during the year end- ing September 30, 1893.....	33
	<hr/>
Total number of cases	104
	<hr/>
Convicted	61
Civil penalties imposed	5
Civil penalty actions withdrawn	1
Absconded	4
Dismissed from calendar	6
Bail forfeited	1
Remaining on calendar awaiting trial	26
	<hr/>
Total	104
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Total fines and civil penalties imposed during the year (oleomargarine)	\$2,285
Total fines imposed during the year (milk).....	730
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Total	\$3,015
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Inspections of Milk at Railroad Stations and Steamboat Landings.

During the month of August an inspection of milk arriving over the different railroads and steamboats for consumption in New York and Brooklyn, was made after the milk had been delivered by the common carriers to the grocers and peddlers. The plan adopted was, as usual, to obtain from the police department a detail of two or more officers for duty at each depot when inspected. With their assistance, the wagons were formed in line as they came off the ferries or from the railroad depots into the streets. We then inspected the milk found on each wagon before allowing it to leave the line.

With the assistance of the officers, kindly detailed for this duty by Mr. Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police, we were

enabled to cover all the points at which any one railroad delivered milk in one night, while on other nights we were able to inspect all milk delivered by two or more of the railroads delivering only small quantities, thereby giving the milk arriving in the city a thorough inspection.

The milk arriving over the New York and Northern railroad, delivered at High Bridge station, comprising 825 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-fourth.

The milk arriving over the New York and Harlem railroad, delivered at East Forty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, comprising 1,559 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-third.

The milk arriving over the New York, Ontario and Western railroad, delivered at West Eleventh and West Forty-second street ferries, comprising 3,224 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-second.

The milk arriving over the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, delivered at Cortland and Desbrosses street ferries, comprising 1,805 cans, was inspected on the night of August thirtieth.

The milk arriving over the West Shore railroad, delivered at West Eleventh and West Forty-second street ferries, comprising 1,076 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-second.

The milk arriving over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, delivered at Barclay and Christopher street ferries, comprising 4,954 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-sixth.

The milk arriving over the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company's boats, delivered at Franklin street and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street docks, comprising 861 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-fifth.

The milk arriving over the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, delivered at Chambers and Twenty-third street ferries, comprising 4,154 cans, was inspected on the night of August twenty-eighth.

The milk arriving over the New Jersey Central railroad, delivered at Liberty street ferry, comprising 191 cans, was inspected on the night of August thirty-first.

The milk arriving over the Long Island railroad, delivered at Bushwick and Flatbush depots, comprising 145 cans, was inspected on the night of August thirtieth.

The milk arriving over the Lehigh Valley railroad, delivered at Desbrosses and Cortlandt street, comprising 260 cans, was inspected on the night of August thirtieth.

The milk arriving over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, delivered at Montgomery street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, comprising 700 cans, was inspected on the night of August thirty-first.

The milk inspected when delivered by each railroad and steamboat line represents one day's shipment over each line for consumption in New York and Brooklyn, to which must be added 600 cans average per day by miscellaneous conveyances.

The result of these inspections showed, by the test applied, that only a small percentage had been adulterated. The following statement will also show from what section the milk is received in New York, to wit:

RAILROADS.	Cans milk.	Cans cream.	Unsweetened condensed milk.
New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad..	4,154	249	19
New York and Harlem Railroad	1,559	3	57
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad..	3,226	270	.....
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad	1,805	52	.....
New York and Northern Railroad.....	825	....	.....
West Shore Railroad	1,076	70	50
New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.	700	3	.....
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.	4,954	130	.....
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co	861	8	.....
New Jersey Central Railroad.....	191	6	.....
Long Island Railroad (estimated)	145	....	.....
Lehigh Valley Railroad.....	260	3	... ..
Miscellaneous receipts by wagons (est'd.)...	600	....	.....
Total cans daily	20,356	794	125

The foregoing statement of inspections of milk on arrival in the city of New York and Brooklyn showed, by the test applied, as compared with the preceding year, a slight increase in the number of cans of milk that were of doubtful standard. Also the milk inspected during the year, after it had reached the hands of the wholesale and retail dealers, has shown a slightly increased percentage of adulteration.

It is impossible, with the limited force in this division, to keep the adulteration of milk down to the minimum standard reached three years ago, when a much larger force was employed:

In order to enforce the agricultural laws as fully as the interest of both consumer and producer demands, double the force now employed in the metropolitan district is required.

The following tables will give the receipt in New York city of crude milk, unsweetened condensed milk and cream, over the different railroads and transportation lines during the year ending September 30, 1893, as taken from the Milk Reporter:

Receipt of Crude Milk, Unsweetened Condensed Milk and Cream in New York, by the Railroads and Other Sources, for the Year Ending September 30, 1893.

OCTOBER, 1892.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	138,255	4,600	.233
New York Central.....	61,105	2,018	.103
Ontario	83,158	2,802	.143
Susquehanna	47,324	1,542	.079
Northern	29,273	944	.049
West Shore	36,868	1,269	.065
New Haven	14,253	464	.023
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western,	123,000	4,000	.204
Long Island	6,660	215	.010
New Jersey Central	5,000	163	.007
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	25,684	864	.044
Lehigh Valley.....	5,665	185	.009
Other sources.....	18,600	600	.031

Total cans crude milk	594,845
Total cans cream.....	11,223
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	3,571
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Total cans all kinds.....	609,639
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Daily average crude milk, cans.....	19,189
Daily average cream, cans.....	362
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	115
Average price of crude milk to producer, per quart.....	\$0 03
Average platform price per can	1 48
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NOVEMBER, 1892.

RAILROADS.	Totals cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	129,314	4,447	.235
New York Central.....	60,635	2,109	.111
Ontario	81,143	2,809	.148
Susquehanna	44,942	1,510	.080
Northern.....	28,239	941	.049
West Shore	33,083	1,186	.063
New Haven	13,654	460	.024
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	104,000	3,500	.184
Long Island	6,399	213	.011
New Jersey Central.....	6,630	221	.012
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	24,989	864	.046
Lehigh Valley	3,486	117	.006
Other sources.....	18,000	600	.031

Total cans crude milk.....	554,514
Total cans cream.....	10,227
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	4,654
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Total cans all kind	569,395
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Daily average crude milk, cans.....	18,484
Daily average cream, cans.....	341
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans....	151
Average price crude milk to producer per quart.....	\$ 03½
Average platform price per can	2 05

DECEMBER, 1892.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	134,544	4,478	.239
New York Central	67,098	2,257	.120
Ontario	79,587	2,658	.142
Susquehanna	45,769	1,485	.080
Northern.....	30,263	976	.053
West Shore	37,702	1,309	.070
New Haven	14,000	456	.025
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	100,500	3,258	.174
Long Island	6,898	223	.012
New Jersey Central	6,800	220	.011
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	21,214	848	.040
Lehigh Valley	2,636	86	.004
Other sources	17,050	550	.030

Total cans crude milk.....	564,061
Total cans cream.....	10,886
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	5,079

Total cans all kinds.....	580,026
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Daily average crude milk, cans	18,186
Daily average cream, cans.....	350
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	164
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart.....	\$0 03½
Average platform price, per can.....	1 65

JANUARY, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, includ- ing bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and con- densed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	140,760	4,680	.253
New York Central	73,025	2,424	.130
Ontario	78,925	2,629	.142
Susquehanna	46,517	1,508	.082
Northern	32,849	1,060	.057
West Shore	40,282	1,391	.075
New Haven	15,525	584	.030
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western,	99,250	3,228	.174
Long Island	6,856	221	.012
New Jersey Central	6,200	200	.011
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co. ....	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley	2,612	85	.004
Other sources	17,050	550	.030

Total cans crude milk	559,851
Total cans cream	10,196
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk	4,147

Total cans all kinds	574,194
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Daily average crude milk, cans	18,860
Daily average cream, cans	329
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	134
Average price of crude milk to producer, per quart	\$0 03 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average platform price, per can	1 61

FEBRUARY, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	118,422	4,383	.234
New York Central	72,418	2,686	.143
Ontario	71,414	2,658	.142
Susquehanna	42,967	1,542	.082
Northern	30,100	1,075	.057
West Shore	35,738	1,382	.074
New Haven	13,644	487	.026
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	95,300	3,439	.183
Long Island	6,067	217	.011
New Jersey Central	6,328	234	.012
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	.....	.....	.....
Lehigh Valley	2,925	105	.005
Other sources.....	16,000	575	.031

Total cans crude milk	511,323
Total cans cream	9,683
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	4,904

Total cans of all kinds	525,910
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Daily average crude milk, cans.....	18,262
Daily average cream, cans	346
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....	175
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart.....	\$0 03 $\frac{1}{4}$
Average platform price, per can.....	1 70

MARCH, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	133,545	4,459	.225
New York Central	78,092	2,626	.133
Ontario	82,374	2,774	.140
Susquehanna	49,107	1,592	.080
Northern	32,543	1,050	.053
West Shore	41,961	1,468	.074
New Haven	16,529	538	.027
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	117,840	3,840	.194
Long Island	6,426	207	.011
New Jersey Central	7,300	240	.012
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	8,499	741	.013
Lehigh Valley	4,039	131	.008
Other sources	18,600	600	.030

Total cans crude milk	596,855
Total cans cream	11,776
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk	5,188

Total cans all kinds	613,819
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Daily average crude milk, cans	19,253
Daily average cream, cans	380
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	167
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart	\$0 03 $\frac{1}{8}$
Average platform price, per can	1 54

APRIL, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	128,130	4,448	.213
New York Central	70,479	2,440	.117
Ontario	80,374	2,841	.136
Susquehanna	53,950	1,821	.087
Northern	29,414	981	.047
West Shore	39,778	1,441	.070
New Haven	23,106	777	.037
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	120,000	4,036	.193
Long Island	6,028	201	.010
New Jersey Central	7,060	240	.011
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	24,166	850	.040
Lehigh Valley	5,252	176	.009
Other sources	18,000	600	.030

Total cans crude milk	605,737
Total cans cream	15,251
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk	4,612

Total cans all kinds	625,600
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Daily average crude milk, cans	20,191
Daily average cream, cans	508
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	154
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart	\$0 02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average platform price, per can	1 45

MAY, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	146,319	4,998	.222
New York Central	72,779	2,409	.107
Ontario	93,409	3,260	.145
Susquehanna	60,671	1,998	.089
Northern.....	32,648	1,053	.047
West Shore	40,701	1,437	.064
New Haven	25,812	838	.037
Delaware, Lackawanne & Western.	132,000	4,311	.192
Long Island	6,354	205	.009
New Jersey Central	5,935	198	.009
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	27,624	957	.042
Lehigh Valley	7,363	241	.011
Other sources.....	18,600	600	.020

Total cans crude milk.....	670,215
Total cans cream.....	23,309
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	4,138

Total cans all kinds.....	697,662
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Daily average crude milk, cans.....	21,620
Daily average cream, cans.....	752
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....	133
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart.....	\$0 02½
Average platform price, per can.....	1 24

JUNE, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	150,815	5,392	.224
New York Central	66,896	2,326	.096
Ontario	96,102	3,526	.147
Susquehanna ..	60,567	2,097	.088
Northern.....	33,093	1,103	.047
West Shore	40,245	1,483	.062
New Haven	26,289	881	.036
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	140,585	4,861	.203
Long Island	6,022	201	.008
New Jersey Central	5,889	202	.008
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co	28,643	1,045	.043
Lehigh Valley	8,896	303	.013
Other sources	18,000	600	.025

Total cans crude milk.	682,042
Total cans cream.....	33,754
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	4,826

Total cans all kinds	720,622
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Daily average crude milk, cans	22,735
Daily average cream, cans.....	1,125
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....	160
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart	\$0 02
Average platform price, per can.....	1 10

JULY, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	147,565	5,102	.219
New York Central	55,182	1,819	.080
Ontario	102,940	3,659	.158
Susquehanna	59,346	1,998	.086
Northern	29,113	939	.041
West Shore	38,680	1,400	.060
New Haven	24,651	795	.035
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	162,150	5,311	.224
Long Island	4,843	156	.007
New Jersey Central	6,783	226	.009
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	29,441	1,002	.043
Lehigh Valley	7,983	261	.012
Other sources	18,600	600	.026

Total cans crude milk	687,277
Total cans cream	29,542
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk	4,635

Total cans all kinds	721,454
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Daily average crude milk, cans	22,170
Daily average cream, cans	753
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	150
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart	\$0 02 $\frac{1}{8}$
Average platform price, per can	1 38

AUGUST, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	128,780	4,415	.208
New York Central	48,335	1,620	.076
Ontario	99,968	3,487	.164
Susquehanna	55,965	1,857	.087
Northern	25,570	825	.039
West Shore	33,365	1,194	.056
New Haven	21,700	703	.033
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	153,571	5,078	.239
Long Island	4,500	145	.007
New Jersey Central	5,919	191	.009
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co	26,696	889	.042
Lehigh Valley	8,075	264	.012
Other sources	18,600	600	.028

Total cans crude milk.....	631,044
Total cans cream.....	24,601
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	3,873

Total cans of all kinds	659,518
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Daily average crude milk, cans	20,356
Daily average cream, cans.....	794
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans.....	125
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart	\$.02½
Average platform price, per can.....	1 51

SEPTEMBER, 1893.

RAILROADS.	Total cans of milk, including bottled.	Daily average cans milk, cream and condensed milk.	Per cent over each route.
Erie	119,293	4,134	.205
New York Central	52,474	1,826	.090
Ontario	87,910	3,073	.153
Susquehanna	54,658	1,846	.092
Northern	26,095	870	.043
West Shore	31,516	1,133	.056
New Haven	21,102	706	.034
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	132,220	4,484	.222
Long Island	5,477	182	.009
New Jersey Central	5,039	174	.009
Homer Ramsdell Transportation Co.	27,392	944	.046
Lehigh Valley	7,100	239	.011
Other sources	18,600	600	.030

Total cans crude milk	588,276
Total cans cream	13,870
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk	4,098

Total cans all kinds	606,244
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Daily average crude milk, cans	19,609
Daily average cream, cans	462
Daily average unsweetened condensed milk, cans	137
Average price crude milk to producer, per quart	\$0 03
Average platform price, per can	1 44

Total Receipts Over all Roads for the Year Ending September 30, 1893.

MONTH.	Cans crude milk.	Cans cream.	Cans un-sweetened condensed milk.	Average market price to producer.	Platform price.
October.....	594,845	11,223	3,571	\$.03	\$1 48
November...	554,514	10,227	4,654	.03 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 05
December...	564,061	10,886	5,079	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 65
January.....	559,851	10,196	4,147	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 61
February....	511,323	9,683	4,904	.03 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 70
March.....	596,855	11,776	5,188	.03 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 54
April	605,737	15,251	4,612	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 45
May	670,215	23,309	4,138	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 24
June.....	682,052	33,754	4,826	.02	1 10
July	687,277	29,542	4,635	.02 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 38
August	631,044	24,023	3,873	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 51
September...	588,276	13,870	4,098	.03	1 44
	7,246,050	203,740	53,725	.....	.....

Total cans crude milk.....	7,246,050
Total cans cream	203,740
Total cans unsweetened condensed milk.....	53,725
Estimated value (freight included).....	\$14,179,254 50

The above amount of milk does not include milk sold to condensers, most of which reaches the New York market in small cans, which is estimated to equal 1,800,000 cans.

Estimated value.....	\$2,070,000 00
Estimated value of milk, as shown above.....	14,179,254 50
Grand total.....	\$16,249,254 50

From October first to May first the attention of the employes in this division was mainly directed to looking after the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine, and during May, as before stated, almost entirely to inspecting stables and cows.

From June first to October first they were principally engaged in inspecting milk when sold at retail and at the different

depots where it was delivered to the dealers. The work could not be made as effective as in former years by reason of the fact that there was no criminal penalty under the agricultural law between April first and October first. The civil penalty law that was in force was not effective, as it could not be promptly enforced. However a few actions were brought and most of them are awaiting trial.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in stating that I have been assisted to the fullest extent of their abilities by each of the State agents, chemists and counsel employed in this division of the department of agriculture. Also, will add that the judges of the courts in which prosecutions have been brought have given the work of this department prompt and careful attention, and the police department have assisted in the enforcement of the law promptly whenever called upon by this department.

Respectfully submitted. •

B. F. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of F. D. Tuthill.

Hon. F. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture*:

Sir.—I herewith submit a report of work performed by the experts and agents of the third division of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending September 30, 1893.

After close inspection of milk shipped from and through the division under my charge I find the quantity gradually increasing and more attention paid to cleanliness, which must improve the quality and tend to keep it longer in good condition. This fact soon becomes known to both dealers and consumers, thereby the producer is rewarded by having a steady demand for his product.

There have been few violations of the law. Dairymen and creameries, as a rule, ship a good article and conform to the requirements.

The manufacture of butter is considerably in excess of that of last year.

New condenseries have been established in various sections throughout the division.

Oleomargarine.

But little time has been devoted to the inspection for oleomargarine during the warmer season. I am convinced that it is seldom used within my territory, but in all cases where an intimation was received, or complaint made, that warranted attention, investigation was promptly ordered and in no case so far has there been any found. It is much more difficult in the rural sections, where the experts are almost universally known, to succeed in securing evidence against violators of the law, in this traffic, than in large cities.

Detailed Report of Work Performed.

The following tables give a detailed report of work performed by each employe in this division of the department, between September 30, 1892, and October 1, 1893:

REPORT OF GEO. W. PRICE FOR YEAR 1892-1893.

MILK.

Number of days in court.....	1
Number of days inspecting milk	159
Number of days in butter and cheese factories.....	4
Number of days in stores	47
Number of days in obtaining evidence	2
Number of days on special duty.....	69
<hr/>	
Total number of days.....	282
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Number of creameries inspected	33
Number of condenseries inspected	1
Number of butter creameries inspected	3
Number of cheese factories inspected	2
Number of milk peddlers inspected	4
Number of stores inspected	377
Number of packages of butter inspected	2,593
Number of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	197
Number of dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots.....	1,948
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Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots.....	6,986
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots.....	7,886
Number cans of peddler's milk inspected.....	13
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Total number of cans inspected.....	14,885
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Total number of samples delivered to chemist.....	9
Total number of complaints made	1
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	11,700

REPORT OF R. H. PALMER FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

MILK.

Number of days in court	5
Number of days inspecting milk	246
Number of days inspecting herds	4
Number of days obtaining evidence	2
Number of days on special duty	22

Total number of days	279
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Number of creameries inspected	12
Number of butter creameries inspected	1
Number of stables inspected	4
Number of cows inspected	408
Number of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots.....	239
Number of dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots.....	1,134

Number of cans creamerymen's milk inspected on deliv- ery at boat and railroad depots.....	8,254
Number of cans of dairymen's milk inspected on deliv- ery at creameries and railroad depots.....	4,293

Total number of cans inspected.....	12,547
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Total number of samples delivered to chemist	1
Total number of complaints made	1
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	15,580

REPORT OF T. C. DUBOIS FROM MARCH 1st TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

MILK.

Number of days in court	4
Number of days inspecting milk.....	96
Number of days obtaining evidence	49
Number of days on special duty	27
<hr/>	
Total number of days	176
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Number of creameries inspected	30
Number of butter creameries inspected	8
Number of milk peddlers inspected	24
Number of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boats and railroad depots	34
Number of dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	1,439
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Number of cans of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boats and railroad depots	1,607
Number of cans of dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots.....	4,495
Number of cans peddler's milk inspected	90
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Total number of cans inspected	6,192
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Total number samples delivered to chemist	6
Total number complaints made	2
Estimated number of miles traveled.....	8,850
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REPORT OF E. W. VAIL FROM JUNE 1st TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

MILK.

Number of days inspecting milk	19
Number of days inspecting herds	4
Number of days on special duty	81
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Total number of days.....	104
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Number of creameries inspected	7
Number of condenseries inspected	2
Number of butter creameries inspected	4
Number of stables inspected	4
Number of cows inspected	223
Number of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	21
Number of dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	296
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Number of cans of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boats and railroad depots.....	877
Number of cans of dairymen's milk inspected on deliv- ery at creameries and railroad depots.....	1,111
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Total number of cans inspected	1,988
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Estimated number of miles traveled.....	1,350
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REPORT OF M. DUGAN FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER,
1893.

MILK.

Number of days inspecting milk	35
Number of days obtaining evidence	3
Number of days on special duty.....	13
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Total number of days.....	51
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Number of creameries inspected	11
Number of condenseries inspected	1
Number of milk peddlers inspected	13
Number of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boats and railroad depots	21
Number of dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots.....	626
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Number of cans creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boats and railroad depots	1,008
Number of cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots.....	1,311
Number of cans peddler's milk inspected	44
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Total number cans inspected.....	2,363
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Estimated number of miles traveled.....	1,850
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Prosecutions.

MILK.

CASE No. 2960.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WM. E. MILLS, *Dairyman, Orange County.*
Court of Special Sessions, Justice Crist Chester.

Warrant issued September 30, 1892; answered to October 1, 1892; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: George W. Price, and chemists, Stillwell & Gladding.

CASE No. 2961.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN B. MOULE, *Dairyman, Ulster County.*

Witnesses: Geo. W. Price, A. D. Clark, and chemists, Stillwell & Gladding.

Remarks: Defendant immediately stopped shipping milk, and case not prosecuted.

CASE No. 2962.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ERASTUS MERICLE, *Dairyman, Ulster County.*

Witnesses: George W. Price, A. D. Clark, and chemists, Stillwell & Gladding.

Remarks: Defendant immediately stopped shipping milk, and case not prosecuted.

CASE No. 2559.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WM. S. BENEDICT, *Dairyman, Orange County.*

Court of Special Sessions, Justice James Wisner, Warwick.

Warrant issued June 5, 1893; answered to June 5, 1893; pleaded guilty; fined costs of court.

Witnesses: George W. Price, Wm. C. Sheehan, and chemists, Stillwell & Gladding.

CASE No. 2995.

THE PEOPLE *v.* AMOS NELSON, *Dairyman.*

Court of Special Sessions, Justice Frost.

Warrant issued June 22, 1893; answered to June 22, 1893; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended by court.

Witnesses: T. C. Dubois, Geo. Potter, and chemist, Jos. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 2550.

THE PEOPLE *v.* A. H. HORTON, *Dairyman.*

Court of Special Sessions, Justice Lane.

Warrant issued June 28, 1893; answered to June 28, 1893; pleaded guilty; sentence suspended by court.

Witnesses: T. C. Dubois, and chemist, Jos. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 71.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FRED. H. BERRY, *Dairyman, Delaware County.*

Court of Special Sessions, Justice Wilson.

Warrant issued July twentieth.

Witnesses: Geo. W. Price, R. H. Palmer, and chemist, R. D. Clark.

Remarks: After warrant was issued defendant absconded.

CASE No. 3121.

THE PEOPLE v. JOHN E. WHITE, *Dairyman, Delaware County.*
Court of Special Sessions, Justice Whitaker, Deposit.

Warrant issued November 19, 1892; answered to November 19, 1892; pleaded guilty; fined twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: R. H. Palmer, C. B. Perry, and chemist, Jos. F. Geisler.

CASE No. 91.

THE PEOPLE v. MRS. ADA EGGLESTON, *Delaware County.*

Witnesses: R. H. Palmer, and chemists, Stillwell & Gladding.

Remarks: The penalty being \$100, and finding that the defendant was possessed of no property, no action was taken.

Respectfully submitted,

F. D. TUTHILL,
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of James H. Brown.

To the Hon. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture:*

Agreeably to your request, I take pleasure and very respectfully submit this, my third annual report of the work performed in the fourth division of the Commission of Agriculture, comprising the counties of Oswego, Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren and Essex, for the year ending September 30, 1893.

In response to a letter from the Commissioner I visited Boonville, N. Y., to investigate the cause of so many cattle dying in that locality, and found, as will appear, a very serious state of affairs. Soon after reaching that town I met the town board and the board of public health, and had a conversation with them relating to this trouble. As there was a meeting of the town board that day none of the members could accompany me to the several farms, where the trouble had been, but at their request Mr. Henry McCluskey went with me; he being familiar with the country and acquainted with the inhabitants my duty was much more easily performed.

We first visited Mr. J. R. Williams, where several cattle have died. This farm consists of about 160 acres of good farming land, well watered by springs, and a large spring brook running through the farm called "Moose Creek." Ten cows have died this season on this place. We next visited the farm of Mr. John Lewis, who had lost fifteen head of cattle; he believes that his trouble was caused by lightning, but the symptoms were about the same as in the cattle at the other place. We next visited Mr. B. A. Capron, who had lost nine head of stock, and found the same condition. I also saw Mr. R. W. Pitcher and several others, who had lost stock in substantially the same manner, and was informed that the first indication of anything

wrong was a falling off of the milk, and in a few minutes the animal was dead. There were about sixty head of stock which had died from this same trouble. All the farms where this trouble has appeared, with but one exception, are in the same locality, and are situated both sides of the aforementioned spring brook "Moose Creek," the land sloping towards the creek on both sides. I also visited Mr. R. C. Hurlbut, D. V. S., of Boonville, who had been called to examine some of the cattle, and he stated that he was not able to discover the evidence of any disease to cause death, excepting in a few cases where the spinal column was affected. The trouble having, to all appearances, been overcome for this season, and as no milk was being then delivered for sale, I took no further action in the matter, and was not able to gain any information which would throw much light on the subject.

On December thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, at the request of the New York State Dairymen's Association, I attended their annual meeting at Cobleskill, N. Y., and was much pleased at the reception tendered and the interest they took in this department, and it affords me pleasure to say that this association is now, as it always has been, a great friend of this department.

During the fall and early winter my time, and that of the experts and agents of this division, was occupied attending to the samples taken earlier in the season, which were below standard, endeavoring to close them out, without litigation or expense, which I am happy to say we succeeded in doing, all the parties but four pleading guilty to the charges against them and paying the fine promptly. After these cases were disposed of, we turned our attention more particularly to the counties which were lately added to this division, and inspected them both for oleomargarine and vinegar. We found no oleomargarine, and that nearly all the vinegar offered for sale was standard cider vinegar. I have followed the same plan this season as last, in regard to the inspection of vinegar, and am satisfied that the sale of spurious goods in this division is substantially stopped.

In January, 1893, the Supreme Court suit, for violation of the vinegar law, *The People v. Girard*, was brought to trial, and we obtained a verdict of \$200 and costs; this being the first case of the kind to be brought to trial, attracted wide attention, and our success was of great importance, not only to this department, but to the manufacturers of cider vinegar, as nearly all reputable dealers immediately refused to handle any goods that the Supreme Court had decided were sold in violation of the law, thereby increasing the sale of cider vinegar. This case, as you are aware, was at once appealed by the defendants, and has since been argued in the General Term, a decision to be rendered at the November session. I had two other cases for violation of the same statute noticed for trial, but at your suggestion they have not been tried, the parties agreeing that should we be successful with the *Girard* case in the General Term, they would plead guilty and pay their fines.

On February eighth I discovered eighty fifty pound tubs of butterine in Utica, which, by watching closely at the depot, we found were delivered to the State hospital. On February fifteenth, in company with Mr. L. E. Scrafford, I visited the hospital and took a sample of the goods for analysis. Dr. Blumer informed me that he alone was responsible for the purchase, and that it was done for two reasons, viz., because he was satisfied that the goods were better than much of the butter purchased, and because it was cheaper — this lot costing seventeen and one-half cents per pound. I was very much surprised to find the manager of a State institution openly violating one of the laws of the State and immediately took such steps as brought it promptly to your attention, and we were granted a special act of the Legislature on the subject.

Within a few days after the foregoing find of butterine, Mr. Scrafford and myself visited one of the leading hotels of Amsterdam and took a sample of so-called butter from the table, which proved upon analysis to be butterine. This case, as you are aware, was settled by the parties paying the attorneys for the State \$250.

It has been rumored several times during the past season that butterine was being sold here, but upon strict search we have

been able to find only the two aforementioned cases, and I do not believe any is being sold in this division.

In the latter part of February I was directed by you to furnish a list of all the cheese and butter factories in my division, with the kind and amount of product manufactured by each; this was found to be quite a task, requiring several weeks of steady work, as all the towns and factories had to be visited in order that our figures might be accurate, and the statistics furnished reliable.

This division contains 372 factories, making 1,326,908 pounds of butter and 35,637,124 pounds of cheese, or over one-fifth of all the factories in the State, manufacturing one-fourteenth of all the butter and over one-fourth of all the cheese manufactured at factories in this State, worth to the producers, according to the prices furnished by the secretary of the Utica board of trade, the enormous sum of over three and one-half million dollars. These statistics are very valuable because the information they contain is reliable. I believe this practice should be continued, as it would furnish not only the department, but the public at large, with the growth year by year of one of the largest and most important industries of the State.

In April I received a request that the names of all the agricultural societies be obtained and mailed to you, which matter I attended to personally, going into all the counties of this division, and getting a complete list of the societies with the names of the officers, and found that there were nineteen in the counties over which I have charge.

About the middle of June I learned that the same disease in cattle, near Boonville, Oneida county, which had made such trouble last season, had broken out again. Immediately upon this coming to my knowledge I communicated with Mr. M. Quigley, the expert having the diseases of cattle in charge for this department, and on June nineteenth we visited the locality and looked the matter over thoroughly, Mr. Quigley deciding that the trouble was caused by anthrax, one of the most dreaded of cattle diseases in existence. He left instructions, etc., with those owning

stock on the affected farms, and those who followed these instructions have had no further trouble.

On July twenty-sixth I received instructions to meet you at the Albany office on the following day for consultation and directions, which I did, finding all the assistant commissioners and cheese experts present, at which time the exhibit of cheese and butter for the World's Fair was the main topic; and it was decided by you that this department should immediately take the matter in charge. As soon as I returned to my office I met all the experts and agents in my division, and the territory was so divided as to secure the greatest dispatch, and a thorough canvass was immediately taken for exhibits, with the result that we were nicely represented at the fair with dairy products from the counties in my division, a large number of the exhibits scoring ninety-five and better.

As you are aware, two of the experts from this division have been in attendance at the World's Fair nearly all the season, taking charge of the dairy exhibit from this State, and endeavoring to secure for us the recognition and attention that we, as an agricultural State, deserve. This has made the force for active work here short, and with the additional duties incident to securing this exhibit I have not been able to give all my territory the attention and work I had planned; but, however, by making a large number of inspections myself, and all the force remaining making an extra effort, we have succeeded in inspecting nearly all the factories and towns, and in taking a large number of samples below the State standard.

I am satisfied that while the standard for milk is just and right for the winter, spring and summer months it is too low in fats for the fall months, when milk is very rich in butter fats, many samples coming to our observation which have undoubtedly been tampered with; the standard is so low that those disposed to be dishonest can, at this time of the year, remove quite a quantity of cream, and still leave the milk up to and above the standard; viz., three per cent of fats. This matter should, I think, receive attention, and the standard be changed for the fall months.

I have attended all the meetings of the Utica board of trade but one this season; this I have done because many of the factories in this division are represented there, and any complaints of adulteration, or call for assistance, can be made more conveniently there.

The matter of cheese instruction has received much attention during the past year, and I am satisfied that it is giving universal satisfaction and securing grand results. I was very much pleased to note the fact that all the cheese from this State receiving a first premium at the World's fair, were made according to the plans laid down by our instructors. This shows that the instructors are fully up to the times in their work, and that the plans adopted by them, if followed by the cheese-makers of the State, will make not only a good product, but a uniform one, which is one of the most important factors in getting the largest returns for our products. It is a very noticeable fact that the cheese of the State are certainly improving every year in quality and uniformity, and as this is the only department or organization tending toward the education of cheesemakers it necessarily follows that we are entitled largely to the credit for this improvement in quality and, therefore, the large increase in value. For the foregoing reasons it would appear to me wise that more of the agents employed by this department, in the country, should be practical cheesemakers, that they might inspect milk and at the same time, with no additional expense, teach the most improved methods of manufacture.

There are many other matters pertaining to the cheese instructors work, that I might call your attention to, but as they each furnish to you an individual report, mine would probably be largely a repetition, so I will leave this matter for them to report as they think best.

Doubtful Samples.

The following is a list of the doubtful samples taken in this division for the past season, viz.:

NAME.	Post-office.	Label number.
James Cross.....	Glenmore.....	101
R. J. Ranons.....	Fulton.....	3,385
Abijah Widrick.....	West Amboy.....	117
Stephen G. Cromwell.....	West Amboy.....	118
Harry Potts.....	Phoenix.....	112
Samuel Dodge.....	Palermo.....	118
James Jones.....	South Scriba.....	114
W. A. Bartlett.....	Vermillion.....	119
John Jackson.....	North Volney.....	137
Wm. McDougal.....	North Volney.....	115
Harvey Swertfigure.....	Sand Bank.....	135
Lewis A. Jones.....	Sand Bank.....	120
Thomas Bartlay.....	Redfield.....	134
J. D. Rathburn.....	North Scriba.....	145
John Farley.....	Scriba.....	142
Giles John.....	Frankfort.....	108
Abijah Widrick.....	West Amboy.....	128
Benj. Pickins.....	Hinmansville.....	140
Thos. Harrigan.....	Hinmansville.....	141
Jonas Klock.....	St. Johnsville.....	132
Burton Flanders.....	St. Johnsville.....	131
David Flanders.....	St. Johnsville.....	130
Hiram Vorhees.....	Emmonsburg.....	133
Fred. Robel.....	Flat Creek.....	139
Frank Van Schaick.....	Flat Creek.....	3,384
Wm. Allen.....	Lykers.....	143
August Antis.....	Sprakers.....	523
Ervin Mills.....	Ames.....	524
Jacob Christman.....	Ephratah.....	116
Henry Gray.....	Ephratah.....	532
Charles Sitterly.....	Ephratah.....	531
E. J. Shewerman.....	McKinley.....	525
John Hasbrook.....	Minaville.....	527
Jacob Staley.....	Minaville.....	526
Geo. Mathews.....	Mexico.....	534
James Hughes.....	Prospect.....	102
John A. Schuyler.....	Fonda.....	528
Benj. Sponenberg.....	Fonda.....	529
John Jackson.....	North Volney.....	530
E. B. Fox.....	Sand Bank.....	535
Wm. Fredericks.....	Marshville.....	541
State Hospital.....	Utica.....	.....
John Bartholomew.....	Amsterdam.....	.....

The following is a statement of cases begun and disposed of during the past season, viz. :

Prosecutions.

MILK.

LABEL No. 3142.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FRED CHAPMAN.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined ten dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3136.

THE PEOPLE *v.* MRS. ELIZA BOND.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3137.

THE PEOPLE *v.* WM. BUTTS.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3134.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FRED DEAN.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3135.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ALANSON BUTLER.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3131.

THE PEOPLE *v.* J. H. MARKHAM.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3132.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN CAREY.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3133.

THE PEOPLE *v.* LEWIS RAWSON.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty, and was fined ten dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL. No. 3129.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN VANWIE.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3130.

THE PEOPLE *v.* HENRY BURR.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3363.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ALFRED FULLER.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3364.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FRANK LOOKER.

LABEL No. 3365.

THE PEOPLE *v.* EDWIN MYRE.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3372.

THE PEOPLE *v.* FRANK CALKINS.

Action brought in Supreme Court, and has not been reached yet; will be tried in the January term of the court.

LABEL No. 3371.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SPENCER RICHARDSON.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3369.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ANTOINE WINKS.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3373.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN HOWLAND.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder J. N. Kennedy, of Gloversville, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3377.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN WITTENBECK.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Justice M. Walrath, of St. Johnsville, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3376.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN CROCKER.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Justice M. Walrath, of St. Johnsville, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3370.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SOL. WARRING.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3367.

THE PEOPLE *v.* B. C. PURRINGTON.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3368.

THE PEOPLE *v.* SAMUEL MATTESON.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder C. N. Bulger, of Oswego, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3374.

THE PEOPLE *v.* T. H. HOUSE.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Justice Irvin Meyer, of Fort Plain, N. Y.

LABEL No. 3375.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN HOWLAND.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Recorder J. N. Kennedy, of Gloversville, N. Y.

LABEL No. 2233.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN CROCKER.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Justice M. Walrath, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., who afterward remitted the fine.

LABEL No. 101.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JAMES CROSS.

Defendant appeared, pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars by Justice Samuel Ferguson, of Taberg, N. Y.

BUTTER.

LABEL No. .

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN BARTHOLOMEW.

Defendant pleaded guilty to using butterine on his hotel table and paid \$250.

VINEGAR.

LABEL No. 590.

THE PEOPLE *v.* ANTHONY GIRARD.

Tried in the January term of the Supreme Court at Utica, N. Y., and a verdict in favor of the people ordered by Judge Williams of \$200 and costs.

LABEL No. 592.

THE PEOPLE *v.* T. N. KINNEY.

Supreme Court, action still in court.

LABEL No. 595.

THE PEOPLE *v.* W. H. SHANT.

Supreme Court, action still in court.

Fines Imposed.

The following is a statement of the fines imposed, viz.:

Anthony Girard	\$200
Fred. Chapman	10
Mrs. Eliza Bond	25
Wm. Butts	25
Fred. Dean	25
Alanson Butler	25
J. N. Markham	25
John Carey	25
Lewis Rawson	25
John Van Wie	25
Henry Burr	25
Alfred Fuller	25
Edwin Myre	25
Spencer Richardson	25
Antoine Winks	25
John Howland	25
T. H. House	25
John Howland	25
John Wittenbeck	25
John Crocker	25
Sol. Warring	25
B. C. Purrington	25
Samuel Matteson	25
John Crocker	25
James Cross	25
John Bartholomew	250

I have made the foregoing report as brief as possible and endeavored to speak of only those subjects which appeared to me to be of the most importance. You, of course, are fully aware of the large amount of work that has to be done in a district containing as many butter and cheese factories and as many large cities and towns as the one over which I have charge, and, therefore, a detailed statement of all the work is unnecessary. I have devoted my entire time to the work and endeavored in every way possible to have it entirely satisfactory to the consumers and honest producers of dairy products, and to make it a credit to ourselves.

In closing I wish to say that all the experts, agents, chemists and counsel in this division have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and each and every one have, at all times, responded promptly and faithfully to the regular and many unexpected calls we have had during the past season.

I also wish to thank you personally for the many courtesies and favors I have received at your hands.

Yours very truly,

J. H. BROWN,

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of C. D. Moore.

HON. F. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture* :

Dear Sir.—I most respectfully submit herewith my report of the transactions of the Agricultural Department for the Fifth division, comprising the counties of Lewis, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin and Clinton for the past year, this being the largest butter and cheese producing division in the State. Instructors H. A. Rees and E. A. Ayers, and inspectors C. S. Kellogg, J. H. Barry and B. B. McPherson have been constantly at work during the butter and cheese-making season visiting the various factories and individual dairies, giving much needed instruction in the various branches of the service. This work you can very readily see could not reach all, there being 461 factories in the division, as the territory to be traversed is very large, and they having to be recalled to many factories several times. But I am very glad to inform you that they report the condition of the factories much better than heretofore, showing that the factorymen and patrons generally are interested in the work of the department. Very much labor has been performed during the past season in securing and sending exhibits of butter and cheese to the World's Fair at Chicago, there having been sent from this division alone upwards of 300 cheese that have taken front rank at that fair. And it must be a great pleasure to you to know that the cheese scoring the highest average were made either by employes of the department over which you have the honor to preside, or by makers who are following their instructions and working after their methods. And the instructors, inspectors and patrons of the cheese and butter factories throughout the division cannot but feel encouraged by the progress made. And I cannot refrain from sug-

gesting to you that an increase in the number of the instructors and inspectors would, in my judgment, be a great benefit to the agricultural classes throughout the State. That the farming community generally do not realize the importance of what the department is doing to benefit their condition is doubtless true. But we can only hope that this work will be carried on until every farmer is made to thoroughly understand that every effort put forth by yourself and others connected with the department is an effort to benefit his condition. Better butter and cheese are being manufactured; better prices are being paid; a larger flow of milk is being obtained, and the farmers generally have not been affected by the financial panic. We have had some trouble with adulterated and impure milk. In many instances when the owner's attention was called to the condition of his milk he has been as anxious to ascertain the cause of the impurity as the inspector or maker and has done what he could to better its condition. Some samples have been taken for analysis and, when found to be adulterated by the chemist, actions have been brought when parties would not settle without. Some have paid and some actions are still pending.

The following epitome represents the prosecutions in my division during the past year for violations of the agricultural law in furnishing impure and adulterated milk to cheese factories and creameries and the present status of the cases:

WATERTOWN, *August 5, 1893.*

CHARLES D. MOORE :

Sir.—On the first day of August, by request, I inspected the milk delivered to the Anson Miller factory, located in the town of Rodman, Jefferson county, N. Y. I found by the lactometer and forced cream test, that the mess of milk delivered from the farm of one C. L. Flint, in his name, by his tenant, one J. Castor, to be suspicious; that is, milk that is not up to the standard fixed by the statutes of the State of New York. I took a sample of said milk in the presence of Mr. Anson Miller, his son and Mr. Monroe Totman, filled two dairy department sample bottles, took them to the residence of said Flint and Castor, securely sealed and properly labeled. Neither Flint nor Castor being at home I left one of the bottles with the family in the presence of Mr. Monroe Totman. The other bottle I took to

Dr. Theodore Deecke, at Utica, for analysis. I have received from Dr. Deecke a copy of the certificate of analysis of said milk, declaring the same to be adulterated and impure. No doubt you have received ere this a similar one. I await further instructions in the premises.

Respectfully,

CHAS. S. KELLOGG.

To the Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, Lowville, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—Through your agent, C. S. Kellogg, of this city, on the 1st day of August, 1893, proceedings were commenced against one Joseph Castor, for adulterating his milk; the defendant, Castor, resides in Rodman, and we procured a horse and buggy and drove up there, and swore out a warrant for his arrest. He was brought before Justice Porter of that town and pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail, the case being adjourned to August eleventh.

“On August eleventh the defendant appeared in person and by Thomas Saunders, of Adams, N. Y., as counsel, and after spending all day, he was convicted of the offense charged and sentence imposed.

“Inclosed you will please find duplicate copies of the account of this case, and if they are not made out in proper form, please return them at once, stating the corrections, and I will make the necessary corrections and return them.

Yours truly,

THOMAS WOODS.

Prosecutions.

MILK.

SAMPLE No. .

THE PEOPLE *v.* EGBERT LANGDON.

Complaint made against defendant for adulterating milk at his factory in the town of Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York. Warrant issued; defendant pleaded guilty and was fined by the justice.

SAMPLE No. .

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOHN LEVALLEY.

Complaint made against defendant for furnishing adulterated milk to the “English River Creamery,” in the town of Moore,

Clinton county, New York, July 20, 1893, and case placed in attorney's hands for prosecution, but, before action was commenced, defendant paid \$100 in settlement.

LABEL No. 4001.

THE PEOPLE *v.* JOSEPH COOK.

Complaint made against defendant for furnishing adulterated milk to "Maple Grove" cheese factory at Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, August 15, 1893, to be made into cheese, and case was placed in attorneys' hands for prosecution. Matter still pending.

Witnesses: Jno. H. Berry, Charles Gillett, and chemist, J. C. Wilson.

SAMPLE No. 3957.

THE PEOPLE *v.* GEORGE BACON.

Complaint made against defendant for furnishing adulterated milk to the "Dupontville" cheese factory at Rossie, St. Lawrence county, New York, September 28, 1893, to be made into cheese, and case placed in attorneys' hands for prosecution but, before action was commenced, defendant paid \$100 in settlement.

Witnesses: Henry Shoulette, and chemist, J. C. Wilson.

SAMPLE No. 3956.

THE PEOPLE *v.* J. WESLEY PERRY.

Complaint made against defendant for furnishing impure and adulterated milk to O'Connor's creamery, Brushton, Franklin county, New York, October 11, 1893, and case placed in attorney's hands for prosecution but, before action was commenced, defendant paid \$100 in settlement.

Witnesses: Jno. H. Berry, B. O'Connor, W. W. Hall, and chemist, J. C. Wilson.

SAMPLE No. 2211.

THE PEOPLE *v.* GEORGE WEST.

Complaint made against defendant for furnishing impure and adulterated milk to the "Cloverdale" cheese factory in the town of Croghan, Lewis county, New York, on July 27, 1893, to be manufactured into cheese, and case placed in attorney's hands for prosecution. Civil action commenced in the Supreme Court October 20, 1893, by personal service upon defendant of summons and complaint. Defendant appeared by attorney and interposed an answer. The case was tried at a circuit held in and for the county of Lewis, at Lowville, N. Y., on the 15th and 16th days of December, 1893,¹ before Mr. Justice M. L. Wright and a jury, and jury found for the defendant.

Witnesses: Charles S. Kellogg, Ebenezer A. Ayers, Guy Peniman, and chemist, Dr. Theodore Deecke.

Although the work performed by this department during the past season has resulted in much good, I am still confident that under the working of the new agricultural laws much greater results can be accomplished, if the Legislature will appropriate sufficient funds to push the work already inaugurated under your supervision.

Thanking each and every employe for the very efficient work done during the year, and yourself for many courtesies extended, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

C. D. MOORE,

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of Peter H. Parker.

HON. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture* :

Dear Sir.—As assistant commissioner of agriculture I have the honor of submitting to you my third annual report of the sixth division of the Agricultural Department of the State.

This division comprises the counties of Cortland, Onondaga, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Tioga and Broome. It is one of the most important in the State not only on account of the amount of butter and cheese manufactured, but also on account of its large shipping interests that have developed in the last few years. Of the great shipping railroads, the Ontario and Western with its branches passes through 125 miles of its territory; the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 180 miles; the Delaware and Hudson seventy-five miles; the Erie 100 miles; the Lehigh Valley over 100 miles, making nearly 500 miles of railroad and averaging a shipping station every five or six miles over the entire routes.

The amount of milk shipped on these roads averages 6,000 cans per day, or 219,000 cans per year; this division alone furnishes one-third of the daily milk supply of the city of New York. The cities of Syracuse and Binghamton draw their milk supply from this division and consume 1,500 cans per day. There are five large villages, averaging nearly 10,000 inhabitants each, that consume 500 cans daily, besides fifteen smaller towns averaging two or three thousand each which consume 200 cans daily; making a yearly amount of 803,000 cans which added to the foregoing amount gives a total of 2,993,000 cans furnished by this division for consumption for cities and villages.

In order that the magnitude of the shipping interests of this division may be understood, if we suppose that each of these cans of milk would manufacture seven pounds of cheese, a little over eleven pounds of milk to one pound of cheese, which is a fair estimate, it would produce 20,510,000 pounds, which

added to the amount of 12,232,000 pounds, which is manufactured yearly in this division, would give the grand total of 32,742,000 pounds, or over one-fourth of the total amount manufactured in the State.

From the above we can learn the importance of the sixth division as a producer of dairy products, and yet its shipping interests are in their infancy. Ten years ago there were no shipping stations in the division.

During the past season the experts of my division have been constantly at work inspecting this great quantity of milk, and I am glad to say that the dishonest practices of milk adulteration are rapidly decreasing. Several years ago a butter or cheese manufactory without one or two dishonest patrons was the exception; to-day the factory that has even one is the exception. This good result is owing to the watchful care of the dairy department of the State and the faithful co-operation of the officers in its employ. Particularly would I say of the experts in this division that they have fulfilled their duties as gentlemen, and early and late have they labored for the best interests of the producers and consumers of dairy products.

The census of butter and cheese made in factories of the State, which was taken as directed by you early in the past spring, has simplified and aided the work in my division. I am of the opinion that the work done while making the census had much to do in getting the exhibits sent to Chicago, which placed New York State in the front rank as an exhibitor of dairy products at the Great Fair.

Detailed Report of Work Performed.

REPORT OF JOHN E. CADY FOR EIGHT MONTHS; ENDING JUNE 1, 1893.

Number of days in court	4
Number of days inspecting milk.....	160
Number of days obtaining evidence	6
Number of days on special duty	7
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Total number of days	177
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Number of creameries inspected.....	75
Number of butter creameries inspected.....	30
Number of cheese factories inspected	28
Number of milk peddlers inspected.....	104
Number of stores inspected	98
Number of creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	40
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	30
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	104
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	88
Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on deliv- ery at boat and railroad depots	450
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	860
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	650
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	432
Number cans of peddlers milk inspected	300
Number cans of store milk inspected.....	107
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Total number of cans of milk inspected.....	2,799
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Total number of samples delivered to chemist.....	8
Total number of complaints made	6
Total number of appearances in cases.....	6
Estimated number of miles traveled	8,000
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Doubtful cans of milk.....	76
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REPORT OF J. J. SOROGAN FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEM- BER, 1892.

Number of days in court	4
Number of days inspecting milk.....	30

Number of days obtaining evidence	3
Number of days on special duty	8
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Total number of days	45
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Number of creameries inspected	10
Number of butter creameries inspected	1
Number of cheese factories inspected	6
Number of milk peddlers inspected	24
Number of stores inspected	2
Number of stables inspected	1
Number of cows inspected	18
Number creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	5
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	41
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	43
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	76
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Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on deliv- ery at boats and railroad depots	280
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and and railroad depots	70
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	55
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	84
Number cans peddlers' milk inspected	51
Number cans store milk inspected	2
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Total number cans of milk inspected	542
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Total number of complaints	1
Total number of appearances in cases	4
Estimated number of miles traveled	1,980
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REPORT OF A. J. McSWEENEY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Number of days in court	1
Number of days inspecting milk	62
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Total number of days	63
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Number of creameries inspected	26
Number of butter creameries inspected	25
Number of cheese factories inspected	14
Number of milk peddlers inspected	73
Number of stores inspected	2
Number creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	98
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	950
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	828
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	821
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Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on deliv- ery at boat and railroad depots	380
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	1,100
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	2,588
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese creameries	1,258
Number cans peddlers' milk inspected	326
Number cans store milk inspected	24
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Total number of cans of milk inspected	5,676
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Total number of samples delivered to chemist.....	5
Total number of complaints made	1
Total number of appearances in cases	1
Estimated number of miles traveled	2,840
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REPORT OF P. C. HARP FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1893.

Number of days in court	1
Number of days inspecting milk	168
Number of days on special duty	28
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Total number of days	197
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Number of creameries inspected	16
Number of butter creameries inspected	21
Number of cheese factories inspected	87
Number of milk peddlers inspected	341
Number of stores inspected	27
Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	78
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	324
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	462
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	1,914
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Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	3,270
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	1,296
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	882
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	4,872
Number cans peddlers' milk inspected	1,960
Number cans store milk inspected	405
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Total number of cans of milk inspected	12,685
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Total number of samples delivered to chemist	5
Estimated number of miles traveled	7,649
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REPORT OF JAMES BOICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Number of days inspecting milk	26
Number of days inspecting herds (reported to health officer)	2
Number of days on special duty	13

Total number of days	41
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Number of creameries inspected as to condition	15
Number of butter creameries inspected as to condition,	8
Number of cheese factories inspected as to condition..	10
Number of milk peddlers inspected	23
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	175
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	292
Number dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	230

Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	525
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	876
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	460
Number cans peddlers' milk inspected	84

Total number cans of milk inspected	1,945
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Total number samples delivered to chemist	3
Estimated number of miles traveled	1,200

REPORT OF CHAS. F. NASH FOR YEAR ENDING SEP-
TEMBER 30, 1893.

Number of days in court	4
Number of days inspecting milk	142
Number of days inspecting herds	4
Number of days on special duty (44 days on census, 4 on fairs, 11 on dairy products for Exposition, and 51 special duty)	110
Total number of days	290
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Number of creameries inspected	15
Number of butter creameries inspected	15
Number of cheese factories inspected	170
Number of milk peddlers inspected	95
Number of stores inspected	10
Number of stables inspected	4
Number of cows inspected	100
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Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	130
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	750
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	750
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	6,800
Number cans creamerymen's milk inspected on delivery at boat and railroad depots	5,200
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at creameries and railroad depots	15,200
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at butter creameries	8,250
Number cans dairymen's milk inspected on delivery at cheese factories	9,500

Number cans peddlers' milk inspected	285
Number cans store milk inspected	100
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Total number of cans of milk inspected.....	38,535
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Total number of samples delivered to chemist.....	18
Total number of complaints made	9
Total number of appearances in cases	5
Estimated number of miles traveled	14,400
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Prosecutions.

MILK.

CASE No. 3234.

PEOPLE v. DAVID McALLIFF.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice Dorr C. Smith.

Warrant was issued December 13, 1892; answered the same day; pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended.

Witnesses: Cady and Parker, and chemist, William M. Smith.

CASE No. 3245.

PEOPLE v. I. D. ADKINS.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice George Bergin.

Warrant issued February 2, 1893; returnable the same day; adjourned to February ninth; pleaded guilty and was fined twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: C. F. Nash, P. C. Harp, and chemist, J. F. McGregory.

CASE No. 3256.

PEOPLE v. HENRY ARNSTIEN.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice J. O. Beatman.

Warrant issued March 27, 1892; answered the same day; pleaded guilty and was fined fifty dollars.

Witnesses: Nash and Harp.

CASE No. 3258.

PEOPLE v. UNADILLA MILK AND CREAM ASSOCIATION.

Court of Special Sessions.

Warrant issued November 20, 1893.

CASE No. 235.

PEOPLE v. ISAAC MARSH.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice George Reagon.

Warrant issued October 18, 1893; returnable October 21, 1893; pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

Witness: Nash, and chemist, J. Heckley!

CASE No. 236.

PEOPLE v. A. J. PERRY.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice E. Fisk.

Warrant issued October 26, 1893; returnable the same day; pleaded guilty and was fined fifty dollars.

Witnesses: C. F. Nash, and chemist, J. F. McGregory.

CASE No. 238.

PEOPLE v. WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice C. E. Brainard.

Warrant issued October 16, 1893; returnable October twenty-fifth; adjourned to the twenty-ninth; pleaded guilty and was fined fifty dollars.

Witnesses: A. J. McSweeney, and chemist, George W. Cavanaugh.

CASE No. 224.

PEOPLE v. HAMILTON & JONES.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice H. C. Neigs.

Warrant issued October 18, 1893; returnable the same day; pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

Witnesses: James Boice, and chemist, George W. Cavanaugh.

CASE No. 225.

PEOPLE v. WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice J. W. Welch.

Warrant issued October 28, 1893; answered the same day; pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

Witnesses: C. F. Nash, and chemist, J. F. McGregory.

CASE No. 216.

PEOPLE v. L. O. WILLIAMS.

Police Court, Justice Clarence L. Smith.

Warrant issued July 12, 1893; returnable the same day; pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended.

Witnesses: A. J. McSweeney, and chemist, George W. Cavanaugh.

CASE No. 210.

PEOPLE v. GEORGE PEER.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice Dorr C. Smith.

Warrant issued November 8, 1893; answered the same day; pleaded guilty and sentence suspended.

Witnesses: A. J. McSweeney, and chemist, George W. Cavanaugh.

CASE No. 211.

PEOPLE v. WAYLAND AYRES.

Court of Special Sessions, Justice C. H. Morse.

Warrant issued October 13, 1893; answered the same day; pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

Witnesses: A. J. McSweeney, and chemist, George W. Cavanaugh.

CASE No. 237.

PEOPLE v. RICHARD EGAN.

Police Court, Justice Mulholland.

Warrant was issued November 1, 1893; and returnable the same day; pleaded guilty and paid a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: Harp and Boice, and chemist, William M. Smith.

CASE No. 842.

PEOPLE v. JOHN MASTERS.

Police Court, Justice Mulholland.

Warrant issued November 16, 1893; pleaded guilty and paid a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Witnesses: Harp and Boice, and chemist, William M. Smith.

I would also beg leave to say, that in visiting the factories in my division, I am very much pleased to see the improvements which have been made since I have been on the commission, both in quality of goods and condition of factories.

Yours respectfully,

PETER H. PARKER,

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of John H. Foley.

Hon. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture*:

Dear Sir.—Herewith I respectfully submit to you a report of the work done under my supervision, in the division in my charge, as assistant commissioner of agriculture during the year ending September 30, 1893.

There have been no special features during the year that would call for any extended comments, the experts having continued the examination of dairy products and vinegar, in the usual manner, throughout the year, and, whenever they found any suspicious articles, samples were taken for analysis as prescribed by law.

There has been no sickness of any serious nature among the cattle in this division, during the past year, so far as could be ascertained by diligent inquiry on every occasion that the experts went into the surrounding country on trips of investigation and inspection, tuberculosis having been particularly inquired after.

A great many dairies were examined on these occasions, the barns, water supply and food being good and all the cattle seen being in excellent condition. Considerable advice was given to the dairymen in regard to the care of milk, a great many of them not understanding nor appreciating the fact that milk is very easily tainted, and, being tainted, fault is found by the consumers, and rightly so. In illustration of the above, the following case is cited: A milk dealer of Rochester complained to the experts that some of his milk was not good, his customers were finding fault and occasionally the milk soured on his wagon, this occurring only with milk bought of a certain man (he buying of three different ones). Upon analysis

the milk was found to contain over thirteen per cent solids and four per cent fat. Then the dairy was inspected and, to the surprise of the experts, it was found that the night's milk was put into a trough to cool and left there all night, the trough having the cow-barn on one side, the horse-barn on another, and the manure-pile not more than ten feet away. The dairyman, upon being told that this was the probable cause of all the trouble, seemed surprised; however, he had the trough moved away and since then no further trouble has been experienced.

Complaints have, from time to time, reached me that certain parties in Rochester were selling oleomargarine or butterine; all such have been immediately examined and in no case has any spurious article been found.

At different times during the year circulars have been sent to our citizens from parties in Chicago and Philadelphia, offering to sell them butterine under the original package act, but, although the inducements offered have been such that large profits could be derived from handling the goods, no such article has been found on sale; nor has any been found at the different hotels and restaurants, after a most thorough and diligent search. The experts have been instructed to make investigations in this direction, with the utmost persistence, so that, should any person or persons be engaged in handling butterine or oleomargarine, they cannot long remain undetected.

The milk supply has improved in quality over the previous year, so much that although a few bad samples have been found, they were so near the standard that, upon consultation with the experts, it was decided not to prosecute, it being thought that more good would come from a reprimand and warning as to the future than through a prosecution, particularly since the adulteration was so slight that a suspension of sentence was more than likely, in case of conviction. In the city of Rochester, where the great bulk of our work is done, it is universally agreed that the milk supply has been improving from year to year, since the State has begun the supervision and inspection of dairy products, the only fault found being that the force at hand is insufficient to as thoroughly pursue the work as is desirable.

The cheese supply is good and retailers are now inquiring for State brand cheese, in some cases refusing to buy where there was none, thus recognizing the brand as a guarantee of quality.

The vinegar throughout the district is apparently standard; considerable help has been rendered us at different times throughout the year, in this work, by special vinegar experts Delano and Ruger, who have several times examined the product on sale in the city of Rochester, with our experts, they upon one occasion taking a suspected sample.

The number of milk samples taken for analysis during the year was eighteen, of which fifteen were standard and three below. No prosecutions were brought, it being thought inadvisable to bring actions against the parties on account of the slight adulteration in each case.

But one official sample of suspected butter was taken, and this proved to be without adulteration.

The cheese factories in this district report an increase in production of about ten per cent over the previous year; also that, financially, they are well satisfied, as they received almost one cent per pound more for their product than they did last year. The different butter factories and creameries report an increase in production equal to fifteen per cent, the price received for the same being satisfactory.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

The five cheese and one butter factories in this county have been in successful operation the past season, doing an increased business, no trouble having been experienced with any of the patrons. Our experts, while in this county, visited the city of Auburn, inspecting the dairy products and vinegar on sale there, finding all to be pure and unadulterated, being ably assisted in their work by Mr. Abram Meyer, city milk inspector of said city.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

This county having but recently been added to this district, it has been impossible to visit the factories located there, and give them as much attention as we would wish. We have visited several of the larger ones, on which occasions nothing would warrant taking samples for analysis.

MONROE COUNTY.

In this county, containing the large city of Rochester, the bulk of the work during the year was done. I am pleased to report that there is an increased interest taken here in the dairy laws by the different milkmen selling milk to the citizens; all being desirous of complying with the regulations prescribed by law, and, in general, selling milk that meets every requirement of the statutes. The butter, cheese and vinegar on sale in this city is of a good quality throughout. Our experts have also visited and inspected all the large towns and villages in this county, as well as a great many dairy farms, finding the latter mostly in good sanitary condition, and where any suggestions as to bettering them could be given, it was done, the advice being thankfully received by the dairymen.

In addition to the butter and cheese factories last reported from this county, there are now two more butter factories (one of the same also making cheese), in operation, the latter located in the town of Clarkson, and owned by Rankin & Davis; the other in the village of Scottsville, George Chambers & Company, proprietors.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

The butter and cheese factories in this county were visited during the season, and in the main found in the same condition as reported last year. Canandaigua, Geneva and Clifton Springs were thoroughly inspected; all dairy products and vinegar found being standard. The citizens in these places expressed themselves as satisfied as to the purity of all such products.

SENECA COUNTY.

There are no factories in this county. The towns of Waterloo and Seneca Falls have at various times been visited, the experts on one occasion finding that milk below standard was being supplied to the hotel at Seneca Falls; however, the adulteration being so small, and the proprietor having so requested, no action was taken; the party, after a severe reprimand, bringing in a much better quality of milk.

WAYNE COUNTY.

One new cheese factory is in operation here this season, being located at Wolcott, and known as the Eureka factory. All other factories are doing an increased business over previous seasons, thereby showing the satisfaction their product gives. Lyons, Palmyra, Clyde and Wolcott have, during the year, been inspected and the milk, butter, cheese and vinegar on sale were found to be pure and unadulterated.

YATES COUNTY.

But one small factory is located in this county, it being operated as usual this season. The milk, butter, cheese and vinegar in the village of Penn Yan was inspected by the experts, and all goods on sale here were found to fulfill all the requirements of the law.

In conclusion, I am pleased to say that the general condition of the dairy interests in this district are steadily improving; also that the experts employed by the department under my charge have faithfully and conscientiously performed their duties.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. FOLEY,

Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of George J. Zillig.

TO HON. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture* :

I herewith submit my annual report as assistant commissioner of agriculture for the district comprising the counties of Erie, Niagara and Orleans, for the year ending September 30, 1893, giving in detail the work done in this district, and trusting that the results may meet your anticipation, and our work will merit your approval.

It is most gratifying to note the great results for the betterment of the quality of the milk, butter and vinegar products, brought about by the enforcement of dairy laws by this department, which is forcibly shown by comparing present conditions with those of a decade ago. Then the purity of these products was almost unknown, or, at least, consumers had little confidence in the genuineness of the articles offered for sale. They were resigned to the belief that most butter was machine-made, from mysterious ingredients; that their milk was relieved of its cream and was well diluted with water, and their vinegar contained little or no juice of the apple.

To-day, under the operation of the law, all this has been changed, and confidence in the purity and genuineness of these articles has been restored. This changed condition is given proof by the flavor and condition of the articles themselves, and by the performance of the proper functions in the culinary work.

This is the general condition of products which come under the inspections of our department in this jurisdiction.

We have found no reason for changing the system of operation, which has been described in previous reports. Inspections are made quietly, without ostentation and without any assumption of undue or unnecessary authority.

We have avoided newspaper notoriety, and have not given publicity to our plans or operations, and little is known of our movements until cases are reported from court proceedings. We deem this the wisest course to pursue, as many times complaints are unjust, or based upon malice or ignorance, and their publication would inflict an injury on the business of an unjustly accused dealer.

Then, again, our endeavors to ferret out shrewd and unscrupulous offenders of the law who, in their cunning, cover up their tracks and destroy evidence of their crime, would be frustrated by the publication of the fact that we were on their trail.

The inspectors have become expert by their long experience — quick to detect adulterations, and prompt in the apprehension of the offenders.

We have strictly adhered to the established regulations of the department, and to the instructions issued from your office; while insisting upon their rigid enforcement, none can charge that we have persecuted them, as we have given the benefit of the doubt, where doubt has arisen, to the accused.

The evidence against an accused must be of a positive kind to have a court hold him for violation of the law. A city court will consider circumstances that may be corroborative of the main evidence of guilt, while a rural court will hold an accused only when there is no possible justification for discharge, and neither will punish unless willful violation of the laws is proved to their satisfaction.

It has, therefore, become our custom to fortify ourselves with undeniable evidence of guilt before lodging a complaint, or where there are cases of which we are satisfied the parties to

them are amenable to the law; but where the evidence is not strong, we have resorted to a warning against a repetition of the offense, and then satisfying ourselves that the warning was heeded by frequent investigations.

In this way, time and the State funds have not been wasted in prosecutions which could only come to naught.

I am gratified to report the results of the work of the inspectors, and the conclusions of my personal investigations on each subject specifically, which come under the administration of the dairy department, as follows:

Imitation Butter.

There is always a great temptation to manufacture and use oleomargarine, butterine, or other forms of imitation butter. The high price of the genuine article, which must be of fine quality to be marketable, and hence commanding a good price, and the undoubted preference of some consumers for the imitation article to the poor quality of genuine butter, makes the manufacture of oleomargarine more profitable than ever, while its cost to consumers could be at the same time made far below the cost of good butter, and thus induce its use. We are convinced that a large trade in spurious butter could be secured in a short time, and that manufacturers would soon start up in many quarters, were it not for the one obstacle — the dairy laws, and their rigid enforcement by this department.

The mere enactment of laws, and the institution of a department of government, however, would be no preventative did not those entrusted with the enforcement of the laws, under the department, perform their duties with energy, vigilance and impartiality. Upon the establishment of the department, imitation butter was largely manufactured, sold and used in this district. It was a hard struggle to get rid of the evil, and the most powerful concerns compelled the State to resort to the courts to compel the enforcement of the law. The law has

prevailed, and there is now no evidence that any is sold or used, and we are positive none is manufactured within this district.

Frequent visits to markets, stores and restaurants have been made and samples were taken and put to the test of analysis, and I am satisfied that never before has a better quality of butter been used than at the present time, and this in face of the fact that the highest average price for butter prevails.

This is the generally accepted fact, and yet, it would be contrary to the experience of the past, if none was brought into the district, surreptitiously, and used in isolated cases.

If the State could make some arrangement with the United States government to report to the State agricultural department immediately after a shipment is made from any point in the United States to this State, the local assistant commissioner could trace the consignments and prevent their distribution.

Our experts are strictly admonished to be always on the alert to discover such goods—detection cannot be long postponed, and the traffic will be made unprofitable, if any imitation butter is discovered.

Milk.

In the adulteration of milk great deception can be practiced, and with little opportunity of discovery and punishment unless our agents are earnest and active. It requires continued vigilance to keep the tainted and impoverished product off of the market. It is not alone the willful violators of the law that have to be watched. The innocent purchaser of poor milk, who may not be a judge of its quality, cannot be allowed to distribute the product without responsibility.

The greater quantity of milk sold in the cities of this district is shipped from the rural districts; the peddler generally sells it as he receives it. We have impressed upon these peddlers

the fact that they are liable for selling adulterated milk and the necessity of having the milk tested by the legal standard for their own protection. It has now become a common thing for a milk peddler to submit samples of milk to us for testing.

To make the inspections from peddlers' wagons, and also from consignments from out of town, the inspectors find their busiest hours in the early morning, and again in the early evening, while the other portions of the day are given to other classes of inspection as can conveniently be done in the midday hours. In fact, the inspections of milk, which is the largest part of our work, is mainly done before nine o'clock in the morning. Before most people are out of bed, the inspectors are in the outskirts of the city, or at the railroad stations, taking samples of the milk which is about to be distributed to consumers. These samples, in properly labeled packages, are submitted to the chemist.

The number of cans of milk shipped to this district is very large, and peddlers are numerous, and it would be impossible to sample all of the milk daily, or make even repeated inspections, with the force the State places at my command.

The results show the vigilance and activity of the inspectors, for the practice of adulterating milk to below the State standard has declined to the extent that few cases are found that have sufficient basis for prosecution.

This condition is verified by the failure of the health department to find any considerable adulteration in Buffalo, after a most thorough investigation in the interest of the good health of citizens, and to prevent a possible lodgement of an epidemic of disease.

The contrast of the present conditions with those of the time when this department was established, speaks volumes for the value of the dairy department and the efficiency of its employes.

This department took the initiative in a fight against the city cow-barns and the distribution of city-raised milk, and caused

a greatly-improved condition of the barns and a better quality of the milk product. The health department of Buffalo has joined in with a crusade against all such barns as a nuisance to a residence section, and on account of the possibility of the location of disease breeding germs in the milk produced in such places.

While we can report few offenses against the dairy laws, or which are within the province of this department to take cognizance of, among that class of milk producers, yet, if the manner of keeping the cows—better food, cleanliness, and more liberty—can be secured, it will minimize the possibilities of low grade, adulterated or diseased milk. Our inspectors have given special attention to these places, visiting them unannounced and unattended, and have kept me well informed of their condition.

The number of stores selling milk is appreciably diminishing, and the results of the inspections have resulted in selling an improved quality of milk. Such places are distributed over a large territory, and frequent visits are an impossibility, but are frequent enough to keep the dealers continually on their guard in anticipation of such visits.

The shipments of milk to Buffalo by rail has become enormous, as is shown in the annexed report. The amount received from the railroads—nearly 6,000,000 gallons—is double what it was five years ago. While samples are generally taken at the depot where the milk is received, it is quite often necessary to proceed to the place of shipment to sample the milk when it is delivered for shipment, to enable us to locate the person who is shipping the adulterated milk.

The improved character of milch cows owned by those who make the shipment of milk a business, insures a good quality of milk if it is shipped in its original condition, and has been properly cared for in the interim between its production and shipment. There are certainly not so many cases as formerly, of adulteration, which brings the milk below the State standard,

but that there is some adulteration not within our power to prevent, has been shown by analysis, and which is more specifically referred to by the chemist of this district in his report hereto appended.

Receipts of Milk by Rail.

The following shows the receipts of milk by rail in Buffalo during the past year:

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MILK RECEIVED BY RAIL IN THE CITY OF BUFFALO THE PAST YEAR.

RAILROADS.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
New York Central and Hudson River	30,500	36,000	36,500	37,000	37,400	37,350	33,250
West Shore.....	18,000	18,200	18,200	18,400	18,660	18,250	19,000
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	36,400	35,952	37,260	38,540	38,000	37,300	40,152
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	119,852	108,635	113,874	110,367	100,000	114,825	121,363
Buffalo and Southwestern.....	6,809	6,250	5,354	3,864	3,356	4,627	7,185
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	59,470	54,275	59,095	57,190	48,746	59,421	57,682
Western New York and Pennsylvania	136,648	114,693	131,163	116,120	107,475	155,319	127,395
Buffalo and Lockport	4,000	3,900	3,800	3,842	3,840	3,841	3,950
Total	417,679	377,905	505,246	385,323	356,877	430,933	414,957

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MILK RECEIVED BY RAIL, ETC. — (Concluded).

RAILROADS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total gallons.	Total cans.
New York Central and Hudson River.....	40,000	42,000	45,000	50,000	51,000	487,000	60,875
West Shore.....	20,000	24,000	25,650	25,650	24,300	247,660	30,957½
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	40,207	43,362	37,960	37,950	38,200	461,833	57,666⅝
New York, Lake Erie and Western.....	144,450	147,955	136,113	135,839	123,347	1,476,620	184,577½
Buffalo and Southwestern.....	7,863	7,534	6,910	7,096	7,161	74,039	9,254⅞
Delaware, Lackwanna and Western	71,967	75,180	71,489	65,422	58,581	738,518	92,314⅝
Western New York and Pennsylvania.....	138,572	146,634	141,896	129,257	135,396	1,580,568	197,571
Buffalo and Lockport	4,050	6,000	8,000	8,100	8,000	61,323	7,665⅜
Total	467,109	492,715	472,968	459,314	446,035	5,127,661	640,882⅝

There are a number of dealers who bring their milk to Buffalo with teams, aggregating in amount 550,000 gallons yearly. These, in addition to the delivery of such peddlers as produce their milk in the outskirts of Buffalo, would make the amount delivered in this city over 6,000,000 gallons yearly.

The number of cow-barns in the city of Buffalo is thirty-eight, and the number of cows kept in the same is 410. This is a large reduction from the number last reported, and the reduction is in the interests of good health and an improved quality of milk disposed of in the city.

Cheese Factories and Creameries.

The numerous cheese factories and creameries in this district, during the season of their operation, need a great deal of attention, but our labors are lightened and travels shortened by the fact that the managers and patrons, as well as the State, are interested in having none but pure milk delivered to them, and when suspicion arises they, themselves, inspect the product delivered to them, and report to us any violations they discover.

The law is a valuable protection to them, as well as to consumers, which they generously recognize. We have been able through this aid to confine our visits mainly to those factories from which complaints are received. These have been numerous enough to tax our resources, though the majority of complaints are frivolous and have no foundation. We have tested many samples of milk delivered to factories, and where the results justified, placed them in the hands of our chemist.

The past few years have shown a great improvement in the quality of milch cows, a more intelligent system of feeding and housing, and a more scientific knowledge of the way to care for the milk product. This must be attributed to the work of the dairy department and its experts, who have in person and in print instructed in the science of producing milk and making butter and cheese.

The local demand is for the best quality of butter and cheese, and the factory must meet the demands if its business is to be profitable. The managers, therefore, have a selfish interest in aiding this department in its work.

Where the circumstances demanded it, our inspectors have been sent to factories to sample suspicious milk and to ferret out the cause of any lowering of the standard of quality, even where it was not below the statutory requirement.

On the whole we can report that the milk delivered to those factories, and used in the making of butter and cheese, is of a good average quality and with less adulteration than the product shipped to the cities.

Butter and Cheese Factories in Ninth Division.

The following table shows the number of butter and cheese factories in this division:

LIST OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES IN NINTH DIVISION.
Erie County.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Location.	Name of Proprietor.	Post-office address.	Product.	Number of pounds made.
Willink	Aurora, N. Y.	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	31,453
East Aurora.	Aurora, N. Y.	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	80,000
Brant.	Brant, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	95,000
Stickney	Brant, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	25,000
Estes	Brant, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	100,000
Boston	Boston, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	40,000
Boston	Boston, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	65,000
East Concord.	Concord, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	48,000
Dye	Concord, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y. ....	.....	91,000
Springville No. 1.	Concord, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y. ....	.....	*149,000
Smith	Concord, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y. ....	.....	87,000
Townsend Hill.	Concord, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y. ....	.....	52,000
East Concord.	Concord, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y. ....	.....	103,953
Wheeler Hollow.	Concord, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y. ....	.....	84,000
Wyandale	Concord, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y. ....	.....	105,000
Waterville.	Concord, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y. ....	.....	35,000
West Concord.	Concord, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y. ....	.....	175,000
North Concord	Concord, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y. ....	.....	65,000
Collins.	Collins, N. Y.	Fred Mersman.	Langford, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.	New factory.
Zoar	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	75,000
Langford	Collins, N. Y.	Fred Mersman.	Langford, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.	New factory.
Marshfield (S. B.)	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	60,000
Collins Center No. 1.	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	160,000
Collins Center No. 3.	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	70,000
Collins No. 2.	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	125,000
Gowanda	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	125,000
Union	Collins, N. Y.	L. A. Johnson.	Collins, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	100,000
Glenwood	Collden, N. Y.	Clair Bros.	Springville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	73,000
Collden	Collden, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	60,000
Collden Center.	Collden, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	100,000
North Collden.	Collden, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	75,009
South Collden.	Collden, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	130,000
Eden Valley.	Eden, N. Y.	Martin Hasselback.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.	40,000
Eden Center.	Eden, N. Y.	Martin Hasselback.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.	88,000
Eden Center.	Eden, N. Y.	Martin Hasselback.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Limberger cheese.	38,000
Eden Valley.	Eden, N. Y.	Fred Mersman.	Eden Valley, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.	40,000
Pontiac.	Evans, N. Y.	S. D. Vanance.	East Concord, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	35,000
Hamburgh	Hamburgh, N. Y.	Fred Mersman.	Hamburgh, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.	35,000
Holland	Holland, N. Y.	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.	Full cream cheese.	130,000

East Holland.....	Holland, N. Y.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	140,000
Marilla.....	Marilla, N. Y.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	90,000
Porterville.....	Marilla, N. Y.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	100,000
Marshfield (Main).....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	100,000
Marshfield (N. B.).....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	140,000
Marshfield (E. B.).....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	120,000
Marshfield (W. B.).....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	90,000
Taber.....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	130,000
Collins No. 1.....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	115,000
New Oregon.....	North Collins, N. Y.....	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	50,000
Pratham.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	S. D. Vanance.....	East Concord, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	80,000
Richmond.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	41,000
Crossman.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	39,000
Henshaw.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	52,000
Chaffee.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	F. M. Medcalf.....	Chaffee, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	97,000
Mattison Corners.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	F. M. Medcalf.....	Chaffee, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	135,000
Newton.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	F. M. Medcalf.....	Chaffee, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	70,000
Sardinia.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	J. Simons.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	140,000
Protection.....	Sardinia, N. Y.....	.....	.....	Full cream cheese.....	60,000
Wales Center.....	Wales, N. Y.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	160,000
Hunter Creek.....	Wales, N. Y.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	115,000
Wales.....	Wales, N. Y.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.....	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	130,000

Niagara County.

Willson.....	Wilson, N. Y.....	H. E. Burnham.....	Randall Road, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	40,000
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Orleans County.

Holley Cheese Factory.....	Holley, N. Y.....	Webster Howard.....	Holley, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese.....	80,000
Kendall Cheese Factory.....	Kendall, N. Y.....	Webster Howard.....	Holley, N. Y.....	.....	+

* 64,000 boxes skim cheese. + Company formed, April 1st, to commence operations.

Milk Standard.

This district has the benefit of the services of one of the ablest chemists in the State, who is eminently practical in his work, and upon whose judgment we have been pleased to rely in deciding the question of prosecuting suspicious cases.

Professor Miller has done more than merely the formal work of making tests. He has studied the cause of the variance in milk properties, and is free to charge that adulterations are going on, but are so ingeniously done as not to make the milk product show below the legal standard. His recommendation that the standard be raised is fully indorsed by me.

I herewith give his report in full.

Report of John A. Miller, Ph. D.

Mr. GEORGE J. ZILLIG, *Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture* :

Dear Sir.—During the past year I have been surprised at the large number of milk samples received in which the total solids have fallen below twelve per cent, while the fat remained above three per cent.

After the receipt and analysis of the first two samples of this character, I submitted my tested chemicals to a second rigid examination. Finding these to be all right, I was satisfied that the difficulty did not lie in the chemicals.

The Adam's paper method being the one used for the extraction of the fat, I next decided to test the fat extracted, in order to ascertain whether any albuminoids had possibly been extracted with the fat. The extracted fat of seventy-five samples of milk (about fifteen grams of fat) was then tested for nitrogen, according to the universally used and well known Kjeldahl method. The result of this examination showed that not a trace of nitrogen was present in the extracted fat, and consequently no albuminoids.

Tests made for sugar and ash upon extracted fat likewise gave negative results.

With these important data before me, it became apparent that there was only one explanation for the condition of things

as they existed. That is, the milk must have been originally high in total solids and fat, and that by judicious watering, the solids had been lowered, while the fat remained above the required standard. The milk supply of the State of New York is not derived from one single cow (or, as a rule, from a herd of one individual breed). If this were the case, we might account for a milk falling 0.1 to 0.2 per cent below the standard, as might occur in the case of the whole breed. But in view of the fact that we have to deal with a mixed milk from many cows, and very often of many different breeds, it is highly improbable, in fact, it is impossible to obtain a milk which would give on analysis less than twelve per cent of solids and three or more per cent of fat.

The average of 900 analyses of market milk, made at the municipal laboratory of Paris, shows:

	Per cent.
Water	87.37
Solids	12.63
Fat	4.06

By the addition of twenty per cent of water to a milk of this composition, an analysis would show it to contain:

	Per cent.
Water	89.89
Solids	10.11
Fat	3.25

The analysis of a mixed milk from forty cows, made by Mr. Jenkins in 1886, showed the following average composition:

	Per cent.
Water	86.43
Solids	13.57
Fat	4.31

Mix this milk with twenty per cent of water and the analysis would show:

	Per cent.
Water	89.15
Solids	10.85
Fat	3.44

An analysis of the milk from the same herd, made at a later date by the same analyst, showed:

	Evening milk. Per cent.	Morning milk. Per cent.
Water	86.77	86.95
Solids	13.23	13.05
Fat	4.15	3.91

If twenty per cent of water were added to these, the analysis after dilution would show:

	Evening milk. Per cent.	Morning milk. Per cent.
Water	89.42	89.56
Solids	10.58	10.44
Fat	3.32	3.12

Coming down to more recent times, we find as the result of the work done at the Massachusetts agricultural experiment station, the following: In the year 1891 the average composition of the mixed milk from fourteen cows was:

	Per cent.
Water	85.76
Solids	14.24
Fat	4.70

If this sample be diluted with twenty-five per cent of water the analysis would show:

	Per cent.
Water	89.32
Solids	10.68
Fat	3.52

In this case it will be seen that the ratio of fat to total solids is very high.

In the year 1892, the average composition of the mixed milk from ten cows was:

	Per cent.
Water	86.58
Solids	13.42
Fat	4.42

After dilution with water, twenty-five per cent, the analysis would show:

	Per cent.
Water	89.74
Solids	10.06
Fat	3.21

Hundreds of other cases might be cited to show that theoretically, the dilution as indicated above, is possible, and that in the face of the present court rulings, the public and the Department of Agriculture are powerless to prevent such wholesale adulteration and fraud.

While the above represent only theoretical deductions, the true scientist is not contented to allow the matter to rest at that point. Proofs, practical proofs, are necessary to convince him that such a condition is absolutely possible. In order to secure some practical proofs that my deductions were not merely wild speculations, I undertook the dilution of several samples of average market milk and submitted them to a careful analysis. The results of the work before and after dilution are as follows:

SAMPLE NUMBER	BEFORE DILUTION.			Per cent of water added.	AFTER DILUTION.		
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of fat.		Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of fat.
671	86.81	13.19	3.65	20	89.34	10.66	3.01
672	87.60	12.40	3.45	10	88.89	11.11	3.04
271	86.73	13.27	4.35	20	89.33	10.67	3.51
648	87.10	12.90	3.79	15	88.89	11.11	3.48
664	87.67	12.33	3.76	10	88.90	11.10	3.37
666	87.19	12.81	3.96	15	88.93	11.07	3.27
362	86.46	13.54	4.31	20	89.34	10.66	3.22

From this table it can be easily seen to what extent dilution may take place, as the results of actual experiments and not of logical deductions.

In my opinion, the minimum amount of fat (three per cent), as a standard, is too low, and every effort should be made on the part of the Department and its officers, to have that standard raised to three and a half per cent of fat as the lowest amount permissible.

The following table gives the percentage composition of a few of the samples which led to the investigation above reported. In the column to the right I have given the percentage of water which, in my opinion, was added to these samples before they were placed upon the market:

SAMPLE NUMBER.	Water, per cent.	Solids, per cent.	Fat, per cent.	Per cent of adulter- ation.
380	89.34	10.66	3.02	10
394.....	89.70	10.30	3.20	16
643.....	89.18	10.82	3.24	10
646.....	89.14	10.86	3.31	11
659.....	89.11	10.89	3.04	7
6815.....	89.07	10.93	3.23	9
660.....	88.92	11.08	3.13	7
661.....	88.58	11.42	3.03	3
370.....	88.44	11.56	3.35	4
371.....	88.62	11.38	3.43	9
372.....	88.35	11.65	3.42	4
373.....	88.51	11.49	3.05	1
624.....	88.82	11.18	3.28	8
261.....	88.79	11.24	3.39	8
384.....	88.69	11.31	3.63	10
2994.....	88.72	11.28	3.54	10

It will be seen that all these samples vary from three to sixteen per cent of added water.

In sample No. 373, it will be seen that the calculated amount of water added is only one per cent. Now, it is hardly probable that any one who wished to adulterate would use so small a quantity as that. This sample was undoubtedly from a herd

of Holstein cows, and shows that even with that breed a small amount of water can be added and the fat still retained about the three per cent standard.

Samples Nos. 384 and 2994 have been cited to show how a first-class milk can be watered and still retain a standard above that recommended in this report.

There is no question in my mind that a great deal of watering of milk is going on in the market supplies, but that owing to the low fat standard, the prosecution and conviction of the guilty parties is not possible.

I would recommend that every effort be made to have the fat standard raised to three and one-half per cent.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. MILLER, Ph. D., Berlin,

Department Chemist.

Vinegar.

While the inspectors of vinegar come under the jurisdiction of this office, the State agricultural department wisely considered that both the interests of the State and justice to manufacturers and consumers required that the work should be intrusted to inspectors whose experience had made them experts in knowledge of the manufacture of vinegar and in the detection of the ingredients used in the manufacture of the goods placed on the market as vinegar. No more competent officials are in the service for this work than Messrs. A. S. Delano and Hoffman Ruger, who have been assigned to a section of which this division is a part. We have been content to rely on the efficiency and judgment of these officers in the detection of violations of the vinegar law, and all complaints or detections of such violations have been referred to them by this office.

We are satisfied that they are using wise judgment and are energetic in the discharge of their duties, and that the result has been that little spurious vinegar has been placed on the market the past year.

I herewith append the report of Vinegar Inspector A. S. Delano.

Report of A. S. Delano.

Mr. GEORGE J. ZILLIG, *Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture* :

Dear Sir.—Since my last annual report to you I have, in conjunction with Hoffman Ruger, made frequent examinations of the several vinegar factories in western New York, and, on examination and analysis of their output, have found the same of standard purity and strength. And I am glad to be able to report that the managers thereof have shown a disposition to comply with the vinegar law and aid the department in its execution by putting on the market only such goods as will stand the test of critical examination and analysis. In our examination of the stock in the hands of the jobbers and wholesale dealers in vinegar we gave generally found the goods corresponding in grade and quality with the output of the local factories; but there have been some instances where goods manufactured in other States have been received by commission merchants or jobbers which was not, under the requirement of our statutes, lawful vinegar; but in no case, coming to our knowledge, have such goods been sold or offered for sale but, on the contrary, have been immediately shipped out of the State.

It has been our aim and purpose to examine the stock of retail dealers in the cities and villages of western New York as often as possible for us to do, but the extent of territory and the large number of such dealers utterly precludes the possibility, with our limited force, of giving such work as thorough attention as we would desire. But we can truthfully say that our work has had and continues to have a very beneficial effect in improving the quality and healthfulness of the goods sold as compared with that put on the market before the enactment of the vinegar law, and we feel confident that by a constant watchfulness, and by that means only, can the goods sold to consumers be kept up to the present standard of excellence and consumers saved from the imposition on them of impure and unwholesome articles which will enter into their daily food.

In such examinations of milk, offered and sold to consumers in the villages of western New York, as we have been able to make we have, as a rule, found it of good quality, and although we have not had recourse to legal proceedings, when samples have been found below the standard, the caution given the dealer thus impressing on him the fact that the matter was being looked after, has had the effect to induce more care on the part of dairy farmers, and thus improve the quality of the article sold.

Yours respectfully,

A. S. DELANO.

Convictions and Penalties.

On January 10, 1893, C. J. Cutler, of Alden, N. Y., was arraigned before Justice Otto Wende, at Looneyville, N. Y., for selling adulterated milk, and was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

On April 19, 1893, Wesley A. Cook, of Buffalo, was arraigned before Judge King, of Buffalo, for selling adulterated milk (second offense) and was convicted and fined fifty dollars.

On April 26, 1893, Joseph B. Fellows, of Buffalo, was arraigned before Judge King, of Buffalo, and was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

On May 17, 1893, Henry M. Kimball was tried before Judge Childs, Supreme Court, on a civil action, and judgment was entered against him for \$100 and costs.

July 31, 1893, Louis H. Wegner, of Buffalo, was arraigned before Judge King, of Buffalo, for selling adulterated milk, and was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

August 14, 1893, August Gisel, of Buffalo, was arraigned before Judge King for selling adulterated milk, and was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

August 15, 1893, William Weckerle, of Buffalo, was arraigned before Judge King for selling adulterated milk, and was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

August 25, 1893, Nicholas Schleidt, of Buffalo, was arraigned before Judge King for selling adulterated milk, and was convicted and fined twenty-five dollars.

Fines Collected.

The following amounts, being half of the penalties imposed, were forwarded to the State Treasurer, whose receipts I hold, the balance being disposed of by the courts as provided by law:

C. J. Cutler	\$12 50
Wesley J. Cook	25 00
Joseph B. Fellows.....	12 50
Henry M. Kimball	50 00
Louis H. Wegner	12 50

August Gisel	\$12 50
William Weckerle	12 50
Nicholas Schleidt	12 50
	<hr/>
	\$150 00
	<hr/>

The agents attached to this district are experts of long experience, the majority of them having been connected with this department since its organization. They have been energetic in the fulfillment of their duties, prompt and thorough in action and have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the assistant commissioner.

Detailed Report of Work Performed.

The following is a detailed report of their inspections for the year:

Michael Galligan:

Milk	1,110
Butter	31
Vinegar	20

John J. Coughlin:

Milk	630
Butter	95
Vinegar	42

Samuel Abrams:

Milk	960
Butter	18
Cheese	32

Frank Giese:

Milk	1,050
Butter	26
Cheese	20

John R. Earl:

Milk	620
Butter	10
Cheese	65

George J. Zillig:

Milk	70
Butter	110
Cheese	95
Vinegar	45

Conclusion.

In conclusion, I desire to give due credit to the agents of this division; to the chemist, Professor John A. Miller, and to our attorney, William Armstrong, Esq., who have faithfully and intelligently served the State, and whose services have been instrumental in the enforcement of the law, and in bringing offenders to justice, and especially do I recognize the uniform courtesy of the Commissioner of Agriculture, with whom my official intercourse has always been pleasant.

The work of the past year has been prolific of good results, and I am confident that greater results will follow under the administration of the Agricultural Department in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE J. ZILLIG,
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of James W. McMahon.

HON. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture* :

Dear Sir.—I hereby submit my annual report as assistant dairy commissioner and assistant commissioner of agriculture for the division assigned to me: Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties.

According to the instructions from your department, a summary statement of the number of factories and pounds of butter and cheese manufactured in this division was furnished you, and showed that there were 271 factories, manufacturing about 25,000,000 pounds of cheese and about two and one quarter million pounds of butter. The amount of money invested in dairying in this division would represent almost one-half of the assessed valuation of the three counties, and the amount of money brought into the division from this industry alone is almost, if not quite, as much as from all other sources. With these facts as a preface we can well understand the interest taken by our community in the passage and enforcement of all laws favorable to the dairy interests. The fact that the factories are so situated as to be convenient for the farmers makes the task in this district laborious. as many miles must be traveled in nearly every case by the experts to reach a factory, and the number of factories and the large extent of territory covered seems to demand more help than has been allowed me in the past. Still I can say that the work has been faithfully performed and, at the time of making this report, I am pleased to say that no complaint has been made to this department from any factory or patron of factory or from any source bearing upon the infringement of the dairy laws that has not been impartially investigated by our experts or by those connected with the department in this division. The fact

that we have secured more convictions during the past year than in previous years should not be taken as a convincing argument that more or better work has been done this year than in the past, because I think the work in this division has always been conscientiously and honestly performed by the employes of the department, but it may prove that the high price of cheese and butter has tempted some to attempt to gain dishonestly at the expense of their neighbors, and thus willfully and knowingly violate the laws of the State, which are founded upon such a just basis that violators are forever disgraced in the eyes of neighbors and friends. The great seed of education sown in the past has borne abundant fruit, and the honest patrons and proprietors of factories are always ready to aid us in the discovery of adulterated milk and in the prosecution of offenders. The protection afforded the honest dairymen by the dairy laws, and the good results that have arisen from their enforcement, show the wisdom of enacting such laws as a protection to honesty and menace to fraud. During the past year the sanitary condition of the factories has been particularly investigated, and I am pleased to report to you that, although in the spring, some factories were not properly drained, and whey-vats were located in bad locations in connection with the factory, that, upon our explanation to the proprietors of the danger, etc., the cause of complaint was removed, and now every factory is properly drained and the sanitary condition almost perfect. We have also taken pains to have the books of weights at factories always open to patrons for examination, and found the proprietors willing to obey the law bearing upon that question. I have had complaint from two sources that the State brand was being used for skim-milk cheese, but in each case found no facts to warrant the accusation. The institutes, during the past winter, have followed in the line laid down by the department in intelligently discussing the value of different foods for cattle, and its relative quality as to milk, bone and flesh producers. The Babcock milk-tester has been used at these meetings with good effect. The questions raised by members have been ably discussed, and the value of different breeds of

cows, effect of climate upon different breeds, cost of wintering, value as beefers, relative cost of producing milk in winter as compared with summer, and other questions bearing on dairy interests have attracted the attention of the members at these meetings. The department, at my solicitation, furnished me with a large Babcock milk-tester, this year, and in every instance where I have been asked to use it, I have cheerfully attended, and the effect has been very beneficial to the patrons of the factories. In fact in several factories this test, namely, the Babcock test, is used as a basis for making the dividends, and I think the time is not far distant when this very just way of receiving milk by the factories, and allowing for the amount of fat or cheese, or butter producing fat in the milk, will be the rule and not the exception. The amount of milk produced in this division this year is greater than in any year in the history of the department, but the number of cows has not very materially increased. The value of the milk as cheese or butter producer has increased, and less milk is used for a pound of butter or cheese than in any other year in our history. This must necessarily prove that the people are raising better cows and feeding more intelligently; and, as I said in my report last year, better and more intelligent breeding makes better milk-producing cows, and better and richer milk, and better milk takes a lower percentage to make a pound of cheese and gives the farmer a proportionately larger percentage for his labors. A growing industry in this division is the shipping of milk to the large cities of Buffalo and Rochester, and now milk trains are run on all railroads passing through our division running into those cities. The cities of Dunkirk, Jamestown and Olean, situated in this division, and the growing villages of Wellsville, Salamanca, Franklinville and Randolph, use large quantities of milk, but we still have, daily, hundreds of cans of milk to ship elsewhere. Allow me to suggest that, in view of the fact that dairying is the most important industry in this division, that the farmers' institutes be encouraged by the department; that during the winter months when farmers can and do meet in bodies for discussion of ques-

tions bearing on their interests, that instructions be given them by expert butter and cheesemakers; that the department furnish literature bearing on the question of the value of food and the value of different breeds of cows, etc.; that the result of experiments made at the State farm at Geneva be furnished them. I would also suggest that each factory be furnished a lactometer, which is of trifling cost, and instructed to use it every day, and I am sure the use of it would be appreciated by the patrons. The experiments of the Babcock tester have invariably attracted the attention of the farmer to the fact that some way must be devised for paying for milk by value of butter or cheese producing quality instead of by weight. The farmer bringing milk to a factory showing five and five-tenths per cent fat knows and feels that an injustice is being done to him to pay for his milk only the same price per pound allowed for milk testing three and five-tenths per cent fat, and the tendency would naturally be to breed cows for quantity of milk rather than quality. The tests by the Babcock tester also shows that the standard established by the law of this State below which good milk will not go is too low, and many claim that while this standard exists dishonest patrons can rob them and not be amenable to the laws, and that it encourages the breeding of cows producing a large quantity of low standard milk. In many cases where we have taken samples of milk the analysis showed it just within the law, and although we felt it was not good milk, in the common sense of the word good, still we were powerless to bring action. An analysis showing 87.75 per cent water, 12.25 solids, 3.00 per cent fat, 69 per cent ash, solids not fat, 9.38, leaves us powerless to prosecute; but any one conversant with the values of good milk knows that this milk is less valuable than milk ordinarily delivered at factories.

No oleomargarine is manufactured or sold in this district. No filled cheese are manufactured or sold in this district. No adulterated vinegar is manufactured or sold in this district. I have, therefore, no report to make of violations of these laws.

The work performed by this department during the past year includes the following: Over 200 factories have been visited and inspected by our experts, and about 5,000 separate samples of milk have been tried by lactometer, and eighty samples have been taken to chemist and analyzed; of these eleven were found below the standard, and in the other cases proved suspiciously low in fat, but not sufficiently so as to warrant actions being brought.

We are at present engaged in testing the milk of the Forman dairy of standard-bred Jersey cows at Olean, and a dairy of full-blood Holstein cows also at Olean, and will forward the result of this test to you as an addition to this report as soon as completed. We are testing the milk of each cow, and this test will establish, I think, the relative value of these two breeds of cows, as the conditions existing and feeding in each dairy is similar.

Prosecutions.

The actions brought and fines imposed are as follows:

PEOPLE *v.* GEORGE WILLIAMS.

Gave bail for appearance before grand jury; no indictment.

PEOPLE *v.* JOSEPH HARVEY.

Fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

PEOPLE *v.* D. T. ROWLEY.

Fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

PEOPLE *v.* D. K. BAILEY.

Fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

PEOPLE *v.* WM. E. WALLACE.

Supreme Court judgment, \$100 and costs; collected thereon twenty-five dollars and costs.

PEOPLE *v.* ANDREW ANDERSON.

Supreme Court judgment obtained for \$100 and costs; collected thereon fifty dollars and costs.

PEOPLE *v.* JACKSON HAYNES.

Supreme Court judgment obtained for \$100 and costs; collected thereon fifty dollars and costs.

PEOPLE *v.* JOHN TENHAZEN.

Supreme Court suit pending.

PEOPLE *v.* LYMAN TREPHEGAN.

Supreme Court suit pending.

PEOPLE *v.* JOHN PEIRSON.

Supreme Court suit pending.

Fines.

The fines have been remitted as follows: Those obtained in justice court, one-half of such fine to State Treasurer and one-half to county treasurer of Cattaraugus county; and the amount collected in cases brought in Supreme Court remitted to Commissioner of Agriculture.

I am in receipt of many letters from owners and patrons of factories, acknowledging the good work of the department, and some of them I have already forwarded to you; one especially from Mr. Edmunds, of Chautauqua county, one of the largest manufacturers of butter in this State. The World's Fair at Chicago should, and I think will, show that New York State leads in quality, as she does in quantity, as the dairy State of this country, and should give an impetus to this industry. Many of our factories furnished exhibits for the dairy exhibit at Chicago, and I think all are satisfied with the prices obtained for the product and with their treatment by the officials. Our cheese and butter during the past year has commanded a good price, and many of our factories are, owing to the use of State brands upon cheese, shipping direct to consumers. Our farmers are prosperous and contented, and the price of dairy lands is perceptibly increasing. We have been uniformly aided by owners and patrons of factories, and the friendly feeling heretofore established and existing between factory owners and

patrons and the department, still exists and will continue to exist as long as the course of the department merits their approval. The inspection of the different factories in this division has been thorough, and the results satisfactory. Violations of the laws are not very numerous, but vigilance should not be relaxed or a knowledge of that fact would lead unscrupulous and dishonest patrons to take advantage of their neighbors, and result in a similar condition of affairs to that which existed previous to the enactment of the dairy laws.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to those acting with me in this division my thanks for their activity and vigilance, and to yourself and those connected with the department, my gratitude for their assistance that has been extended me in the performance of my duty.

I am yours respectfully,

JAMES W. McMAHON,
Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture.

Report of Geo. A. Smith.

HON. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture*:

Dear Sir.—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work performed by me for the year ending September 30, 1893.

Immediately after completing my last annual report I attended the World's Columbian Food Show, which was held in Madison Square Garden in New York city during the month of October. My work consisted of illustrating and explaining the most approved methods of manufacturing butter and cheese. Those who visited the exhibit were for the most part people who had very little idea of how the work of the dairy was performed, and when we showed them the separator with the cream running out on one side and the skim-milk on the other they could hardly credit it, and in very many instances it was necessary to take the machine apart and show them its internal mechanism, at the same time explaining the philosophy of the operation before they were really convinced that it was possible to separate the cream from the new milk in so short a time and simple a manner.

When it came to the churning the ideas of many were conceived in the days of the dash-churn, and when they saw the modern appliances they could not at first understand what we were doing, nor see how we could utilize them in churning; when we came to take the butter out in the granular form and place it on the butter-worker, after having washed it in the churn, they were still more mystified at the great changes which have been made since their childhood days.

It was much the same when they watched us making cheese; the action of the rennet on the milk was something wonderful to them and they could not understand how we could cause

the milk to curdle without becoming sour. The "why and wherefore" of the whole process of cheese-making was a great mystery to them, and many people spent a great amount of time in watching our work and asking questions. After the cheese and butter were made we put the butter up in pound and half pound prints, and the people showed their appreciation of and interest in our work by buying both the butter and cheese as fast as we could prepare it. I am morally certain that by this work the people on whom we depend to consume the product of our dairies are very much better informed as to the composition of those products and the methods of manufacture; the result cannot be other than an increased demand for a better class of dairy products.

As in former years I devoted my time from November fifteenth until the early part of March to the farmers' institute work, attending the following meetings: Jonesville, Saratoga county; Clarksville, Albany county; Poland, Herkimer county; Trenton, Oneida county; Carthage, Jefferson county; Pamela Four Corners, Jefferson county; La Fargeville, Jefferson county; Plessis, Jefferson county; Cape Vincent, Jefferson county; Norwich, Chenango county; Liberty, Sullivan county; New Berlin, Chenango county; Guilford, Chenango county; Broadalbin, Fulton county; Canajoharie, Montgomery county; Lowville, Lewis county; Hammond, St. Lawrence county; Massena, St. Lawrence county; Fort Covington, Franklin county; Plattsburgh, Clinton county; Willsborough Point, Essex county; Perry, Wyoming county; Bath, Steuben county; Richford, Tioga county; Cazenovia, Madison county; Nichols, Tioga county; Dansville, Livingston county; Richfield Springs, Otsego county; Quaker Street, Schenectady county; Middleburgh, Schoharie county; Cobleskill, Schoharie county; Worcester, Otsego county; Milford, Otsego county; Cambridge, Washington county; Granville, Washington county; East Schodack, Rensselaer county; Voorheesville, Albany county.

My work at these meetings was largely in giving instructions regarding the care and feeding of the dairy cow, care of the milk for cheese-making and handling of the milk and cream in butter-making. I had a Babcock fat-tester with me at all

these meetings and invited the farmers to bring in samples of both the new and skimmed milk from their dairies to be tested. The result of this work was a revelation to them, as many of the cows that they thought were valuable to make butter from proved when the milk was tested to be of little value as butter makers, and many were found that would not pay the cost of the food consumed. In some cases where skim-milk was brought in the test showed that nearly one-half the fat that the cow produced was being lost in it, this loss alone being enough to make the dairy a losing enterprise.

It is very difficult to compute the value of these first tests to the farmer, but it shows to them that certain individual cows in their dairies are the ones that make the dairy pay as a whole, and in very many sections dairymen have purchased testers for themselves, and carry the tests through the season, discarding the animals that are unprofitable, and the result is that they are making a greater profit on their cows now, and will in the future perfect a better race of dairy animals by breeding from those that are most profitable.

By the use of a proportionate analysis of milk, showing in different bottles the quantity of water, fat, casein, sugar and ash that is found in a given quantity of milk, I have been able to make clear to my audiences the fact that if a cow was to give a large quantity of milk rich in butter-fats and solids they must provide her with foods which contain those elements in nearly the same proportion as is shown in the milk. It was much easier to make this plain from the fact that they knew for themselves that the milk was a perfect food for a growing animal, containing all the elements necessary to support life. The casein being the element which produces growth, the ash going to build up the bone and the fat, and sugar to producing the necessary heat to sustain life; what is left, after that office is filled, being stored up for future use in the form of fat in the body of the animal.

The discussions at the institutes have not only induced the farmers to improve their cows but to a great extent adopt

these more intelligent methods of feeding which cannot but be of great practical value to all who have adopted them and help swell and improve the quality of the dairy product of the whole State. I think I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the farmers' institutes, as they have been conducted, not alone in the line of dairy instruction but in all other branches of farming, have been of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interests of New York State.

On the completion of that duty, by your direction, I commenced the work of obtaining the figures for the census of the butter and cheese factories in Herkimer county, that being the section which was assigned to me to report. This was attended with quite a little difficulty; but few of the factories had opened for the season's work and it was difficult to find any one who could give the figures which we wished to obtain, but I think that those which I reported are in the main correct. They show that while Herkimer county has not maintained her supremacy as the banner dairy county of the State which she held for years, Norway in that county having the reputation of being the first place in the State of New York where cheese was manufactured in a commercial way, she is still by no means an insignificant factor in the dairy interests of the State, standing as it does fourth in amount of cheese produced in factories. In butter production the county does not rank nearly so high, being fifteenth in amount of butter produced in factories. On the whole Herkimer may still take pride in her reputation as a dairy county.

In my last annual report I gave a history, somewhat in detail, of the work which we were doing in connection with the experiment station at Geneva in the line of improving our knowledge regarding the manufacture of cheese. The line of work which we pursued last year covered the ground so thoroughly that it was thought unnecessary and far more practical to follow a different line of investigation this season. The results of that work I herewith give in detail.

Experiments in Cheese-Making.

The plan which was adopted was that where the instructors were called to a factory for any cause, they should make a test for butter fats with the Babcock test, not only of the mixed milk but of the milk from each patron and then forward to the station in sealed glass bottles a sample of the mixed milk; a sample of that which tested the highest; a sample of that which tested lowest; a sample of the whey and a sample of the cheese that was made, all of which were to be analyzed at the station.

The first that I sent were obtained at the factory of J. F. Burleigh in Vernon, Oneida county, on the twelfth of April. The following record shows the amount of milk delivered by each patron and its per cent of fat:

Lot No. 1, 279 pounds, testing, 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 2, 126 pounds, testing, 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 3, 105 pounds, testing, 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 4, 340 pounds, testing, 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 5, 102 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 6, 82 pounds, testing, 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 7, 70 pounds, testing, 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 8, 179 pounds, testing, 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 9, 277 pounds, testing, 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 10, 81 pounds, testing, 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 11, 243 pounds, testing, 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 12, 493 pounds, testing, 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 13, 102 pounds, testing, 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 14, 335 pounds, testing, 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 15, 114 pounds, testing, 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 16, 130 pounds, testing, 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 17, 197 pounds testing, 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 18, 225 pounds, testing, 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 19, 150 pounds, testing, 3.2 per cent. Lot. No. 20, 114 pounds, testing, 3.4 per cent.

The following is the method by which the cheese are manufactured: The milk is mixed, coming from the dairies made up of native and Holstein cows; 3,769 pounds of milk was set at a temperature of eighty-five degrees, and six pounds of sour milk added as a ripener. Arnold's extract was used at the rate of five ounces to the 100 pounds of milk at 8.30 a. m., when the milk showed, by the rennet test for ripeness, one and fifty-five

sixtieths of a minute to thicken. The curd was cut at 8.48, in what is termed a soft cut. It was heated to ninety-nine, this temperature being reached at 10.10. The whey was drawn at 2.05 p. m., when the curd showed one-eighth inch acid by the hot-iron test. It was ground when one-half inch acid was shown by the hot-iron test; salted two pounds to the thousand pounds of milk. It was put to press at 3.15 at a temperature of eighty-three. The analysis of the milk, whey and cheese made at the experiment station at Geneva follows:

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL-OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 167—April 13:															
Milk.....	87.97	12.03	3.40	2.86	2.34	0.52	5.77	100	87.97	12.03	3.40	2.86	2.34	0.52	5.77
Whey.....	93.15	6.85	0.32	0.72	.....	.....	5.81	90.55	84.35	6.20	0.29	0.65	.....	.....	5.26
Green cheese.....	38.31	61.69	32.91	23.38	.....	.....	5.40	9.45	3.62	5.83	3.11	2.21	.....	.....	0.51

This was a full cream factory and was one of the factories in the State which has followed the method of paying the patrons for the amount of fat delivered in the milk, instead of paying for the milk by the pound without regard to the quality of the milk as determined by the quantity of fat, which is the system usually in vogue. The next lot of samples sent to the station was forwarded from the East Schuyler factory, Herkimer county, on April twenty-fifth. The weights and fat tests by the Babcock tester are as follows:

Lot No. 1, 244 pounds, testing 2.9 per cent. Lot No. 2, 337 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 3, 154 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 4, 369 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 5, 117 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 6, 555 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 7, 377 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 8, 112 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 9, 157 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 10, 344 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 11, 555 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 12, 95 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 13, 74 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 14, 402 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 15, 154 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 16, 255 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 17, 284 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 18, 174 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 19, 267 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 20, 203 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 21, 169 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent.

The following is the method by which the cheese are manufactured: The milk was sweet, and held at a temperature of eighty-four until 9.30 a. m., when it showed by the rennet test that it took two minutes for it to thicken. It was set at that time, using three ounces of Gold Medal extract to 1,000 pounds of milk. It was cut at 10.14. A temperature of 98 was reached at 11.30. The whey was drawn at 2 p. m., when it showed by the hot-iron test one-eighth inch of fine thread. The curd was ground at 3.20, when it showed one-half inch of fine thread; then salted with two pounds of salt to the thousand pounds of milk; put to press at 3.45, at a temperature of seventy-eight.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL-OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.								
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.	
No. 171—April 25:																
Milk	88.30	11.70	3.30	2.75	2.20	0.55	5.65	Milk	100.	88.30	11.70	3.30	2.75	2.20	0.55	5.65
Whey	93.28	6.72	0.34	0.66	.....	.....	5.72	Whey	90.86	84.75	6.11	0.31	0.60	.....	.....	5.20
Green cheese.....	38.84	61.16	32.71	23.52	.....	.....	4.92	Cheese.....	9.14	3.55	5.59	2.99	2.15	.....	.....	0.45

The next factory from which samples were sent was the North Bay, Oneida county, and they were forwarded April twenty-seventh.

Lot No. 1, 190 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 2, 150 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 3, 178 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 4, 124 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 5, 330 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 6, 83 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 7, 97 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 8, 101 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 9, 180 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 10, 109 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 11, 64 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 12, 93 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 13, 50 pounds, testing 2.9 per cent. Lot No. 14, 50 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 15, 51 pounds, testing 2.8 per cent. Lot No. 16, 131 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 17, 129 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 18, 93 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 19, 106 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 20, 310 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent.

The cheese was made by the stirred curd process, using home-prepared rennet, the milk at a temperature of eighty-six at 10.40 a. m.; cut at 11.13; temperature of ninety-eight was reached at 12.05; whey drawn at 3.25 p. m., and the curd showed one-quarter inch of fine thread by the hot-iron test. It was salted at the rate of two pounds to 1,000 pounds of milk, at 4 p. m., and put to press at 4.30, at a temperature of eighty.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 175—April 27:															
Milk	88.15	11.85	3.35	2.77	2.23	0.54	5.73	100.	88.15	11.85	3.35	2.77	2.23	0.54	5.73
Whey	93.20	6.80	0.40	0.71	.....	.....	5.69	90.87	84.69	6.18	0.36	0.65	.....	.....	5.17
Green cheese.....	37.90	62.10	32.75	23.22	.....	....	6.13	9.13	3.46	5.67	2.99	2.12	.....	.....	0.56

The next samples were sent from the Mohawk Valley factory, in Herkimer county, on May second, and were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 290 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 2, 455 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 3, 401 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 4, 265 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 5, 260 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 6, 134 pounds, testing 4.3 per cent. Lot No. 7, 328 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 8, 155 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 9, 207 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 10, 602 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent.

This milk was set at a temperature of eighty-four, using four ounces of rennet extract, at 7.15 a. m.; cut 7.55; a temperature of ninety-eight was reached at 9.15; whey was drawn at 1 p. m., and the curd cut and salted at 2.45, two pounds of salt being used to the thousand pounds of milk. It was put to press at 3.15, at a temperature of eighty.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

		COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.								FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
		Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.	
APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.																	
No. 176—May 2:		87.97	12.03	3.45	2.80	2.22	0.58	5.78	Milk	100.	87.97	12.03	3.45	2.80	2.22	0.58	5.78
Milk		93.17	6.83	0.39	0.71	.....	.....	5.72	Whey	90.33	84.21	6.17	0.35	0.64	.....	.....	5.18
Whey		39.09	60.91	32.22	22.45	.....	.....	6.24	Cheese	9.62	3.76	5.86	3.10	2.16	.....	.....	0.60
Green cheese.....																	

The next lot of samples were sent on May tenth from the Solsville, Madison county, factory. The weight of the milk and its per cent of butter-fat was as follows:

Lot No. 1, 224 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 2, 250 pounds, testing 4.2 per cent. Lot No. 3, 100 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 4, 138 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 5, 260 pounds, testing 2.9 per cent. Lot No. 6, 135 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 7, 85 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 8, 190 pounds, testing 2.9 per cent. Lot No. 9, 250 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 10, 95 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 11, 142 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 12, 171 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 12, 92 pounds, testing, 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 14, 103 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 15, 130 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 16, 332 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 17, 662 pounds, testing, 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 18, 160 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 19, 230 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 20, 108 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 21, 77 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 22, 218 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 23, 83 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent.

This milk was received in good condition, and twenty-five pounds of sour milk was used to ripen it. It was set at a temperature of eighty-five, using three ounces of extract, at 8 a. m. It was cut at 8.35. A temperature of ninety-six was reached at 9.15; whey was drawn at 10.15, when it showed one-eighth inch fine thread by the hot-iron test. At 11.35 the curd was ground and salted at the rate of two pounds of salt to the thousand pounds of milk. At 12.15 it was put to press, the temperature being seventy-three.

The next samples were sent on May sixteenth from the Kast Bridge, Herkimer county, factory, and were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 192 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 2, 250 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 3, 591 pounds, testing 4.1 per cent. Lot No. 4, 199 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 5, 120 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 6, 290 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 7, 303 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 8, 200 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 9, 231 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 10, 239 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 11, 123 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 12, 172 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 13, 237 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 14, 165 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 15, 237 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 16, 256 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 17, 228 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent.

There was forty-nine pounds of sour milk used to ripen this lot of milk, as it was very sweet. It was set at 9.02 a. m., at a temperature of eighty-four, using three ounces of extract; curd was cut at 9.30; a temperature of ninety-eight was reached at 11; whey was drawn at 12.30 p. m., when it showed one-fourth inch of acid by the hot-iron test. At 2.30 it was ground, when two pounds of salt was added for each 1,000 pounds of milk. It was put to press at 2.05 at a temperature of eighty-two degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cream.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 185—May 16:															
Milk	87.88	12.12	3.45	2.89	2.26	0.63	5.78	100.	87.88	12.12	3.45	2.89	2.26	0.63	5.78
Whey	93.09	6.91	0.39	0.79	.....	.....	5.73	91.06	84.77	6.29	0.35	0.72	.....	.....	5.22
Green cheese.....	34.77	65.23	34.68	24.27	.....	.....	6.28	8.94	3.11	5.83	3.10	2.17	.....	.....	0.56

On May twenty-fourth samples were sent from the Hubbardsville, Madison county, factory, the weights and per cent of fat being as follows:

Lot No. 1, 71 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 2, 159 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 3, 78 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 4, 195 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 5, 282 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 6, 66 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 7, 136 pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 8, 443 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 9, 91 pounds, testing 4.5 per cent. Lot No. 10, 146 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 11, 364 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 12, 255 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 13, 191 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 14, 321 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 15, 209 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 16, 214 pounds, testing 3.1 per cent. Lot No. 17, 559 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 18, 79 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 19, 563 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 20, 183 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 21, 277 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 22, 230 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent.

The milk was set at a temperature of eighty-four degrees, at 9.52 a. m., using four ounces of extract, and was cut at 10.20 a. m. A temperature of ninety-eight degrees was reached at 11.15 a. m.; drew whey at 2 p. m., when one-fourth inch acid was shown by the hot-iron test. Ground at 3.30 p. m., and put to press at 4 p. m.; temperature of eighty-two degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 192—May 24:	87.36	12.64	3.60	3.26	2.54	0.72	5.78	100.	87.36	12.64	3.60	3.26	2.54	0.72	5.78
Milk	92.98	7.02	0.42	0.92	.....	.....	5.68	90.27	83.93	6.34	0.38	0.83	.....	.....	5.13
Whey	35.25	64.75	33.09	24.97	.....	.....	6.69	9.73	3.43	6.30	3.22	2.43	.....	.....	0.65
Green cheese.....															

The next lot of samples were sent from the Kellogg factory in Oneida county on May twenty-fifth, and the fat test is as follows:

Lot No. 1, testing 4.4 per cent. Lot No. 2, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 3, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 4, testing 4.1 per cent. Lot No. 5, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 6, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 7, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 8, testing 4.3 per cent. Lot No. 9, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 10, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 11, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 12, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 13, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 14, testing 4.2 per cent. Lot No. 15, testing 4.4 per cent. Lot No. 16, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 17, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 18, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 19, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 20, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 21, testing 4.3 per cent. Lot No. 22, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 23, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 24, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 25, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 26, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 27, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 28, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 29, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 30, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 31, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 32, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 33, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 34, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 35, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 36, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 37, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 38, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 39, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 40, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 41, testing 3.4 per cent.

There was 11,378 pounds of milk from which was made 1,144 pounds of cheese. The milk was set at 8.40 a. m, using two and three-fourths ounces of extract at 7.15 a. m. The curd was cut at 8 a. m. A temperature of 100 was reached at 9 a. m.; the whey was drawn at 12.05 p. m., one-quarter inch of fine thread being shown; it was ground and salted at 2 p. m., when it showed one and one-fourth inches of acid by the hot-iron test. It was put to press at 2.30 p. m., at a temperature of eighty-four degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.								FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.		Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 194—May 25:																
Milk	86.99	13.01	3.90	3.31	2.54	0.77	5.80	Milk	100.	86.99	13.01	3.90	3.31	2.54	0.77	5.80
Whey	93.00	7.00	0.40	0.90	.....	.....	5.70	Whey	89.95	83.65	6.30	0.36	0.81	.....	.....	5.13
Green cheese.....	33.23	66.77	35.22	24.88	.....	.....	6.67	Cheese.....	10.05	3.34	6.71	3.54	2.50	.....	.....	0.67

The next samples were sent from the Frankfort, Herkimer county, factory, on May thirty-first, and the quantity of milk and per cent of fat shown were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 367 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 2, 349 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 3, 449 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 4, 166 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 5, 386 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 6, 263 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 7, 380 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 8, 183 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 9, 95 pounds, testing 4.3 per cent. Lot No. 10, 503 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 11, 124 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent.

There were 3,265 pounds of milk from which 344 pounds of cheese was made; ten pounds of sour milk was used as a starter. It was set at a temperature of eighty-two degrees, using four ounces of extract, at 7.55 a. m. It was cut at 8.35. At 10.15 a temperature of ninety-eight degrees was reached. At 12 when it showed one-fourth inch of acid, ff by the hot-iron test, the whey was drawn. At 2.30 p. m. the curd was ground and salted; two and one-half pounds of salt being used to the one thousand pounds of milk. At 3 p. m. it was put to press at a temperature of eighty-four degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 199—May 31:															
Milk	87.20	12.80	3.70	3.34	2.57	0.77	5.76	100.	87.20	12.80	3.70	3.34	2.57	0.77	5.76
Whey	93.02	6.98	0.34	0.91	.....	.....	5.73	89.46	83.21	6.25	0.30	0.81	.....	.....	5.14
Green cheese.....	37.86	62.14	32.26	24.00	.....	.....	5.88	10.54	3.99	6.55	3.40	2.53	.....	.....	0.62

The next samples were sent from the Gold Medal factory, Herkimer county, on June first, and the milk and butter fats were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 1,169 pounds, testing 4.2 per cent. Lot No. 2, 957 pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 3, 585 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 4, 537 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 5, 443 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent.

To this milk there was fifteen pounds of starter added, when it was set at a temperature of eighty-four degrees, using three ounces of extract, at 7.30 a. m. The curd was cut at 8.15 a. m.; a temperature of 100 degrees was reached at 9.15 a. m. The whey was drawn at 10.30 a. m., showing one-fourth inch acid by the hot-iron test. It was ground at 1 p. m. and salted with two and one-half pounds of salt to the thousand pounds of milk; put to press at 1.30 at eighty-four degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 200—June 1:															
Milk.....	87.26	12.74	3.60	3.34	2.60	0.74	5.80	100.00	87.26	12.74	3.60	3.34	2.60	0.74	5.80
Whey.....	92.93	7.07	0.33	0.91	.....	.....	5.83	87.26	83.41	6.35	0.30	0.82	.....	.....	5.23
Green cheese.....	37.60	62.40	32.23	24.61	.....	.....	5.56	10.24	3.85	6.39	3.30	2.52	.....	.....	0.57

The next lot of samples were sent from Maple Grove factory in Oneida county on June seventh, and the fat tests are as follows: Lot No. 1, testing 4.2 per cent. Lot No. 2, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 3, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 4, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 5, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 6, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 7, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 8, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 9, testing 3.8 per cent.

The method of manufacturing in this case is mislaid, so I can give only the analysis of the whey milk and cheese.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 204—June 7:															
Milk	87.45	12.55	3.60	3.24	2.48	0.76	5.71	100.	87.45	12.55	3.60	3.24	2.48	0.76	5.71
Whey	93.02	6.98	0.34	.88	.....	.....	5.77	90.34	84.03	6.31	0.30	0.80	.....	.....	5.21
Green cheese.....	35.40	64.60	34.16	25.26	.....	.....	5.18	9.69	3.42	6.24	3.30	2.44	.....	.....	0.50

Lot No. 1, 227 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 2, 365 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 3, 254 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 4, 431 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 5, 151 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 6, 610 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 7, 474 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 8, 193 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent.

Twenty-five pounds of sour milk was added, and it was set at a temperature of eighty-one degrees, using three ounces of extract, at 8.53 a. m. It was cut at 9.18 a. m. A temperature of ninety-nine degrees was reached at 10.45; the whey was drawn at 12.30, when three-eighths inch of acid was shown by the hot-iron test. At 2.45 the curd was ground, and two and eight-tenths pounds of salt to the thousand added. At 3.10 it was put to press; temperature eighty-four degrees. This factory is one at which there was a large amount of trouble from the effects of the cows drinking stagnant water you will see that through the gaseous and tainted condition of the milk. The loss of fat was the largest of any samples which I sent during the season, which illustrates the fact that tainted milk causes a direct loss to the farmer.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.								
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.	
APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.																
No. 207—June 15:																
Milk	87.55	12.45	3.40	3.21	2.46	0.75	5.84	Milk	100.	87.55	12.45	3.40	3.21	2.46	0.75	5.84
Whey	92.84	7 16	0.40	0.90	.....	.....	5.86	Whey	90.62	84.13	6.49	0.36	0.82	.....	.....	5.31
Green cheese	36.46	63.54	32.41	25.48	.....	.....	5.65	Cheese	9.38	3.42	5.96	3.04	2.39	.....	.....	0.53

The next samples were sent from the Fenner factory, in Herkimer county, on June seventeenth. The fat tests and the quantity of milk furnished by each patron was as follows:

Lot No. 1, 744 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 2, 368 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 3, 770 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 4, 455 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 5, 515 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 6, 597 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent.

The milk was set at a temperature of eighty-three degrees, using two and one-half ounces of extract, at 9.26; cut at 10 a. m.; a temperature of ninety-nine degrees was reached at 11.30 a. m.; the whey was drawn at 2.45 p. m., and the curd salted at 3.15 p. m. The cheese being made by the stirred-curd process.

Anlaysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILL.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 208—June 17:															
Milk	87.10	12.90	3.80	3.29	2.56	0.73	5.81	100.	87.10	12.90	3.80	3.29	2.56	0.73	5.81
Whey	92.87	7.13	0.35	0.92	.....	.....	5.86	89.75	83.35	6.40	0.31	0.83	.....	.....	5.26
Green cheese.....	36.59	63.41	34.05	24.00	.....	.....	5.36	10 25	3.75	6.50	3.49	2.46	.....	.....	0.55

The next samples were sent on June twentieth, from the Davis factory, in Herkimer county. The fat tests and quantities of milk delivered were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 546 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 2, 371 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 3, 505 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 4, 457 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 5, 611 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 6, 350 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 7, 231 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 8, 194 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 9, 394 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 10, 287 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 11, 369 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 12, 548 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 13, 436 pounds, testing 4.2 per cent. Lot No. 14, 300 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 15, 425 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 16, 862 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 17, 288 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 18, 312 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 19, 258 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 20, 190 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 21, 290 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 22, 295 pounds, testing 4.2 per cent. Lot No. 23, 274 pounds, testing 3.2 per cent. Lot No. 24, 240 pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 25, 200 pounds, testing 3.0 per cent. Lot No. 26, 147 pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 27, 335 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 28, 175 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent.

Nine thousand eight hundred and ninety pounds of milk was received, from which was made 1,021 pounds of cheese. The milk was set at eighty-four degrees, using two and one-half ounces of extract, at 6.10 a. m.; it was cut at 7 a. m.; a temperature of 100 was reached at 8.45 a. m.; the whey drawn at 10.15 a. m., when one-quarter inch of acid was shown by the hot-iron test; the curd was ground and salted at 1 o'clock, two and seven-eighths pounds of salt to 1,000 pounds of milk being used, and put to press at a temperature of eighty-four degrees, at 1.25 p. m.

The next samples were sent from the Oyer factory, in Herkimer county, on June twenty-seventh, and the quantity of milk delivered and fat tests were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 520 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 2, 157 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 3, 198 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 4, 258 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 5, 841 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 6, 315 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 7, 576 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 8, 301 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 9, 220 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 10, 688 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 11, 791 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 12, 366 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 13, 818 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 14, 238 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 15, 781 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 16, 200 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 17, 195 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 18, 260 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 19, 591 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 20, 82 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 21, 356 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 22, 141 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 23, 119 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 24, 758 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 25, 256 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 26, 386 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 27, 756 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 28, 350 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 29, 530 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 30, 325 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent.

There were 12,263 pounds of milk, from which was made 1,224 pounds of cheese. Method of manufacture mislaid.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.																	
FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.																	
COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.																	
								Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.		
Per cent of water.								Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.				
APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.								100.	87.58	12.42	3.60	3.08	2.40	0.68	5.74		
No. 216—June 27:																	
Milk.....								90.02	83.82	6.20	0.24	0.77	.....	0.68	5.19		
Whey								9.98	3.76	6.22	3.36	2.31	.....	.....	.....
Green cheese .....														.....	0.55		

The next samples were sent on June twenty-eighth, from the Hinkley factory, in Herkimer county. The fat tests and quantity of milk delivered are as follows:

Lot No. 1, 801 pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 2, 511 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 3, 407 pounds, testing 4.0 per cent. Lot No. 4, 329 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 5, 612 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 6, 576 pounds, testing 4.1 per cent. Lot No. 7, 553 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 8, 417 pounds, testing 4.4 per cent. Lot No. 9, 511 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent.

Four thousand three hundred and twenty-eight pounds of milk made 427 pounds of cheese. The milk was set at 8.40 a. m., using home-prepared rennet, at 9.20 a. m.; cut at 9.50 a. m.; a temperature of ninety-nine degrees was reached at 10.45 a. m.; whey was drawn at 1.45 p. m., on one-quarter inch acid shown by the hot-iron test; curd was ground at 3 p. m., and two and one-half pounds of salt to the thousand pounds of milk used. It was put to press at 3.30 p. m.; temperature eighty-four degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 218—June 28:															
Milk	87.10	12.90	3.80	3.30	2.53	0.77	5.80	109.	87.10	12.90	3.80	3.30	2.53	0.77	5.80
Whey	93.03	6.97	0.24	0.89	.....	.....	5.84	90.00	83.73	6.27	0.22	0.80	.....	.....	5.25
Green cheese.....	33.70	66.30	35.80	25.00	.....	.....	5.50	10.00	3.37	6.63	3.58	2.50	.....	.....	0.55

The next samples were sent from the North Victory, Cayuga county, factory, on July twelfth. I did not have a Babcock tester with me at this factory. The trouble was that they could not get acid so that the cheese broke down good; on the contrary, they were corky and hard. While the analysis shows a good amount of fat in the cheese they did not appear to contain much. By using sour milk and ripening the milk thoroughly I was enabled to improve the product very much. This is one of those cases where we could not find any sufficient cause for the milk acting as it did. The following is the analysis of the milk, whey and cheese as made at the experiment station.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 224—July 12:															
Milk	87.60	12.40	3.60	3.04	2.40	0.64	5.76	100.	87.60	12.40	3.60	3.04	2.40	0.64	5.76
Whey	93.11	6.89	0.34	0.80	.....	.....	5.75	90.32	84.10	6.22	0.31	0.72	.....	.....	5.19
Green Cheese	36.16	63.84	34.00	23.97	.....	.....	5.87	9.68	3.50	6.18	3.29	2.32	.....	.....	0.57

The next samples were sent from the Gulph factory, in Herkimer county, on July eighteenth. The fat tests and quantities of milk delivered by each patron were as follows:

Lot No. 1, 506 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 2, 673 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 3, 383 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 4, 325 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 5, 381 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 6, 698 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 7, 409 pounds, testing 3.3 per cent. Lot No. 8, 231 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 9, 244 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 10, 239 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 11, 468 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 12, 314 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 13, 87 pounds, testing 3.6 per cent. Lot No. 14, 159 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent. Lot No. 15, 145 pounds, testing 3.9 per cent. Lot No. 16, 433 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 17, 165 pounds, testing 3.4 per cent. Lot No. 18, 131 pounds, testing 3.8 per cent. Lot No. 19, 115 pounds, testing 3.7 per cent. Lot No. 20, 90 pounds, testing 3.5 per cent.

The 6,119 pounds of milk delivered made 598 pounds of cheese. It was set at a temperature of eighty-four degrees, using three ounces of extract, at 7.25 a. m.; it was cut at 8 a. m.; a temperature of 100 degrees was reached at 9 a. m., and the whey was drawn at 10.30 a. m., one-eighth inch acid being shown by the hot-iron test. At 1 p. m. it was ground, and salted at the rate of two and eight-tenths pounds of salt to the thousand pounds of milk; put to press at 1.30 p. m., at eighty-four degrees.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc
No. 226—July 18:	87.49	12.51	3.55	3.10	2.37	0.73	5.86	100.	87.49	12.51	3.55	3.10	2.37	0.73	5.86
Milk	92.98	7.02	0.34	0.83	.....	.....	5.85	90.23	83.90	6.33	0.31	0.75	.....	.....	5.27
Whey	36.75	63.25	33.16	24.05	.....	.....	6.04	9.77	3.59	6.18	3.24	2.35	.....	.....	0.59
Green cheese.....															

The next samples were sent from the Deansville factory, Oneida county, on August thirty-first.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 250—August 31:	87.29	12.71	3.90	3.10	2.49	0.61	5.71	100.	87.29	12.91	3.90	3.10	2.49	0.61	5.71
Milk	92.98	7.02	0.40	0.81	.....	.....	5.81	89.92	83.61	6.31	0.36	0.73	.....	.....	5.22
Whey	36.51	63.49	35.12	23.51	.....	.....	4.86	10.08	3.68	6.40	3.54	2.37	.....	.....	0.49
Green cheese															

The next samples were sent from the "V. and V." factory, in Oneida county, on September first.

Analysis of Milk, Whey and Cheese.

APRIL—OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 252—September 1:															
Milk	87.01	12.99	4.10	3.20	2.43	0.77	5.69	100.	87.01	12.99	4.10	3.20	2.43	0.77	5.69
Whey	93.05	6.95	0.40	0.87	.....	.....	5.68	88.97	82.79	6.18	0.36	0.77	.....	.....	5.05
Green cheese.....	88.26	61.74	33.91	22.02	.....	.....	5.81	11.03	4.22	6.81	3.74	2.43	.....	.....	0.64

INVESTIGATIONS RELATING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE.*

RESULTS OF CHEESE WORK DONE DURING THE SEASON OF 1893 IN FORTY-EIGHT DIFFERENT FACTORIES, LOCATED IN EIGHT DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Most of these samples of milk, whey and cheese, were secured by the cheese-making experts of the Department of Agriculture. The record made in the months of April, May, June and October were very complete, but during the first half of July and August, and the larger part of September, no samples were secured; however, there is every reason to believe that the results obtained fairly represent the average of these months. The work was confined to normal milk and cheese made from normal milk.

In all fifty-five sets of samples were obtained, representing forty-eight different cheese factories, located in eight counties—Cayuga, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Oswego and St. Lawrence. These counties, excepting Cayuga, are among the most prominent cheese-producing counties of our State and their aggregate cheese product, according to the census of the State Department of Agriculture for 1892, amounted to nearly sixty per cent of the whole product of the State. Our results must, therefore, be regarded as fairly representing the conditions of the cheese industry of our State in respect to the lines along which the investigation has been directed. The work done represents the milk product of not less than 14,000 different cows, largely natives, with a good representation of various grades, especially Holstein and Ayrshire, with a small number of pure-bred herds. The yields of milk on the particular days on which work was done varied from 843 to 12,263

* These investigations and experiments were carried on in co-operation with the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y. The detailed planning of the work, the chemical analyses and the preparation of the bulletins were performed by the station chemists, or under his immediate direction or supervision. The operation of manufacturing cheese was done by the cheese-making experts of this department.

pounds and aggregated 264,050 pounds, which would, in reality, form a satisfactory basis for determining the average results secured in handling 2,000,000 pounds of milk.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF SAMPLES.

In the following table will be found a detailed statement, giving the names of those who took the samples, the names and location of factories where samples were secured, the number and kind of cows, etc.:

Tabulated Statement Relating to Persons, Factories, etc., Represented in the Work.

Date.	Number of Experiment	COLLECTOR OF SAMPLES.	Name of factory.	Location of factory.	Name of cheese-maker.	Number of cows.	Kind of cows.
1893.							
April	13	George A. Smith	Cream	Vernon, Oneida county	J. F. Burlleigh	200	Natives, Holstein grades.
	25	George A. Smith	Oyer	E. Schuyler, Herkimer county	S. P. Lints, Jr	.....	Natives.
	171	M. T. Morgan	Cedarville	Herkimer, Herkimer county	D. W. Morris	150	Natives, Holstein grades.
	27	George A. Smith	North Bay	North Bay, Oneida county	N. Van Horne	.....	Natives, Holstein grades
May	175	George A. Smith	Mohawk Valley	Little Falls, Herkimer county	S. Garline	175	Natives, Holstein grades.
	2	George A. Smith	Hodgkin & Berry	Spragueville, St. Lawrence co.	J. H. Berry	.....	Natives, Holstein and Ayrshire grades.
	177	W. W. Hall	Lowville	Lowville, Lewis county	J. F. Bowen	160	Natives and Holstein grades.
	178	H. A. Rees	Solsville	Solsville, Madison county	A. Eames	.....	Natives, Holderness and Holsteins.
	180	George A. Smith	N. Litchfield	N. Litchfield, Herkimer county	H. H. Davis	.....	Natives and Holstein grades.
	181	M. T. Morgan	W. Gouverneur	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county	H. F. Smith	.....	Natives and Ayrshire grades.
	11	W. W. Hall	Kast Bridge	Herkimer, Herkimer county	A. Conntryman	.....	Natives and Holstein grades.
	183	George A. Smith	Sulphur Springs	Lowville, Lewis county	J. H. Searl	.....	Natives and Holstein grades.
	16	H. A. Rees	Standing	Deer River, Lewis county	Charles Beshel	500	Natives, grades, Ayrshires and Holsteins.
	186	W. W. Hall	Martinsburgh	Martinsburgh, Lewis county	George S. Alger	600	Natives, Holstein and Guernsey grades.
	23	H. A. Rees	Hubbardsville	Hubbardsville, Madison county	F. Blanding	.....	Natives, Holstein, Ayrshire and Shorthorn grades.
	190	Geo. A. Smith	Cedar Lake	Cedar Lake, Herkimer county	D. Husted	.....	Natives, Holstein and Ayrshires.
	192	M. T. Morgan	Kellogg	Sangerfield, Oneida county	E. H. Kingsbury	.....	Natives and Holstein grades.
	24	Geo. A. Smith	Valley Spring	Lowville, Lewis county	B. M. Graves	300	Natives and Holstein grades.
	194	H. A. Rees	Sulphur Springs	Lowville, Lewis county	J. H. Searl	500	Natives and Holstein grades.
	195	H. A. Rees	Frankfort	Mohawk, Herkimer county	Mrs. E. Clafin	.....	Natives.
	196	Geo. A. Smith	Gilt Edge	Herkimer, Herkimer county	E. C. Hall	138	Natives and Holstein grades.
	31	Geo. A. Smith	Sharp	Lowville, Lewis county	W. C. Spencer	250	Natives and Holstein grades.
June	1	H. A. Rees	Maple Grove	Deerfield, Oneida county	J. McKone	.....	Natives and Holstein grades.
	6	Geo. A. Smith	Winster	Lakeport, Madison county	E. Kees	175	Natives and Holstein grades.
	2	Geo. A. Smith	Fenner	Middleville, Herkimer county	H. Kane	.....	Natives.
	24	H. A. Rees	New Model	Copenhagen, Lewis county	L. I. Rayner	275	Holstein grades and natives.
	202	Geo. A. Smith	Leyden Hill	Frankfort, Herkimer county	Geo H. Davis	.....	Natives.
	207	Geo. A. Smith	Copenhagen	Leyden, Lewis county	D. R. Griffith	340	Natives.
	208	H. A. Rees	Oyer	Copenhagen, Lewis county	F. J. Stockwell	400	Holstein grades and natives.
	17	Geo. A. Smith	Hickley	East Schuyler, Herkimer county	S. P. Lints, Jr	600	Natives.
	209	H. A. Rees	South Gouverneur	Gravesville, Herkimer county	J. P. Nellis	200	Natives.
	210	Geo. A. Smith		S. Gouverneur, St Lawrence Co.	E. L. Mills	350	Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and grades.
	211	H. A. Rees					
	213	Geo. A. Smith					
	215	H. A. Rees					
	216	Geo. A. Smith					
	218	Geo. A. Smith					
	219	J. H. Berry					

July	12	Geo. A. Smith	North Victory	North Victory, Cayuga county	E. H. Ladd	.....	Holstein grades and natives.
	17	H. A. Rees	Sulphur Springs	Lowville, Lewis county	J. H. Searl	500	Holstein grades and natives.
	18	Geo. A. Smith	Gulph	Gulph, Herkimer county	J. Donohue	.....	Natives.
	18	I. E. Finster	I. E. Finster	Lacona, Oswego county	I. E. Finster	375	Holstein grades, Ayrshires and natives.
	19	H. A. Rees	High Mark	Lowville, Lewis county	W. H. Fitch	309	Holstein grades and natives.
	19	E. A. Ayers	South Champion	South Champion, Jefferson Co...	D. A. Goodrich	300	Natives.
	20	J. E. Knapp	Denmark	Denmark, Lewis county	J. E. Knapp	700	
	21	H. A. Rees	Roaring Brook	East Martinsburgh, Lewis county	W. E. Gaynor	325	Shorthorns, Holstein grades and natives.
	22	H. A. Rees	Lowville	Lowville, Lewis county	J. F. Bowen	450	Holstein grades and natives.
	22	I. E. Finster	I. E. Finster	Lacona, Oswego county	I. E. Finster	375	Holstein grades, Ayrshires and natives.
Aug.	23	E. A. Ayers	E. Rodman	East Rodman, Jefferson county	F. P. Dunaway	450	Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey grades and natives.
	24	H. A. Rees	Sulphur Springs	Lowville, Lewis county	J. H. Searl	450	Holstein grades and natives.
Sept.	31	Geo. A. Smith	V. and V	Vernon, Oneida county	J. Carter	.....	Holstein grades and natives.
	31	J. H. Berry	Spragueville	Spragueville, St. Lawrence Co...	C. Fuller	500	Holstein grades and natives.
Oct.	1	Geo. A. Smith	Oyer	E. Schuyler, Herkimer Co	S. P. Lints, Jr	.....	Ayrshires, Holsteins, grades, etc.
	7	E. A. Ayers	E. A. Ayers	Rice's, Jefferson Co	J. W. Ayers	550	Natives.
	14	W. W. Hall and J. H. Berry	N. Y. S. No. 33	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co	T. Dalton	.....	Holstein and Ayrshire grades and natives.
	17	W. W. Hall and J. H. Berry	J. E. Sprague	Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co	J. H. Parker	.....	Holstein and Ayrshire grades and natives.
	18	E. A. Ayers	Cow Path	De Kalb, St. Lawrence Co	P. Kinnie	.....	Holstein and Ayrshire grades and natives.
	23	H. A. Rees	Brownville	Brownville, Jefferson Co	G. W. Hall	200	Natives.
	25	E. A. Ayers	Sharp	Lowville, Lewis Co	W. C. Spencer	325	Holsteins and natives.
	25	H. A. Rees	E. Ball	Watertown, Jefferson Co	Mrs. E. Ball	300	Grades and natives.
	25	H. A. Rees	Valley Spring	Lowville, Lewis Co	B. M. Graves	250	Holsteins and natives.
	25						

No. 178—May 3:	87.75	12.25	3.60	2.83	2.25	0.58	5.82	Milk
Whey	93.14	6.86	0.40	0.72	.....	.....	5.74	Whey
Green cheese	40.47	59.53	31.67	21.31	.....	.....	6.55	Cheese
No. 180—May 10:	88.02	11.98	3.40	2.79	2.18	0.61	5.79	Milk
Whey	93.15	6.85	0.41	0.74	.....	.....	5.70	Whey
Green cheese	37.59	62.41	32.83	22.97	.....	.....	6.61	Cheese
No. 181—May 10:	89.12	11.88	3.30	2.87	2.21	0.66	5.71	Milk
Whey	93.09	6.91	0.40	0.76	.....	.....	5.75	Whey
Green cheese	37.75	62.25	32.74	24.28	.....	.....	5.23	Cheese
No. 183—May 11:	87.23	12.77	3.80	3.14	2.44	0.70	5.83	Milk
Whey	92.94	7.06	0.43	0.88	.....	.....	5.75	Whey
Green cheese	37.60	62.40	33.04	22.77	.....	.....	6.59	Cheese
No. 185—May 16:	87.88	12.12	3.45	2.59	2.26	0.63	5.78	Milk
Whey	93.09	6.91	0.39	0.79	.....	.....	5.73	Whey
Green cheese	34.77	65.23	34.68	24.27	.....	.....	6.28	Cheese
No. 186—May 16:	87.76	12.24	3.55	2.91	2.33	0.58	5.78	Milk
Whey	93.05	6.95	0.39	0.79	.....	.....	5.77	Whey
Green cheese	37.70	62.30	33.51	23.04	.....	.....	5.75	Cheese
No. 189—May 23:	87.04	12.96	3.85	3.30	2.54	0.76	5.81	Milk
Whey	92.93	7.07	0.41	0.91	.....	.....	5.75	Whey
Green cheese	35.67	64.33	33.82	24.10	.....	.....	6.41	Cheese
No. 190—May 23:	86.90	13.10	4.00	3.36	2.62	0.74	5.74	Milk
Whey	92.88	7.12	0.41	0.91	.....	.....	5.80	Whey
Green cheese	34.47	65.53	35.45	24.80	.....	.....	5.28	Cheese
No. 192—May 24:	87.36	12.64	3.60	3.26	2.54	0.72	5.78	Milk
Whey	92.98	7.02	0.42	0.92	.....	.....	5.69	Whey
Green cheese	35.25	64.75	33.09	24.97	.....	.....	6.69	Cheese
No. 193—May 24:	86.87	13.13	4.00	3.39	2.66	0.73	5.74	Milk
Whey	92.75	7.25	0.51	0.93	.....	.....	5.81	Whey
Green cheese	39.27	60.73	32.27	23.27	.....	.....	5.19	Cheese

Analyses of Milk, Whey and Cheese — (Continued).

APRIL-OCTOBER, 1893.	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.								FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.		Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
No. 191—May 25:	86.99	13.01	3.90	3.31	2.54	0.77	5.80	100	86.99	13.01	3.90	3.31	2.54	0.77	5.80	
Milk	93.00	7.00	0.40	0.90	.....	.....	5.70	89.95	83.65	6.30	0.36	0.81	.....	.....	5.13
Whey	33.23	66.77	35.22	24.83	.....	.....	6.67	10.05	3.34	6.71	3.54	2.50	.....	.....	0.67
Green cheese																
No. 195—May 26:	86.93	13.07	3.90	3.33	2.66	0.67	5.84	100	86.93	13.07	3.90	3.33	2.66	0.67	5.84	
Milk	92.87	7.13	0.38	0.92	.....	.....	5.83	89.25	82.89	6.36	0.34	0.82	.....	.....	5.20
Whey	37.58	62.42	33.12	23.35	.....	.....	5.95	10.75	4.04	6.71	3.56	2.51	.....	.....	0.64
Green cheese																
No. 196—May 29:	86.89	13.11	4.00	3.40	2.64	0.76	5.71	100	86.89	13.11	4.00	3.40	2.64	0.76	5.71	
Milk	92.93	7.07	0.37	0.91	.....	.....	5.79	89.08	82.78	6.30	0.33	0.81	.....	.....	5.16
Whey	37.64	62.36	33.61	23.72	.....	.....	5.03	10.92	4.11	6.81	3.67	2.59	.....	.....	0.55
Green cheese																
No. 199—May 31:	87.20	12.80	3.70	3.34	2.57	0.77	5.76	100	87.20	12.80	3.70	3.34	2.57	0.77	5.76	
Milk	93.02	6.98	0.34	0.91	.....	.....	5.73	89.46	83.21	6.25	0.30	0.81	.....	.....	5.14
Whey	37.86	62.14	32.26	24.00	.....	.....	5.88	10.54	3.99	6.55	3.40	2.53	.....	.....	0.62
Green cheese																
No. 200—June 1:	87.26	12.74	3.60	3.34	2.60	0.74	5.80	100	87.26	12.74	3.60	3.34	2.60	0.74	5.80	
Milk	92.93	7.07	0.33	0.91	.....	.....	5.83	89.76	83.41	6.35	0.30	0.82	.....	.....	5.23
Whey	37.60	62.40	32.23	24.61	.....	.....	5.56	10.24	3.85	6.39	3.30	2.52	.....	.....	0.57
Green cheese																
No. 202—June 6:	87.20	12.80	3.65	3.26	2.49	0.77	5.89	100	87.20	12.80	3.65	3.26	2.49	0.77	5.89	
Milk	93.03	6.97	0.32	0.89	.....	.....	5.76	89.90	83.63	6.27	0.29	0.80	.....	.....	5.18
Whey	35.35	64.65	33.27	24.36	.....	.....	7.02	10.10	3.57	6.53	3.36	2.46	.....	.....	0.71
Green cheese																
No. 204—June 7:	87.45	12.55	3.60	3.24	2.48	0.76	5.71	100	87.45	12.55	3.60	3.24	2.48	0.76	5.71	
Milk	93.02	6.98	0.33	0.88	.....	.....	5.77	90.34	84.03	6.31	0.30	0.80	.....	.....	5.21
Whey	35.40	64.60	34.16	25.26	.....	.....	5.18	9.66	3.42	6.24	3.30	2.44	.....	.....	0.50
Green cheese																

No. 207—June 15:	Milk	87.55	12.45	3.40	3.21	2.46	0.75	5.84
	Whey	92.84	7.16	0.40	0.90	.....	.....	5.31
	Green cheese	36.46	63.54	32.41	25.48	.....	.....	0.63
No. 208—June 17:	Milk	87.10	12.90.	3.80	3.29	2.56	0.73	5.81
	Whey	92.87	7.13	0.35	0.92	.....	.....	5.26
	Green cheese	36.59	63.41	34.05	24.00	.....	.....	0.55
No. 209—June 17:	Milk	87.17	12.83	3.80	3.23	2.42	0.81	5.80
	Whey	92.95	7.05	0.35	0.91	.....	.....	6.19
	Green cheese	37.22	62.78	33.65	23.24	.....	.....	0.61
No. 211—June 20:	Milk	87.09	12.91	3.75	3.33	2.53	0.80	5.83
	Whey	92.95	7.05	0.34	0.91	.....	.....	5.19
	Green cheese	36.72	63.28	33.08	24.07	.....	.....	0.64
No. 213—June 22:	Milk	87.10	12.90	3.80	3.26	2.56	0.70	5.34
	Whey	92.96	7.04	0.35	0.90	.....	.....	5.22
	Green cheese	33.16	66.84	35.51	25.00	.....	.....	0.62
No. 215—June 27:	Milk	87.21	12.79	3.70	3.23	2.53	0.70	5.86
	Whey	93.02	6.98	0.24	0.89	.....	.....	5.26
	Green cheese	34.70	65.30	34.90	24.37	.....	.....	0.60
No. 216—June 27:	Milk	87.58	12.42	3.60	3.08	2.40	0.68	5.74
	Whey	93.11	6.89	0.27	0.86	.....	.....	5.19
	Green cheese	37.67	62.33	33.67	23.15	.....	.....	0.55
No. 218—June 28:	Milk	87.10	12.90	3.80	3.30	2.53	0.77	5.80
	Whey	93.03	6.97	0.24	0.89	.....	.....	5.25
	Green cheese	33.70	66.30	35.80	25.00	.....	.....	0.55
No. 219—June 29:	Milk	87.34	12.66	3.60	3.26	2.49	0.77	5.80
	Whey	93.06	6.94	0.30	0.88	.....	.....	5.16
	Green cheese	38.20	61.80	31.96	23.70	.....	.....	0.64
No. 224—July 12:	Milk	87.60	12.40	3.60	3.04	2.40	0.64	5.76
	Whey	93.11	6.89	0.34	0.80	.....	.....	5.19
	Green cheese	36.16	63.84	34.00	23.97	.....	.....	0.57

Analyses of Milk, Whey and Cheese — (Continued).

COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.								FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.																															
								Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.																								
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No. 243—Aug. 23:	87.50	12.50	3.80	3.08	2.38	0.65	5.67	Milk	100	87.50	12.50	3.80	3.03	2.38	0.65	5.67
Milk	93.10	6.90	0.45	0.82	.....	.....	5.63	Whey	89.42	83.25	6.17	0.40	0.73	.....	.....	5.04
Green cheese	40.17	59.83	32.13	21.74	.....	.....	5.96	Cheese	10.58	4.25	6.33	3.40	2.30	.....	.....	0.63
No. 244—Aug. 23:	87.57	12.43	3.75	2.95	2.31	0.64	5.73	Milk	100	87.57	12.43	3.75	2.95	2.31	0.64	5.73
Milk	93.19	6.81	0.35	0.76	.....	.....	5.70	Whey	89.89	83.77	6.12	0.31	0.68	.....	.....	5.13
Green cheese	37.59	62.41	34.02	22.45	.....	.....	5.94	Cheese	10.11	3.80	6.31	3.44	2.27	.....	.....	0.60
No. 246—Aug. 23:	86.93	13.07	4.10	3.11	2.39	0.72	5.86	Milk	100	86.93	13.07	4.10	3.11	2.39	0.72	5.86
Milk	92.98	7.02	0.40	0.82	.....	.....	5.78	Whey	89.58	83.29	6.29	0.36	0.73	.....	.....	5.20
Green cheese	34.93	65.07	35.89	22.84	.....	.....	6.34	Cheese	10.42	3.64	6.78	3.74	2.38	.....	.....	0.66
No. 247—Aug. 24:	87.12	12.88	4.10	3.08	2.30	0.78	5.70	Milk	100	87.12	12.88	4.10	3.08	2.30	0.78	5.70
Milk	93.14	6.86	0.35	0.79	.....	.....	5.72	Whey	89.41	83.28	6.13	0.31	0.71	.....	.....	5.11
Green cheese	36.26	63.74	35.79	22.38	.....	.....	5.57	Cheese	10.59	3.84	6.75	3.79	2.37	.....	.....	0.59
No. 250—Aug. 31:	87.29	12.71	3.90	3.10	2.49	0.61	5.71	Milk	100	87.29	12.71	3.90	3.10	2.49	0.61	5.71
Milk	92.98	7.02	0.40	0.81	.....	.....	5.81	Whey	89.92	83.61	6.31	0.36	0.73	.....	.....	5.22
Green cheese	36.51	63.49	35.12	23.51	.....	.....	4.86	Cheese	10.08	3.68	6.40	3.54	2.37	.....	.....	0.49
No. 251—Aug. 31:	87.16	12.84	4.00	3.15	2.47	0.68	5.69	Milk	100	87.16	12.84	4.00	3.15	2.47	0.68	5.69
Milk	92.93	7.07	0.40	0.91	.....	.....	5.76	Whey	89.14	82.84	6.30	0.36	0.81	.....	.....	5.13
Green cheese	39.78	66.22	33.52	21.54	.....	.....	5.16	Cheese	10.86	4.32	6.54	3.64	2.34	.....	.....	0.56
No. 252—Sept. 1:	87.01	13.99	4.10	3.20	2.43	0.77	5.69	Milk	100	87.01	12.99	4.10	3.20	2.43	0.77	5.69
Milk	93.05	6.95	0.40	0.87	.....	.....	5.63	Whey	88.97	82.79	6.18	0.36	0.77	.....	.....	5.05
Green cheese	38.26	61.74	33.91	22.02	.....	.....	5.81	Cheese	11.03	4.22	6.81	3.74	2.43	.....	.....	0.64
No. 259—Sept. 26:	86.60	13.40	4.20	3.42	2.69	0.73	5.78	Milk	100	86.60	13.40	4.20	3.42	2.69	0.73	5.78
Milk	92.79	7.21	0.48	0.92	.....	.....	5.81	Whey	83.70	82.30	6.40	0.42	0.82	.....	.....	5.16
Green cheese	38.05	61.95	33.45	23.01	.....	.....	5.49	Cheese	11.30	4.30	7.00	3.78	2.60	.....	.....	0.62
No. 261—October 7:	86.54	13.46	4.20	3.47	2.76	0.71	5.79	Milk	100	86.54	13.46	4.20	3.47	2.76	0.71	5.79
Milk	92.87	7.13	0.40	0.99	.....	.....	5.74	Whey	88.85	82.51	6.24	0.36	0.88	.....	.....	5.10
Green cheese	36.14	63.86	34.44	23.23	.....	.....	6.19	Cheese	11.15	4.03	7.12	3.84	2.59	.....	.....	0.69
No. 262—October 14:	86.43	13.57	4.25	3.50	2.80	0.70	5.82	Milk	100	86.43	13.57	4.25	3.50	2.80	0.70	5.82
Milk	92.75	7.25	0.50	0.99	.....	.....	5.76	Whey	88.70	82.27	6.43	0.44	0.88	.....	.....	5.11
Green cheese	36.81	63.19	33.72	23.18	.....	.....	6.29	Cheese	11.30	4.16	7.14	3.81	2.62	.....	.....	0.71

Analyses of Milk, Whey and Cheese—(Concluded).

	COMPOSITION EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER HUNDRED.							FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.							
	Per cent of water.	Per cent of total solids.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.	Pounds.	Pounds of water.	Pounds of total solids.	Pounds of fat.	Pounds of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein.	Pounds of albumen.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc.
OCTOBER, 1892.	No. 263 — October 17:														
	Milk	86.28	13.72	4.40	3.60	2.82	0.78	5.72	86.28	13.72	4.40	3.60	2.82	0.78	5.72
	Whey	92.95	7.05	0.40	0.98	.....	.....	5.67	82.04	6.22	0.35	0.86	.....	.....	5.01
	Green cheese	36.11	63.89	34.50	23.34	.....	.....	6.05	4.24	7.50	4.05	2.74	.....	.....	0.71
No. 264 — October 18:															
	Milk	86.58	13.42	4.30	3.49	2.84	0.65	5.63	86.58	13.42	4.30	3.49	2.84	0.65	5.63
	Whey	92.94	7.06	0.44	0.93	.....	.....	5.69	81.59	6.20	0.39	0.82	.....	.....	4.99
	Green cheese	40.87	59.13	32.02	21.87	.....	.....	5.24	4.99	7.22	3.91	2.67	.....	.....	0.64
No. 265 — October 22:															
	Milk	86.54	13.46	4.25	3.49	2.78	0.71	5.72	86.54	13.46	4.25	3.49	2.78	0.71	5.72
	Whey	92.97	7.03	0.40	0.95	.....	.....	5.68	82.05	6.20	0.35	0.84	.....	.....	5.01
	Green cheese	38.21	61.79	33.19	22.56	.....	.....	6.04	4.49	7.26	3.90	2.65	.....	.....	0.71
No. 266 — October 25:															
	Milk	86.45	13.55	4.30	3.56	2.81	0.75	5.69	86.45	13.55	4.30	3.56	2.81	0.75	5.69
	Whey	92.91	7.09	0.40	0.95	.....	.....	5.73	80.67	6.16	0.36	0.82	.....	.....	4.98
	Green cheese	43.89	56.11	30.00	20.80	.....	.....	5.31	5.78	7.39	3.94	2.74	.....	.....	0.71
No. 267 — October 25:															
	Milk	86.48	13.52	4.20	3.59	2.85	0.74	5.73	86.48	13.52	4.20	3.59	2.85	0.74	5.73
	Whey	92.93	7.07	0.35	0.94	.....	.....	5.78	82.08	6.24	0.31	0.83	.....	.....	5.10
	Green cheese	37.67	62.33	33.30	23.65	.....	.....	5.38	4.40	7.28	3.89	2.76	.....	.....	0.63

Tabulated Statement of the Conditions of Manufacture.

No.	Date.	Pounds of milk used.	Pounds of green cheese made.	Condition of milk.	Temperature of milk when rennet added.	Kind of rennet extract used.	Ounces of rennet extract used per 1,000 pounds of milk.	Time for milk to coagulate completely.	Highest temperature used for heating curd.	Time taken to heat to highest temperature.	Time from reaching highest temperature to drawing whey.	Length of string on hot iron when whey was drawn.	Time from drawing whey to grinding and salting curd.	Pounds of salt used per 1,000 pounds of milk.	Length of string on hot iron when curd was ground.	Condition of curd.	Temperature of curd when put in press.	H. M.	Time of whole operation after adding rennet.
167	1893. April 13	3,769	356	Good	85	Arnold's.....	5	18	99	82	235	1/8	Ins.	2	1 1/2	Good	83	6	45
171	April 25	2,756	252	Good	84	Home-made...	2 1/2	44	98	76	150	1/8	1 1/2	2	1 1/2	Good	78	6	15
172	April 25	2,872	275	Good	82	Gold-medal...	2 1/2	30	95	65	100	1/8	120	1 3/4	1 1/2	Good	85	5	30
175	April 27	2,619	239	Good	86	Home-made...	.....	33	98	52	200	1/4	45	2	1 1/2	Good	80	6	50
176	May 2	3,097	298	Good	84	Gold-medal...	4	40	98	80	255	Trace.	25	2 1/4	1 1/2	Good	85	6	00
177	May 2	4,013	399	Good	86	Hansen's.....	2 3/4	20	98	90	105	1/8	75	1 3/4	3/4	Good	85	5	00
178	May 3	3,294	336	Good	84	Gold-medal...	2 1/2	30	98	80	72	1/8	50	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	81	4	44
180	May 10	4,211	394	Good	85	.....	3	35	98	40	60	1/8	80	2 1/4	3/4	Good	78	4	00
181	May 10	5,590	502	Good	84	German	3	22	98	103	57	1/8	82	2	1 1/2	Good	80	5	00
183	May 11	843	87	Good	86	Carter's	3	28	98	68	125	1/4	75	1 3/4	3/4	Good	80	5	50
185	May 16	4,017	359	Good	82	Hansen's.....	3	28	98	90	90	1/4	120	2	1 1/2	Good	82	6	00
186	May 16	3,549	339	Good	84	Hansen's.....	2	24	98	60	60	1/4	60	2	1 1/2	Good	86	4	30
189	May 23	10,500	1,080	Slightly t'nted.	84	Arnold's.....	2 1/2	45	98	75	110	1/8	205	2 1/4	2	Slightly t'nted	83	7	30
190	May 23	10,938	1,117	Good	84	Gold-medal...	4	47	98	78	185	1/4	160	2 1/2	1	Good	85	8	15
192	May 24	5,163	502 1/2	Good	84	Gold-medal...	4	38	98	55	165	1/4	120	2 1/4	3/4	Good	80	6	30
193	May 24	3,691	406	Good	86	Coagulated ..	2 3/4	40	101	65	135	1 1/2	40	2 1/4	2	Good	80	5	15
194	May 25	11,373	1,144	Good	84	.....	2 3/4	60	100	45	285	1 1/2	60	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	84	7	30
195	May 26	3,127	336	Good	84	Smith's	2 3/4	40	98	62	160	1/4	120	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	80	8	20
196	May 29	3,892	418	Slightly t'nted.	84	Hansen's.....	2 1/2	30	98	60	170	1/8	155	2	1 1/2	Good	85	7	25
199	May 31	3,235	344	Go d	80	Gold-medal...	4	40	98	100	105	1/4	150	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	80	7	00
200	June 1	3,691	378	Good	84	Gold-medal...	3	45	100	60	75	1/4	150	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	80	6	30
202	June 6	4,423	447	Tainted	84	Gold-medal...	2	30	98	95	55	1/4	35	2 1/2	1 1/2	Tainted	74	5	30
204	June 7	5,198	502	Tainted	85	.....	3 1/2	14	99	100	220	1/2	90	2 1/2	1 1/2	Floating	84	8	00
207	June 15	2,696	253	Good	81	Carter's	3	25	99	87	105	3/8	135	2 1/2	2	Good	85	6	10
208	June 17	3,245	351 1/4	Tainted	83	Hansen's.....	2 1/2	34	99	90	195	1 1/2	30	2 1/2	.....	Tainted	80	7	00
209	June 17	5,352	555	Good	84	Gold-medal...	3	49	98	90	125	1/4	60	2 1/2	7/8	Good	85	6	00
211	June 20	9,788	1,021 1/2	Good	84	Gold-medal...	2 1/2	50	100	105	90	1/4	165	2 3/4	2	Porous	85	7	30
213	June 22	4,010	393	Tainted	84	Gold-medal...	2 1/2	78	98	90	132	3/8	180	2 1/2	3/4	Tainted and porous.....	80	9	30
215	June 27	3,670	366	Good	84	Smith's.....	3 1/4	45	98	76	120	1/4	128	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	80	7	50
216	June 27	12,263	1,224	Good	82	Gold-medal...	2 1/2	30	98	80	220	1/4	115	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	80	8	00
218	June 28	4,288	427	Good	84	Home-made...	.....	30	99	55	180	1/4	150	2 1/2	1 1/2	Porous	80	7	10

Tabulated Statement, etc. — (Continued).

No.	Date.	Pounds of milk used.	Pounds of green cheese made.	Condition of milk.	Temperature of milk when rennet added.	Kind of rennet extract used.	Ounces of rennet extract used per 1,000 lbs. of milk	Time for milk to coagulate completely.	Highest temperature used for heating curd.	Time taken to heat to highest temperature.	Time from reaching highest temperature to drawing whey.	Length of string on hot iron when whey was drawn.	Time from drawing whey to grinding and salting curd.	Pounds of salt used per 1,000 pounds of milk.	Length of string on hot iron when curd was ground.	Condition of curd.	Temperature of curd when put in press.	Time of whole operation after adding rennet.
219	June 29	4,154	433	Good	Deg. F. 88	Smith's	2	Min. 17	Deg. F. 99	Min. 53	Min. 50	Ins. 1/8	Min. 125	3	Ins. 1 1/2	Good	82	H. M. 7 20
224	July 12	4,454	431	Good	84	Home-made ..	.....	5	98	75	80	1/4	155	2 1/2	.....	Good .....	.....	6 15
225	July 17	3,973	424 1/2	Tainted	84	Hansen's	2	44	98	85	90	1/4	195	2 1/2	.....	Tainted and porous	85	7 40
226	July 18	6,119	598	Good	85	Gold-medal ..	3	35	103	60	90	1/8	160	2 3/4	2	Porous .....	.....	6 00
227	July 18	7,015	672	Much tainted..	85	German	2	21	102	105	65	1/2	120	3	1 1/4	Tainted and porous .....	.....	7 00
230	July 19	3,798	385	Tainted	84	Gold-medal ..	3	54	98	70	110	1/4	360	2 1/2	5/8	Tainted and porous	75	9 50
234	July 19	6,269	640	Good	83	Arnold's	2 1/2	30	98	40	90	1/4	190	2 3/4	2 1/2	Good	70	6 40
232	July 20	5,386	524	Good	85	Gold-medal ..	2 1/2	40	96	65	80	1/8	100	2 1/2	3/4	Good	80	7 25
233	July 24	5,805	537	Good	85	Smith's	2	52	98	80	110	1/4	180	2 1/2	5/8	Good	80	7 30
243	Aug. 22	2,934	310 1/2	Good	84	Smith's	3	60	98	50	88	1/4	.....	2 1/2	1 1/2	Good	72	.....
244	Aug. 22	4,669	472	Good	85	German	2 1/2	30	98	85	165	3/8	135	2 1/2	2	Porous	80	7 35
246	Aug. 23	6,428	670	Slightly tainted	82	Hansen's	3	35	98	40	75	1/4	195	2 3/4	2	Good	82	7 15
247	Aug. 24	2,702	286	Good	84	Hansen's	2	43	98	70	80	1/4	260	2 1/4	1/4	Good	70	8 10
250	Aug. 31	3,551	357	Slightly tainted	84	Carter's	5	35	98	85	95	1/4	180	2 1/2	.....	Porous	85	7 00
251	Aug. 31	7,459	809 1/2	Good	85	Blumenthal's.	2 3/4	30	100	60	115	1/4	190	3	2	Good	80	8 00
252	Sept. 1	5,983	640	Good	82	Gold-medal ..	3	35	98	70	130	1/4	150	2 1/2	.....	Good	85	6 40
259	Sept. 27	6,558	741	Good	84	Arnold's	3	42	98	65	65	1/4	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	Good	80	5 00
261	Oct. 7	4,738	523	Good	86	Superior	2 1/4	32	100	83	60	1/4	180	2 1/2	.....	Good	78	6 45
262	Oct. 14	5,393	609 1/2	Good	80	Superior	2 1/2	25	98	60	105	1/8	115	2 3/4	.....	Good	75	6 00
263	Oct. 17	3,336	391 1/2	Good	86	Carter's	2 1/2	29	96	60	100	1/8	115	2 3/4	.....	Good	85	5 30
264	Oct. 18	2,907	293	Good	86	.....	2	20	98	65	95	1/4	35	2 1/2	1	Good	74	5 45
265	Oct. 23	3,507	412	Good	84	Gold-medal ..	2 1/2	32	98	90	84	1/4	160	2 1/4	1 1/2	Good	82	6 40
265	Oct. 25	2,886	380	Good	84	Arnold's	2 1/2	45	98	83	67	1/4	30	3	.....	Good	80	.....
267	Oct. 25	3,072	359	Good	84	Smith's	3	39	98	75	50	1/8	180	2 1/4	1 1/2	Good	72	6 00

SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO CONDITIONS OF MANUFACTURE.

I. Amount of Rennet-Extract Used.

The following tabulated statement indicates the different kinds of rennet-extract used, the number of factories using each kind and the amounts used:

KIND OF RENNET EXTRACT USED.	Number of factories using.	OUNCES OF RENNET EXTRACT USED FOR 1000 LBS. OF MILK.		
		Least.	Greatest.	Average.
Arnold's	5	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	3
Blumenthal's German	4	2	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Carter's	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	5	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Gold-medal	17	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	3
Hansen's	8	2	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Home-made	4	.....	.....	.....
Smith's	6	2	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Superior	2	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$

A few factories did not report the kind of rennet they were using. It will be seen that the amount of rennet-extract used for 1000 lbs. of milk varied from 2 to 5 ounces and averaged about $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces.

2. Temperature of Milk when Rennet was Added.

The temperature of the milk when the rennet was added varied from eighty degrees to eighty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, being in most cases between eighty-three degrees and eighty-six degrees Fahrenheit, and averaging eighty-four and three-tenths degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Time for Rennet to Coagulate Milk Completely.

The time required for the rennet to coagulate the milk completely varied from five minutes to one hour and eighteen minutes, and averaged thirty-five minutes.

4. Temperature to which Curd was Heated After Being Cut.

The temperature to which the curd was heated after being cut varied from ninety-five degrees to one hundred and three degrees Fahrenheit, and averaged ninety-eight and four-tenths degrees Fahrenheit.

5. Time from Cutting Curd to Drawing Whey.

The time that passed between cutting the curd and drawing the whey varied from one hour and forty minutes to five hours and thirty-five minutes and averaged three hours and eleven minutes.

6. Length of String on Hot Iron when Whey was Drawn.

The length of string formed on a hot iron when the whey was drawn varied from a mere trace to an inch and a quarter, being in most cases from one-fourth to one-half inch, and averaging a little over one-fourth inch.

7. Time from Drawing Whey to Putting Curd in Press.

The time from drawing whey to putting curd in press varied from thirty minutes to six hours, and averaged two hours and five minutes.

8. Length of String on Hot Iron when Curd was Put in Press.

The length of string formed on a hot iron, when the curd was put in press, varied from one-fourth of an inch to two and one-half inches, and averaged about one and one-fourth inches.

9. Temperature of Curd when Put in Press.

The temperature of the curd when put in press varied from seventy to eighty degrees Fahrenheit, and averaged eighty and five-tenths degrees Fahrenheit.

10. Time Consumed in the Operation of Cheese-making after Adding Rennet.

The time consumed in cheese-making after adding the rennet varied from four hours to nine hours and fifty minutes, and averaged six hours and forty minutes.

THE COMPOSITION OF MILK DURING THE SEASON.

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF MILK DURING THE SEASON OF 1893.

DATE.	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of solids not fat.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.
April 13	87.97	12.03	8.63	3.40	2.86	2.34	0.52	5.77
25	88.30	11.70	8.40	3.30	2.75	2.20	0.55	5.65
25	87.93	12.07	8.57	3.50	2.82	2.29	0.53	5.75
27	88.15	11.85	8.50	3.35	2.77	2.23	0.54	5.73
Average for April	88.09	11.91	8.52	3.39	2.80	2.27	0.53	5.72
May 2	87.97	12.03	8.58	3.45	2.80	2.22	0.53	5.78
2	87.84	12.16	8.66	3.50	2.87	2.28	0.59	5.79
3	87.75	12.25	8.65	3.60	2.83	2.25	0.58	5.82
10	88.02	11.98	8.58	3.40	2.79	2.18	0.61	5.79
10	88.12	11.88	8.58	3.30	2.87	2.21	0.66	5.71
11	87.23	12.77	8.97	3.80	3.14	2.44	0.70	5.83
16	87.88	12.12	8.67	3.45	2.89	2.26	0.63	5.78
16	87.76	12.24	8.69	3.55	2.91	2.33	0.58	5.78
23	87.04	12.96	9.11	3.85	3.30	2.54	0.76	5.81
23	86.90	13.10	9.10	4.00	3.36	2.62	0.74	5.74
24	87.36	12.64	9.04	3.60	3.26	2.54	0.72	5.78
24	86.87	13.13	9.13	4.00	3.39	2.66	0.73	5.74
25	86.99	13.01	9.11	3.90	3.31	2.54	0.77	5.80
26	86.93	13.07	9.17	3.90	3.33	2.66	0.67	5.84
29	86.89	13.11	9.11	4.00	3.40	2.64	0.76	5.71
31	87.20	12.80	9.10	3.70	3.34	2.57	0.77	5.76
Average for May	87.42	12.58	8.89	3.69	3.11	2.44	0.67	5.78

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF MILK DURING THE SEASON 1893—(Concluded).

DATE.	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of solids not fat.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of albumen	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.
June 1.....	87.26	12.74	9.14	3.60	3.34	2.60	0.74	5.80
6.....	87.20	12.80	9.15	3.65	3.26	2.49	0.77	5.89
7.....	87.45	12.55	8.95	3.60	3.24	2.48	0.76	5.71
15.....	87.55	12.45	9.05	3.40	3.21	2.46	0.75	5.84
17.....	87.10	12.90	9.10	3.80	3.29	2.56	0.73	5.81
17.....	87.17	12.83	9.03	3.80	3.23	2.42	0.81	5.80
20.....	87.09	12.91	9.16	3.75	3.33	2.53	0.80	5.83
22.....	87.10	12.90	9.10	3.80	3.26	2.56	0.70	5.84
27.....	87.21	12.79	9.09	3.70	3.23	2.53	0.70	5.86
27.....	87.58	12.42	8.82	3.60	3.08	2.40	0.68	5.74
28.....	87.10	12.90	9.10	3.80	3.30	2.53	0.77	5.80
29.....	87.34	12.66	9.06	3.60	3.26	2.49	0.77	5.80
Average for June	87.26	12.74	9.06	3.68	3.25	2.50	0.75	5.81
July 12.....	87.60	12.40	8.80	3.60	3.04	2.40	0.64	5.76
17.....	87.18	12.82	9.02	3.80	3.23	2.55	0.68	5.79
18.....	87.49	12.51	8.96	3.55	3.10	2.37	0.73	5.86
18.....	87.72	12.28	8.78	3.50	3.01	2.26	0.75	5.77
19.....	87.47	12.53	8.83	3.70	3.10	2.38	0.72	5.73
19.....	87.40	12.60	8.90	3.70	3.13	2.45	0.68	5.77
20.....	87.48	12.52	8.92	3.60	3.11	2.51	0.60	5.81
24.....	87.63	12.37	8.77	3.60	2.96	2.36	0.60	5.81
Average for July	87.50	12.50	8.87	3.63	3.09	2.41	0.68	5.78

August 22	87.50	12.50	8.70	3.80	3.03	2.38	0.65	5.67
22	87.57	12.43	8.68	3.75	2.95	2.31	0.64	5.73
23	86.93	13.07	8.97	4.10	3.11	2.39	0.72	5.86
24	87.12	12.88	8.78	4.10	3.08	2.30	0.78	5.70
31	87.29	12.71	8.81	3.90	3.10	2.49	0.61	5.71
31	87.16	12.84	8.84	4.00	3.15	2.47	0.68	5.69
Average for August	87.26	12.74	8.80	3.94	3.07	2.39	0.68	5.73
September 1	87.01	12.99	8.89	4.10	3.20	2.43	0.77	5.68
26	86.60	13.40	9.20	4.20	3.42	2.69	0.73	5.78
Average for September	86.80	13.20	9.05	4.15	3.31	2.56	0.75	5.74
October 7	86.54	13.46	9.26	4.20	3.47	2.76	0.71	5.79
14	86.43	13.57	9.32	4.25	3.50	2.80	0.70	5.82
17	86.28	13.72	9.32	4.40	3.60	2.82	0.78	5.72
18	86.58	13.42	9.12	4.30	3.49	2.84	0.65	5.63
23	86.54	13.46	9.21	4.25	3.49	2.78	0.71	5.72
25	86.45	13.55	9.25	4.30	3.56	2.81	0.75	5.69
25	86.48	13.52	9.32	4.20	3.59	2.85	0.74	5.73
Average for October	86.47	13.53	9.26	4.27	3.53	2.81	0.72	5.73

I. Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	11.70	11.88	12.42	12.28	12.43	12.99	13.42	.....
Greatest ...	12.07	13.13	12.91	12.82	13.07	13.40	13.72	.....
Average ...	11.91	12.58	12.74	12.50	12.74	13.20	13.53	12.72

a. The milk-solids in 100 pounds of milk varied from 11.70 to 13.72 pounds and averaged 12.72 pounds during the season.

b. The milk-solids increased from month to month during the season, except in July, when there was a decrease, and in August when the solids were the same in amount as in June but greater than in July.

2. Pounds of Solids not Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	8.40	8.58	8.82	8.77	8.68	8.88	9.12	.....
Greatest ...	8.63	9.17	9.16	9.02	8.97	9.20	9.35	.....
Average ...	8.52	8.89	9.06	8.87	8.80	9.05	9.26	8.95

a. The amount of solids not fat in 100 pounds of milk varied from 8.40 to 9.25 pounds and averaged 8.95 pounds during the season.

b. The solids not fat increased from month to month until July, when they decreased and the decrease extended to August, but in September and October there was an increase again.

3. Pounds of Cheese-Producing Solids (Fat and Casein) in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	5.50	5.51	5.86	5.76	6.06	6.53	6.96	.....
Greatest...	5.79	6.66	6.36	6.35	6.49	6.89	7.22	.....
Average...	5.66	6.13	6.18	6.04	6.33	6.71	7.08	6.25

a. The amount of cheese-producing solids (fat and casein) in 100 pounds of milk varied from 5.50 to 7.22 pounds and averaged 6.25 pounds during the season.

b. The cheese-producing solids increased until July, when they diminished, but they increased again rapidly during the remaining months of the season.

4. Pounds of Whey-Solids (Albumen, Sugar, Etc.), in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	6.20	6.36	6.42	6.40	6.32	6.46	6.28	.....
Greatest...	6.29	6.57	6.66	6.59	6.58	6.51	6.52	.....
Average...	6.25	6.45	6.56	6.46	6.41	6.49	6.45	6.47

a. The amount of whey-solids (albumen, sugar, etc.), in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 6.20 to 6.66 pounds and averaged 6.47 pounds during the season.

b. The amount of whey-solids increased during the first three months of the season and decreased during July and August and then increased slightly during September and October.

5. Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	3.30	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.75	4.10	4.20	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	3.50	4.00	3.80	3.80	4.10	4.20	4.40	. . . . .
Average . . .	3.39	3.69	3.68	3.63	3.94	4.15	4.27	3.77

a. The amount of fat in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 3.30 to 4.40 pounds, and averaged 3.77 pounds during the season.

b. The fat in the milk increased from April to May and remained fairly constant through May, June and July and then increased through August, September and October.

6. Pounds of Casein and Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	2.75	2.79	3.08	2.96	2.95	3.20	3.47	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	2.86	3.40	3.34	3.23	3.15	3.42	3.60	. . . . .
Average . . .	2.80	3.11	3.25	3.09	3.07	3.31	3.53	3.17

a. The amount of casein and albumen in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 2.75 to 3.60 pounds and averaged 3.17 pounds during the season.

b. The casein and albumen increased from month to month until July, when there was a marked decrease, which continued through August and was followed by a rapid increase during September and October.

7. Pounds of Casein in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	2.20	2.18	2.40	2.26	2.30	2.43	2.76	.....
Greatest ...	2.34	2.66	2.60	2.55	2.49	2.69	2.85	.....
Average ...	2.27	2.44	2.50	2.41	2.39	2.56	2.81	2.48

a. The amount of casein in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 2.20 to 2.85 pounds and averaged 2.48 pounds during the season.

b. The casein increased until July, decreased during July and August, and then increased rapidly during September and October.

8. Pounds of Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	0.52	0.58	0.68	0.60	0.61	0.73	0.65	.....
Greatest ...	0.55	0.77	0.81	0.75	0.78	0.77	0.78	.....
Average ...	0.53	0.67	0.75	0.68	0.68	0.75	0.72	0.69

a. The amount of albumen in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 0.52 to 0.81 pounds and averaged 0.69 pounds during the season.

b. The albumen increased until July and then decreased, averaging the same during July and August, and then increased again.

9. Relation of Casein to Albumen in Normal Milk.

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF CASEIN TO ALBUMEN IN NORMAL MILK.

DATE.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Per cent of albumen in milk.	Pounds of casein for 100 lbs. of casein and albumen.	Pounds of albumen for 100 lbs. of casein and albumen.	Pounds of casein for one lb. of albumen in milk.
1893.						
April 13.....	2.86	2.34	0.52	81.82	18.18	4.50
25.....	2.75	2.20	0.55	80.00	20.00	4.00
25.....	2.82	2.29	0.53	81.21	18.79	4.32
27.....	2.77	2.23	0.54	80.51	19.49	4.13
Average for April.....	2.80	2.27	0.53	81.07	18.93	4.28
May 2.....	2.80	2.22	0.58	79.29	20.71	3.83
2.....	2.87	2.28	0.59	79.44	20.56	3.86
3.....	2.83	2.25	0.58	79.50	20.50	3.88
10.....	2.79	2.18	0.61	78.13	21.87	3.57
10.....	2.87	2.21	0.66	77.00	23.00	3.35
11.....	3.14	2.44	0.70	77.71	22.29	3.49
16.....	2.89	2.26	0.63	78.20	21.80	3.59
16.....	2.91	2.33	0.58	80.07	19.93	4.02
23.....	3.30	2.54	0.76	76.97	23.03	3.34
23.....	3.36	2.62	0.74	77.98	22.02	3.54
24.....	3.26	2.54	0.72	77.91	22.09	3.53
24.....	3.39	2.66	0.73	78.47	21.53	3.64
25.....	3.31	2.54	0.77	76.74	23.26	3.30

26.....	3.33	2.66	0.67	79.88	20.12	3.97
29.....	3.40	2.64	0.76	77.65	22.35	3.47
31.....	3.34	2.57	0.77	76.95	23.05	3.34
Average for May	3.11	2.44	0.67	78.46	21.54	3.64
June 1.....	3.34	2.60	0.74	77.84	22.16	3.51
6.....	3.26	2.49	0.77	76.38	23.62	3.23
7.....	3.24	2.48	0.76	76.54	23.46	3.26
15.....	3.21	2.46	0.75	76.64	23.36	3.28
17.....	3.29	2.56	0.73	77.81	22.10	3.51
17.....	3.23	2.42	0.81	74.92	25.08	3.00
20.....	3.33	2.53	0.80	75.98	24.02	3.16
22.....	3.26	2.56	0.70	78.53	21.47	3.66
27.....	3.23	2.53	0.70	78.33	21.67	3.61
27.....	3.08	2.40	0.68	77.92	22.08	3.53
28.....	3.30	2.53	0.77	76.67	23.33	3.29
29.....	3.26	2.49	0.77	76.38	23.62	3.23
Average for June.....	3.25	2.50	0.75	76.92	23.08	3.33
July 12.....	3.04	2.40	0.64	78.95	21.05	3.75
17.....	3.23	2.55	0.68	78.95	21.05	3.75
18.....	3.10	2.37	0.73	76.45	23.55	3.25
18.....	3.01	2.26	0.75	75.08	24.92	3.01
19.....	3.10	2.38	0.72	76.77	23.23	3.30
19.....	3.13	2.45	0.68	78.27	21.73	3.60

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF CASEIN TO ALBUMEN IN NORMAL MILK — (Concluded).

DATE.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Per cent of albumen in milk.	Pounds of casein for 100 lbs of casein and albumen.	Pounds of albumen for 100 lbs. of casein and al- bumen.	Pounds of casein for one lb. of albumen in milk.
1893.						
July 20.....	3.11	2.51	0.60	80.71	19.29	4.18
24.....	2.96	2.36	0.60	79.73	20.27	3.92
Average for July	3.09	2.41	0.68	78.00	22.00	3.54
August 22	3.03	2.38	0.65	78.55	21.45	3.66
22	2.95	2.31	0.64	78.30	21.70	3.61
23	3.11	2.39	0.72	76.85	23.15	3.32
24	3.08	2.30	0.78	74.68	25.32	2.95
31	3.10	2.49	0.61	80.32	19.68	4.03
31	3.15	2.47	0.68	78.41	21.59	3.63
Average for August.....	3.07	2.39	0.68	77.85	22.15	3.51
September 1.....	3.20	2.43	0.77	75.94	24.06	3.16
26.....	3.42	2.69	0.73	78.66	21.34	3.68
Average for September.....	3.31	2.56	0.75	77.34	22.66	3.41
October 7.....	3.47	2.76	0.71	79.54	20.46	3.89
14.....	3.50	2.80	0.70	80.00	20.00	4.00

17.....	3.60	2.82	0.78	78.33	21.67	3.61
18.....	3.49	2.84	0.65	81.37	18.63	4.37
23.....	3.49	2.78	0.71	79.66	20.34	3.92
25.....	3.56	2.81	0.75	78.93	21.07	3.75
25.....	3.59	2.85	0.74	79.39	20.61	3.85
Average for October	3.53	2.81	0.72	79.60	20.40	3.90

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CASEIN FOR ONE POUND OF ALBUMEN
IN MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	4.00	3.30	3.00	3.01	2.95	3.16	3.61	.....
Greatest ...	4.50	4.02	3.66	4.18	4.08	3.68	4.37	.....
Average ...	4.28	3.64	3.33	3.54	3.51	3.41	3.90	3.60

a. For each pound of albumen in milk, the casein varied from 2.95 to 4.50 pounds and averaged 3.60 pounds during the season.

b. The amount of casein relative to albumen was greater in April, decreasing in May and June, increasing in July and remaining fairly uniform during July, August and September and then increased in October.

10. Relation of Fat to Casein in Normal Milk.

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF FAT TO CASEIN IN NORMAL MILK.

DATE.	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein in milk.
1893.			
April 13	3.40	2.34	1.45
25	3.30	2.20	1.50
25	3.50	2.29	1.53
27	3.35	2.23	1.50
Average for April.....	3.39	2.27	1.50
May 2.....	3.45	2.22	1.55
2.....	3.50	2.28	1.54
3.....	3.60	2.25	1.60
10.....	3.40	2.18	1.56
10.....	3.30	2.21	1.49
11.....	3.80	2.44	1.56
16.....	3.45	2.26	1.53
16.....	3.55	2.33	1.52
23.....	3.85	2.54	1.51
23.....	4.00	2.62	1.53

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF FAT TO CASEIN, ETC. — (*Continued*).

DATE.	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein in milk.
1893.			
May 24.....	3.60	2.54	1.42
24.....	4.00	2.66	1.50
25.....	3.90	2.54	1.54
26.. ..	3.90	2.66	1.47
29.....	4.00	2.64	1.51
31.....	3.70	2.57	1.44
Average for May	3.69	2.44	1.51
June 1.....	3.50	2.60	1.39
6.....	3.65	2.49	1.47
7.....	3.60	2.48	1.45
15.....	3.40	2.46	1.38
17.....	3.80	2.56	1.48
17.....	3.80	2.42	1.57
20.....	3.75	2.53	1.48
22.... ..	3.80	2.56	1.48
27.... ..	3.70	2.53	1.46
27.....	3.60	2.40	1.50
28.....	3.80	2.53	1.50
29.....	3.60	2.49	1.44
Average for June.....	3.68	2.50	1.47
July 12.....	3.60	2.40	1.50
17.....	3.80	2.55	1.49
18.....	3.55	2.37	1.50
18.....	3.50	2.26	1.55
19.....	3.70	2.38	1.55
19.....	3.70	2.45	1.51
20.....	3.60	2.51	1.43
24.....	3.60	2.36	1.53
Average for July	3.63	2.41	1.51
August 22.....	3.80	2.38	1.60
22.....	3.75	2.31	1.62
23.....	4.10	2.39	1.72
24.....	4.10	2.30	1.78
31.....	3.90	2.49	1.57
31.....	4.00	2.47	1.62
Average for August...	3.94	2.39	1.65

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF FAT TO CASEIN, ETC. — (*Concluded*).

DATE.	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein in milk.
1893.			
September 1.....	4.10	2.43	1.69
25.....	4.20	2.69	1.56
Average for September.	4.15	2.56	1.62
October 7.....	4.20	2.76	1.52
14.....	4.25	2.80	1.52
17.....	4.40	2.82	1.56
18.....	4.30	2.84	1.51
23.....	4.25	2.78	1.53
25.....	4.30	2.81	1.53
25.....	4.20	2.85	1.47
Average for October...	4.27	2.81	1.52

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT FOR ONE POUND OF CASEIN IN MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.43	1.57	1.56	1.47	.....
Greatest ...	1.53	1.60	1.57	1.55	1.78	1.69	1.56	.....
Average ...	1.50	1.51	1.47	1.51	1.65	1.62	1.52	1.52

a. For each pound of casein in the milk, the fat varied from 1.38 to 1.78 lbs and averaged 1.52 lbs. during the season.

b. There is a remarkably close correspondence between these results and those secured in the Stone and Merry factories. We notice the same uniformity during April, May, June and July and the increase of fat relative to casein during August and then the slight diminution in September and finally the normal condition in October. The same causes, dry pastures and probable semi-

starvation in July and August, produced an abnormal condition from which the cows did not recover before October and even then the recovery extended only to the composition of the milk.

Relation of Fat and Casein in Milk of Different Herds of Cows .

In the following table we give the results secured in analyzing the milk from two separate herds in each factory where work was done ; one representing milk rich in fat and the other, milk poor in fat. One difficulty connected with this method, is that the poor milk is very often apt to be skimmed while the object is to compare only normal milk. In the table below the skimmed milks are marked and are excluded from the averages.

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF FAT AND CASEIN IN THE MILK OF DIFFERENT HERDS OF COWS.

DATE.	HERDS GIVING MILK RICH IN FAT.			HERDS GIVING MILK POOR IN FAT.		
	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein.	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein.
1893.						
April 13	3.70	2.59	1.43	3.20	2.29	1.40
25	3.60	2.32	1.55	3.05	2.24	1.36
25	3.60	2.29	1.57	3.00	2.11	1.42
27	3.40	2.40	1.42	3.20	2.75	*1.16
Average for April	3.57	2.40	1.49	3.08	2.21	1.40
May						
2	4.00	2.21	1.81	3.10	2.08	1.49
2	3.80	2.25	1.69	3.15	2.17	1.45
3	3.80	2.36	1.61	3.45	2.28	1.51
10	3.70	2.50	1.48	3.30	2.23	1.48
10	3.75	2.21	1.70	2.90	2.11	1.37
11	4.10	2.45	1.67	3.80	2.43	1.56
16	4.10	2.39	1.71	3.10	1.95	1.59
16	4.10	2.43	1.69	3.60	2.42	1.49
17	4.40	2.81	1.55	2.90	2.64	*1.10
23	4.60	2.71	1.70	4.00	2.71	1.48
24	4.80	2.67	1.80	2.90	2.81	*1.03
24	4.60	2.77	1.66	3.70	2.62	1.41
25	4.30	2.73	1.57	3.00	2.69	*1.11
26	4.00	2.71	1.48	3.20	2.72	*1.17

29.....	4.25	2.57	1.65	3.80	2.65	1.43
31.....	4.00	2.73	1.47	3.25	2.52	*1.28
Average for May.....	4.14	2.53	1.63	3.45	2.33	1.48
June 1.....	4.00	2.54	1.57	3.25	2.67	*1.22
6.....	4.10	2.44	1.68	3.50	2.37	1.48
7.....	3.80	2.47	1.54	3.40	2.57	1.32
15.....	3.60	2.48	1.45	3.20	2.47	*1.29
17.....	3.90	2.63	1.48	3.60	2.43	1.48
17.....	3.90	2.40	1.62	3.60	2.53	1.42
20.....	4.20	2.61	1.61	3.00	2.51	*1.19
22.....	3.95	2.71	1.46	3.20	2.45	*1.30
27.....	3.90	2.59	2.51	3.25	2.09	1.55
27.....	4.20	2.92	1.44	3.30	2.56	*1.29
28.....	4.10	2.52	1.62	3.60	2.48	1.45
29.....	3.85	2.53	1.52	3.20	2.35	1.36
Average for June.....	3.96	2.57	1.54	3.45	2.40	1.44
July 12.....	3.85	2.32	1.66	3.35	2.29	1.46
17.....	4.25	2.53	1.68	3.40	2.43	1.40
18.....	3.90	2.60	1.50	3.30	2.18	1.51
18.....	3.50	2.21	1.58	3.20	2.21	1.45
19.....	3.90	2.26	1.72	3.60	2.25	1.60
19.....	3.80	2.35	1.61	3.60	2.05	1.76
20.....	4.15	2.68	6.55	3.10	2.45	*1.26
24.....	3.80	2.55	1.49	3.20	2.43	1.32
Average for July.....	3.89	2.44	1.59	3.38	2.26	1.50

* Milk skimmed.

TABLE SHOWING THE RELATION OF FAT AND CASEIN IN THE MILK OF DIFFERENT HERDS OF COWS — (Concluded).

DATE.	HERDS GIVING MILK RICH IN FAT.			HERDS GIVING MILK POOR IN FAT.		
	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein.	Per cent of fat in milk.	Per cent of casein in milk.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein
1893. August 22..... 22..... 23..... 24..... 31..... 31.....	3.60	2.26	1.59	3.30	2.19	1.51
	4.20	2.66	1.58	3.80	2.44	*1.15
	4.50	2.63	1.71	3.60	2.25	1.60
	4.60	2.46	1.87	3.80	2.39	1.60
	5.00	2.62	1.91	3.65	2.47	1.48
	4.50	2.52	1.78	3.70	2.29	1.61
Average for August.....	4.40	2.53	1.74	3.61	2.32	1.56
September 1..... 27.....	4.95	2.49	1.98	3.70	2.47	1.50
	4.70	2.78	1.69	3.16	2.47	1.46
Average for September.....	4.82	2.63	1.83	3.65	2.47	1.48
October 7..... 14..... 17..... 18..... 23..... 25..... 25.....	4.80	2.74	1.75	3.90	2.73	1.43
	5.20	3.11	1.67	3.50	2.41	1.45
	5.00	2.92	1.71	4.00	2.67	1.50
	4.30	2.80	1.53	4.00	2.42	1.65
	4.80	2.96	1.62	3.50	2.83	*1.23
	4.80	2.81	1.71	3.85	2.64	1.46
Average for October.....	4.70	2.76	1.70	4.00	2.76	1.45
Average for October.....	4.80	2.87	1.68	3.88	2.60	1.49

* Milk skimmed.

Attention is called to the following statements, which summarize the results embodied in the table above :

a. The amount of fat in the richer milk varied from 3.40 to 5.20 per cent. and averaged, for the season, 4.16 per cent. In the normal milk less rich in fat, the per cent. of fat varied from 2.90 to 4 per cent. and averaged, for the season, 3.50 per cent. The amount of casein in the rich milk varied from 2.21 to 3.11 per cent, and averaged 2.56 per cent. for the season ; in the normal milk poorer in fat, the casein varied from 1.95 to 2.85 per cent. and averaged 2.37 per cent. for the season. In the richer milk, the fat varied, for each pound of casein, from 1.42 to 1.98 pounds and averaged 1.62 pounds; in the normal milk, less rich in fat, the fat varied, for each pound of casein, from 1.32 to 1.76 pounds, and averaged 1.48 pounds.

b. It will be noticed that a considerable number, about one-fourth, of the milks least rich in fat had been skimmed.

c. In August the proportion of fat was abnormally high relative to the casein, a fact which has been noted in all our work this season and which was undoubtedly due in large measure to the drying up of pastures.

d. The tables below give the averages, month by month during the season, of the ratio of fat to casein.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT FOR ONE POUND OF CASEIN IN MILKS RICH IN FAT.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least	1.42	1.47	1.44	1.49	1.58	1.69	1.53	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	1.57	1.81	1.68	1.72	1.91	1.98	1.75	. . . . .
Average . . .	1.49	1.63	1.54	1.59	1.74	1.83	1.68	1.62

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT FOR ONE POUND OF CASEIN IN
NORMAL MILKS LESS RICH IN FAT.

	April.	May.	June	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	1.36	1.37	1.32	1.32	1.48	1.46	1.43	.....
Greatest...	1.42	1.59	1.55	1.76	1.61	1.50	1.65	.....
Average...	1.40	1.48	1.44	1.50	1.56	1.48	1.49	1.48

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO THE
COMPOSITION OF NORMAL MILK.

1. *Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The solids in 100 pounds of milk varied from 11.70 to 13.72 pounds and averaged 12.72 pounds during the season.

2. *Pounds of Solids not Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of solids not fat in 100 pounds of milk varied from 8.40 to 9.35 pounds and averaged 8.95 pounds during the season.

3. *Pounds of Cheese-producing Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of cheese-producing solids (fat and casein) in 100 pounds of milk varied from 5.50 to 7.22 pounds and averaged 6.25 pounds.

4. *Pounds of Whey-solids in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of whey-solids (albumen, sugar, etc.) in 100 pounds of milk varied from 6.20 to 6.66 pounds and averaged 6.47 pounds during the season.

5. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of fat in 100 pounds of milk varied from 3.30 to 4.40 pounds and averaged 3.77 pounds during the season.

6. *Pounds of Casein and Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of casein and albumen in 100 pounds of milk varied from 2.75 to 3.60 pounds and averaged 3.17 pounds during the season.

7. *Pounds of Casein in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of casein in 100 pounds of milk varied from 2.20 to 2.85 pounds and averaged 2.48 pounds during the season.

8. *Pounds of Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of albumen in 100 pounds of milk varied from 0.52 to 0.81 pounds and averaged 0.69 pounds during the season.

9. *Relation of Casein and Albumen in Milk.*

For each pound of albumen in the milk, the casein varied from 2.95 to 4.50 pounds and averaged 3.60 pounds during the season.

10. *Relation of Fat to Casein in Normal Milk.*

For each pound of casein in milk, the fat varied from 1.38 to 1.78 pounds and averaged 1.52 pounds during the season.

11. *Influence of Advance of Season upon Composition of Milk.*

The normal changes to which milk is subject as a result of advance of lactation were quite seriously interfered with, owing to the drying up of pastures. This was especially noticeable in August, when the fat increased while the casein and albumen decreased, not only relatively, but absolutely. The normal relation between the fat and casein was not completely restored during the rest of the season.

12. *Composition of Milk During the Season.*
TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK DURING THE SEASON OF 1893.

MONTH.	Pounds of water in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of total solids in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen in 100 lbs. of milk	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of albumen in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc., in 100 lbs. of milk.
April.....	88.09	11.91	8.52	3.39	2.80	2.27	0.53	5.72
May	87.42	12.58	8.89	3.69	3.11	2.44	0.67	5.78
June	87.26	12.74	9.06	3.68	3.25	2.50	0.75	5.81
July	87.50	12.50	8.87	3.63	3.09	2.41	0.68	5.78
August	87.26	12.74	8.80	3.94	3.07	2.39	0.68	5.73
September	86.80	13.20	9.05	4.15	3.31	2.56	0.75	5.74
October	86.47	13.53	9.26	4.27	3.53	2.81	0.72	5.73
Average for season.	87.28	12.72	8.95	3.77	3.17	2.48	0.69	5.78

THE COMPOSITION OF WHEY DURING THE SEASON.

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF WHEY.

DATE.	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of solids not fat.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.
1893.						
April 13.....	93.15	6.85	6.53	0.32	0.72	5.77
25.....	93.28	6.72	6.38	0.34	0.66	5.72
25.....	93.14	6.86	6.42	0.44	0.73	5.69
27.....	93.20	6.80	6.40	0.40	0.71	5.69
Average for April.....	93.19	6.81	6.44	0.37	0.70	5.74
May 2.....	93.10	6.90	6.48	0.42	0.76	5.72
2.....	93.17	6.83	6.44	0.59	0.71	5.72
3.....	93.14	6.86	6.46	0.40	0.72	5.74
10.....	93.15	6.85	6.44	0.41	0.74	5.70
10.....	93.09	6.91	6.51	0.40	0.76	5.75
11.....	92.94	7.06	6.63	0.43	0.88	5.75
16.....	93.09	6.91	6.52	0.39	0.79	5.73
16.....	93.05	6.95	6.56	0.39	0.79	5.77
23.....	92.93	7.07	6.63	0.41	0.91	5.75
23.....	92.88	7.12	6.71	0.41	0.91	5.80
24.....	92.98	7.02	6.60	0.42	0.92	5.68
24.....	92.75	7.25	6.74	0.51	0.93	5.81
25.....	93.00	7.00	6.60	0.40	0.90	5.70
26.....	92.87	7.13	6.75	0.38	0.92	5.83

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF WHEY — (Concluded).

DATE.	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of solids not fat.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein and albumen.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.
1893.						
May 29.....	92.93	7.07	6.70	0.37	0.91	5.79
31.....	93.02	6.98	6.64	0.34	0.91	5.73
Average for May.....	93.00	7.00	6.60	0.40	0.84	5.76
June 1.....	92.93	7.07	6.74	0.33	0.91	5.83
6.....	93.03	6.97	6.65	0.32	0.89	5.76
7.....	93.02	6.98	6.65	0.33	0.88	5.77
15.....	92.84	7.16	6.76	0.40	0.98	5.86
17.....	92.87	7.13	6.78	0.35	0.92	5.86
17.....	92.95	7.05	6.70	0.35	0.91	5.79
20.....	92.95	7.05	6.71	0.34	0.91	5.80
22.....	92.96	7.04	6.69	0.35	0.90	5.79
27.....	93.02	6.98	6.74	0.24	0.89	5.85
27..	93.11	6.89	6.62	0.27	0.86	5.76
28.....	93.03	6.97	6.73	0.24	0.89	5.84
29.....	93.06	6.94	6.64	0.30	0.88	5.76
Average for June.....	92.98	7.02	6.70	0.32	0.90	5.80
July 12.....	93.11	6.89	6.55	0.34	0.80	5.75
17.....	93.06	6.94	6.58	0.36	0.84	5.74
18.....	92.98	7.02	6.68	0.34	0.83	5.85
18.....	92.96	7.04	6.67	0.37	0.87	5.80

19	92.96	7.04	6.66	0.38	0.88	5.78
19	92.96	7.04	6.62	0.42	0.84	5.78
20	93.07	6.93	6.62	0.31	0.86	5.76
24	93.02	6.98	6.59	0.39	0.83	5.76
Average for July.....	93.02	6.98	6.63	0.36	0.84	5.78
August 22	93.10	6.90	6.45	0.45	0.82	5.63
22	93.19	6.81	6.46	0.35	0.76	5.70
23	92.98	7.02	6.62	0.40	0.82	5.78
24	93.14	6.86	6.51	0.35	0.79	5.72
31	92.98	7.02	6.62	0.40	0.81	5.81
31	92.93	7.07	6.67	0.40	0.91	5.76
Average for August.....	93.05	6.95	6.56	0.39	0.82	5.74
September 1	93.05	6.95	6.55	8.40	0.87	5.68
26	92.79	7.21	6.73	0.38	0.92	5.81
Average for September.....	92.92	7.08	6.64	0.44	0.90	5.74
October 7	92.87	7.13	6.73	0.40	0.99	5.74
14	92.75	7.25	6.75	0.50	0.99	5.76
17	92.95	7.05	6.65	0.40	0.98	5.67
18	92.94	7.06	6.62	0.44	0.93	5.69
23	92.97	7.03	6.63	0.40	0.95	5.68
25	92.91	7.09	6.68	0.41	0.95	5.73
25	92.93	7.07	6.72	0.35	0.94	5.78
Average for October.....	92.90	7.10	6.69	0.41	0.96	5.73

1. Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.

	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	6.72	6.83	6.89	6.89	6.81	6.95	7.03	.....
Greatest ...	6.86	7.25	7.16	7.04	7.07	7.21	7.25	.....
Average ...	6.81	7.00	7.02	6.98	6.95	7.08	7.10	7.00

The amount of solids in one hundred pounds of whey varied from 6.72 to 7.25 pounds and averaged 7 pounds during the season.

2. Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	0.32	0.34	0.24	0.31	0.35	0.40	0.35	.....
Greatest ...	0.44	0.51	0.40	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.50	.....
Average....	0.31	0.40	0.32	0.36	0.39	0.44	0.41	0.38

The amount of fat in 100 pounds of whey varied from 0.24 to 0.51 pounds and averaged 0.38 pounds during the season.

3. Pounds of Casein and Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	0.66	0.71	0.86	0.80	0.76	0.87	0.93	.....
Greatest ...	0.73	0.93	0.98	0.88	0.91	0.92	0.99	.....
Average ...	0.70	0.84	0.90	0.84	0.82	0.90	0.96	0.86

The amount of casein and albumen in 100 pounds of whey varied from 0.66 to 0.99 pounds and averaged 0.86 pounds during the season.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO COMPOSITION OF WHEY.

1. *Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.*

The solids in the whey varied during the season from 6.72 to 7.25 pounds and averaged 7 pounds in 100 pounds of whey.

2. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.*

The fat in 100 pounds of whey varied during the season from 0.24 pounds to 0.51 pounds and averaged 0.38 pounds.

3. *Pounds of Casein and Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.*

The casein and albumen in 100 pounds of whey varied during the season from 0.66 pounds to 0.99 pounds and averaged 0.86 pounds.

4. Average composition of whey.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF WHEY DURING THE SEASON OF 1893.

DATE.	Pounds of water in 100 lbs. of whey.	Pounds of solids in 100 lbs. of whey.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 lbs. of whey.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of whey.	Pounds of casein and albumen in 100 lbs of whey.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc., in 100 lbs. of whey.
April.....	93.19	6.81	6.44	0.37	0.70	5.74
May	93.00	7.00	6.60	0.40	0.84	5.76
June	92.98	7.02	6.70	0.32	0.90	5.80
July	93.02	6.98	6.62	0.36	0.84	5.78
August.....	93.05	6.95	6.56	0.39	0.82	5.74
September	92.92	7.08	6.64	0.44	0.90	5.74
October	92.90	7.10	6.69	0.41	0.96	5.73
Average for season.....	93.00	7.00	6.62	0.38	0.86	5.76

THE COMPOSITION OF GREEN CHEESE.
TABLE SHOWING COMPOSITION OF GREEN CHEESE.

DATE.	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of solidsnot fat.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.
1893.						
April 13.....	38.31	61.69	28.78	32.91	23.38	5.40
25.....	38.84	61.16	28.45	32.71	23.52	4.92
25.....	38.73	61.27	28.91	32.36	22.55	6.36
27.....	37.90	62.10	29.35	32.75	23.22	6.13
Average for April.....	38.45	61.55	28.87	32.68	23.17	5.70
May 2.....	39.09	60.91	28.69	32.22	22.45	6.24
2.....	40.14	59.86	28.47	31.39	22.03	6.44
3.....	40.47	59.53	27.86	31.67	21.31	6.55
10.....	37.59	62.41	29.58	32.83	22.97	6.61
10.....	37.75	62.25	29.51	32.74	24.28	5.23
11.....	37.60	62.40	29.36	33.04	22.77	6.59
16.....	34.77	65.23	30.55	34.68	24.27	6.28
16.....	37.70	62.30	28.79	33.51	23.04	5.75
23.....	35.67	64.33	30.51	33.82	24.10	6.41
23.....	34.47	65.53	30.08	35.45	24.80	5.28
24.....	35.25	64.75	31.66	33.09	24.97	6.69
24.....	39.27	60.73	28.46	32.27	23.27	5.19
25.....	33.23	66.77	31.55	35.22	24.88	6.67
26.....	37.58	62.42	29.30	33.12	23.35	5.95

TABLE SHOWING COMPOSITION OF GREEN CHEESE — (Concluded).

DATE.	Per cent of water.	Per cent of solids.	Per cent of solids not fat.	Per cent of fat.	Per cent of casein.	Per cent of sugar, ash, etc.
1893.						
May 29.....	37.64	62.36	28.75	33.61	23.72	5.03
31.....	37.86	62.14	28.88	32.26	24.00	5.88
Average for May	37.25	62.75	29.57	33.18	23.51	6.06
June 1.....	37.60	62.40	30.17	32.23	24.61	5.56
6.....	35.35	64.65	31.38	32.27	24.36	7.02
7.....	35.40	64.60	30.44	34.16	25.26	5.18
15.....	36.46	63.54	31.13	32.41	25.48	5.65
17.....	36.59	63.41	29.36	34.05	24.00	5.36
17.....	37.22	62.78	29.13	33.65	23.24	5.89
20.....	36.72	63.28	30.20	33.08	24.07	6.13
22.....	33.16	66.84	31.33	35.51	25.00	6.33
27	34.70	65.30	30.40	34.90	24.37	6.03
27.....	37.67	62.33	28.66	33.67	23.15	5.51
28.....	33.70	66.30	30.50	35.80	25.00	5.50
29.....	38.20	61.80	29.84	31.96	23.70	6.14
Average for June.....	36.06	63.94	30.22	33.72	24.35	5.87
July 12.....	36.16	63.84	29.84	34.00	23.97	5.87
17	38.02	61.98	29.40	32.58	23.22	6.18
18	36.75	63.25	30.09	33.16	24.05	6.04
18	38.31	61.69	28.60	33.09	23.17	5.43

19	38.86	61.14	28.01	33.13	22.78	5.23
19	38.43	61.57	29.02	32.55	23.33	5.69
20	35.66	64.34	30.22	34.12	23.95	6.27
24	37.33	62.67	29.06	33.61	22.80	6.21
Average for July	37.44	62.56	29.28	33.28	23.41	5.87
August 22	40.17	59.83	27.70	32.13	21.74	5.93
22	37.59	62.41	28.39	34.02	22.45	5.94
23	34.93	65.07	29.18	35.89	22.84	6.34
24	36.26	63.74	27.95	35.79	22.38	5.57
31	36.51	63.49	28.37	35.12	23.51	4.86
31	39.78	60.22	26.70	33.52	21.54	5.16
Average for August	37.54	62.46	28.05	34.41	22.41	5.64
September 1	38.26	61.74	27.83	33.91	22.02	5.81
26	38.05	61.95	28.50	33.45	23.01	5.49
Average for September	38.15	61.85	28.17	33.68	22.52	5.65
October 7	36.14	63.86	29.42	34.44	23.23	6.19
14	36.81	63.19	29.47	33.72	23.13	6.29
17	36.11	63.89	29.39	34.50	23.34	6.05
18	40.87	59.13	27.11	32.02	21.87	5.24
23	38.21	61.79	28.60	33.19	22.56	6.04
25	43.89	56.11	26.11	30.00	20.80	5.31
25	37.67	62.33	29.03	33.30	23.65	5.38
Average for October	38.53	61.47	28.45	33.02	22.66	5.79

I. Pounds of Water in One Hundred Pounds of Green Cheese.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	37.90	33.23	33.16	35.66	34.93	38.05	36.11	.....
Greatest ...	38.84	40.47	38.20	38.86	40.17	38.26	43.89	.....
Average ...	38.45	37.25	36.06	37.44	37.54	38.15	38.53	37.33

The amount of water in 100 pounds of green cheese varied from 33.16 to 43.89 pounds and averaged 37.33 pounds during the season. There was more variation in the amount of water in the cheese than in any other constituent.

2. Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Green Cheese.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	61.16	59.53	61.80	61.14	59.83	61.74	56.11	.....
Greatest ...	62.10	66.67	66.84	64.34	65.07	61.95	63.89	.....
Average ...	61.55	62.75	63.94	62.56	62.46	61.85	61.47	62.67

The amount of solids in 100 pounds of green cheese varied from 56.11 to 66.84 pounds and averaged 62.67 pounds during the season.

3. Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Cheese.

	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	32.36	31.39	31.96	32.55	32.13	33.45	30.00	.....
Greatest...	32.39	35.45	35.80	34.12	35.89	33.91	34.50	.....
Average...	32.68	33.18	33.72	33.28	34.41	33.68	33.02	33.41

The amount of fat in 100 pounds of green cheese varied from 30 to 35.89 pounds and averaged 33.41 pounds during the season.

4. Pounds of Casein in One Hundred Pounds of Green Cheese.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	22.55	21.31	23.15	22.78	21.54	22.02	20.80	.....
Greatest...	23.52	24.97	25.48	24.05	23.51	23.01	23.65	.....
Average...	23.17	23.15	24.35	23.41	22.41	22.52	22.66	23.39

The amount of casein in 100 pounds of milk varied from 20.80 to 25.48 pounds and averaged 23.39 pounds during the season.

5. Relation of Fat to Casein in Cheese Made From Normal Milk.

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein in cheese.
1893.				
April 13	3.40	32.91	23.38	1.41
25	3.30	32.71	23.52	1.39
25	3.50	32.36	22.55	1.44
27	3.35	32.75	23.22	1.41
Average for Apr..	3.39	32.68	23.17	1.41
May 2	3.45	32.22	22.45	1.43
2	3.50	31.39	22.03	1.42
3	3.60	31.67	21.31	1.48
10	3.40	32.83	22.97	1.43
10	3.30	32.74	24.28	1.35
11	3.80	33.04	22.77	1.45
16	3.45	34.68	24.27	1.43
16	3.55	33.51	23.04	1.45
23	3.85	33.82	24.10	1.40
23	4.00	35.45	24.80	1.43
24	3.60	33.09	24.97	1.33
24	4.00	32.27	23.27	1.39
25	3.90	35.22	24.88	1.42
26	3.90	33.12	23.35	1.42
29	4.00	33.61	23.72	1.42
31	3.70	32.26	24.00	1.35
Average for May.	3.69	33.18	23.51	1.41
June 1	3.60	32.23	24.61	1.31
6	3.65	33.27	24.36	1.37
7	3.60	34.16	25.26	1.35
15	3.40	32.41	25.48	1.27
17	3.80	34.05	24.00	1.42
17	3.80	33.65	23.24	1.45
20	3.75	33.08	24.07	1.37
22	3.80	35.51	25.00	1.42
27	3.70	34.90	24.37	1.43
27	3.60	33.67	23.15	1.45
28	3.80	35.80	25.00	1.43
29	3.60	31.96	23.70	1.35
Average for June.	3.68	33.72	24.35	1.38

5. Relation of Fat to Casein in Cheese Made from Normal Milk — (*Concluded*).

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of fat for one pound of casein in cheese.
1893.				
July 12	3.60	34.00	23.97	1.42
17	3.80	32.58	23.21	1.40
18	3.55	33.16	24.05	1.38
18	3.50	33.09	23.17	1.43
19	3.70	33.13	22.78	1.45
19	3.70	32.55	23.33	1.40
20	3.60	34.12	23.95	1.42
24	3.60	33.61	22.85	1.47
Average for July.	3.63	33.28	23.41	1.42
August 22	3.80	32.12	21.74	1.48
22	3.75	34.02	22.45	1.51
23	4.10	35.89	22.84	1.57
24	4.10	35.79	22.38	1.60
31	3.90	35.12	23.51	1.49
31	4.00	33.52	21.54	1.55
Average for Aug.	3.94	34.41	22.41	1.53
September 1	4.10	33.91	22.02	1.54
26	4.20	33.45	23.01	1.45
Average for Sept.	4.15	33.68	22.52	1.50
October 7	4.20	34.44	23.23	1.48
14	4.25	33.72	23.18	1.45
17	4.40	34.50	23.34	1.47
18	4.30	32.02	21.87	1.46
23	4.25	33.19	22.56	1.43
25	4.30	30.00	20.80	1.44
25	4.20	33.30	23.65	1.41
Average for Oct..	4.27	33.02	22.66	1.45

Pounds of Fat for One Pound of Casein in Cheese.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	1.39	1.33	1.27	1.38	1.48	1.45	1.41	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	1.44	1.48	1.45	1.47	1.60	1.54	1.48	. . . . .
Average . . .	1.41	1.41	1.38	1.42	1.53	1.50	1.45	1.43

For each pound of casein in the cheese, made from normal milk, the fat varied from 1.27 to 1.60 pounds and averaged 1.43 pounds during the season. The influence of the dry season is shown by the high proportion of fat to casein in August.

Relation of Fat to Total Solids and to Solids Not Fat in Cheese Made from Normal Milk.

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF TOTAL SOLIDS IN FAT AND TO SOLIDS NOT FAT.

DATE.	Pounds of solids in 100 pounds of cheese.	Pounds of fat in 100 pounds of cheese.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 pounds of cheese.]	Pounds of fat in 100 pounds of cheese solids.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 pounds of cheese solids.	Pounds of fat for one pound of solids not fat.
1893.						
April 13.....	61.69	32.91	28.78	53.35	46.65	1.14
25.....	61.16	32.71	28.45	53.48	46.52	1.15
25.....	61.27	32.36	28.91	52.82	47.18	1.12
27.....	62.10	32.75	29.35	52.74	47.26	1.12
Average for April	61.55	32.68	28.87	53.10	46.90	1.13
May 2.....	60.91	32.22	28.69	52.90	47.10	1.12
2.....	59.86	31.39	28.47	52.44	47.56	1.10
3.....	59.53	31.67	27.86	53.20	46.80	1.14
10.....	62.41	32.83	29.58	52.60	47.40	1.11
10.....	62.25	32.74	29.51	52.60	47.40	1.11
11.....	62.40	33.04	29.36	52.95	47.05	1.13
16.....	65.23	34.68	30.55	53.16	46.84	1.13
16.....	62.30	33.51	28.79	53.79	46.21	1.16
23.....	64.33	33.82	30.51	52.57	47.43	1.10
23.....	65.53	35.45	30.08	54.10	45.90	1.18
24.....	64.75	33.09	31.66	51.10	48.90	1.04
24.....	60.73	32.27	28.46	53.14	46.86	1.13
25.....	66.77	35.22	31.55	52.75	47.25	1.12
26.....	62.42	33.12	29.30	53.06	46.94	1.13

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF TOTAL SOLIDS TO FAT AND TO SOLIDS NOT FAT — (Concluded).

DATE.	Pounds of solids in 100 pounds of cheese.	Pounds of fat in 100 pounds of cheese.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 pounds of cheese.	Pounds of fat in 100 pounds of cheese solids.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 pounds of cheese solids.	Pounds of fat for one pound of solids not fat.
1893.						
May 29.....	62.36	33.61	28.75	53.90	46.10	1.17
31.....	62.14	32.26	29.88	51.92	48.08	1.08
Average for May	62.75	33.18	29.57	52.88	47.12	1.12
June 1.....	62.40	32.23	30.17	51.65	48.35	1.07
6.....	64.65	33.27	31.38	51.46	47.54	1.06
7.....	64.60	34.16	30.44	52.88	47.12	1.12
15.....	63.54	32.41	31.13	51.01	48.99	1.04
17.....	63.41	34.05	29.36	53.69	46.31	1.16
17.....	62.78	33.65	29.13	53.60	46.40	1.15
20.....	63.28	33.08	30.20	52.28	47.72	1.10
22.....	66.84	35.51	31.33	53.13	46.87	1.14
27.....	65.30	34.90	30.40	53.45	46.55	1.15
27.....	62.33	33.67	28.66	54.02	45.98	1.17
28.....	66.30	35.80	30.50	54.00	46.00	1.17
29.....	61.80	31.96	29.84	51.72	48.28	1.07
Average for June.....	63.94	33.72	30.22	52.74	47.26	1.12
July 12.....	63.84	34.00	29.84	53.26	46.74	1.14
17.....	61.98	32.58	29.40	52.56	47.44	1.11
18.....	63.25	33.16	30.09	52.43	47.57	1.10
18.....	61.69	33.09	28.60	53.64	46.36	1.16

19.....	61.14	33.13	28.01	54.19	45.81	1.18
19.....	61.57	32.55	29.02	52.87	47.13	1.12
20.....	64.34	34.12	30.22	53.03	46.97	1.13
24.....	62.67	33.61	29.06	53.63	46.37	1.16
Average for July	62.56	33.28	29.28	53.20	46.80	1.14
August 22	59.83	32.13	27.70	53.70	46.30	1.16
22	62.41	34.02	28.89	54.51	45.49	1.20
23	65.07	35.89	29.18	55.15	44.85	1.23
24	63.74	35.79	27.95	56.15	43.85	1.28
31	63.49	35.12	28.37	55.32	44.68	1.24
31	60.22	33.52	26.70	55.66	44.34	1.25
Average for August.....	62.46	34.41	28.05	55.09	44.91	1.23
September 1.....	61.74	33.91	27.83	54.92	45.08	1.22
26.....	61.95	33.45	28.50	54.00	46.00	1.17
Average for September	61.85	33.68	28.17	54.45	45.55	1.19
October 7.....	63.86	33.44	29.42	53.93	46.07	1.17
14.....	63.19	33.72	29.47	53.36	46.64	1.14
17.....	63.89	34.50	29.39	54.00	46.00	1.17
18.....	59.13	32.02	27.11	54.15	45.85	1.18
23.....	61.79	33.19	28.60	53.11	46.29	1.12
25	56.11	30.00	26.11	53.47	46.53	1.15
25.....	62.33	33.30	29.03	53.43	46.57	1.15
Average for October	61.47	33.02	28.45	53.77	46.23	1.16

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT IN ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF
CHEESE SOLIDS.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	52.74	51.10	51.01	52.43	53.70	54.00	53.36	.....
Greatest ...	53.48	54.10	54.02	54.19	56.15	54.92	54.15	.....
Average ...	53.10	52.88	52.74	53.20	55.09	54.45	53.77	53.31

For 100 pounds of solids in cheese, the fat varied 51.01 to 56.15 pounds and averaged 53.31 pounds during the season. Expressed in this form, we have, in reality, the amount of fat in water-free cheese. It will be noticed that in no case did the amount of fat in such water-free cheese fall below fifty-one pounds for 100 pounds of solids.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF SOLIDS NOT FAT IN ONE HUNDRED
POUNDS OF CHEESE-SOLIDS.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October	Average for season.
Least.....	46.52	45.90	45.98	45.81	43.85	45.08	45.85	.....
Greatest ...	47.26	48.90	48.99	47.57	46.30	46.00	46.64	.....
Average ...	46.90	47.12	47.26	46.80	44.91	45.55	46.23	46.69

The amount of solids not fat in 100 pounds of cheese-solids or in 100 pounds of water-free cheese varied from 43.85 to 48.99 pounds and averaged 46.69 pounds during the season.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT FOR ONE POUND OF SOLIDS NOT FAT.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	1.12	1.04	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.17	1.12	.....
Greatest ...	1.15	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.28	1.22	1.17	.....
Average ...	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.14	1.23	1.19	1.16	1.14

For each pound of solids not fat in the cheese, the fat in the cheese varied from 1.04 to 1.28 pounds and averaged 1.14 pounds during the season. These facts indicate that in cheese made from normal milk the fat should exceed all the other cheese solids.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO COMPOSITION OF GREEN CHEESE.

1. *Pounds of Water in One Hundred Pounds of Cheese.*

The amount of water in 100 pounds of green cheese varied from 33.16 to 43.89 pounds and averaged 37.33 pounds during the season.

2. *Pounds of Total Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Cheese.*

The amount of total solids in 100 pounds of green cheese varied from 56.11 to 66.84 pounds and averaged 62.67 pounds during the season.

3. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Cheese.*

The fat in 100 pounds of cheese varied from 30 to 35.89 pounds and averaged 33.41 pounds during the season.

4. *Pounds of Casein in One Hundred Pounds of Cheese.*

The amount of casein in 100 pounds of cheese varied from 20.80 to 25.48 pounds and averaged 23.39 pounds for the season.

5. *Pounds of Fat for One Hundred Pounds of Casein in Cheese.*

For each pound of casein in cheese, the fat varied from 1.27 to 1.60 pounds and averaged 1.43 pounds during the season.

6. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Water-free Cheese.*

The amount of fat in 100 pounds of water-free cheese varied from 51.01 to 56.15 pounds, and averaged 53.31 pounds for the season.

7. *Pounds of Solids and Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Water-free Cheese.*

The amount of solids not fat in 100 pounds of water-free cheese varied from 43.85 to 48.99 pounds, and averaged 46.69 pounds during the season.

8. *Pounds of Fat for One Hundred Pounds of Solids not Fat in Cheese.*

For each pound of solids not fat in cheese, the fat varied from 1.04 to 1.28 pounds, and averaged 1.14 pounds during the season.

9. Average Composition of Green Cheese made from Normal Milk.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF GREEN CHEESE DURING THE SEASON.

MONTH.	Pounds of water in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of solids in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of solids not fat in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of sugar, ash, etc., in 100 lbs. of cheese.	Pounds of fat for one pound of ca- sein in cheese.
1893.							
April	38.45	61.55	28.87	32.68	23.17	5.70	1.41
May	37.25	62.75	29.57	33.18	23.51	6.06	1.41
June	36.06	63.94	30.22	33.72	24.35	5.87	1.38
July	37.44	62.56	29.28	33.28	23.41	5.87	1.42
August	37.54	62.46	28.05	34.41	22.41	5.64	1.53
September	38.15	61.85	28.17	33.68	22.52	5.65	1.50
October	38.53	61.47	28.45	33.02	22.66	5.79	1.45
Average for season	37.33	62.67	29.26	33.41	23.39	5.87	1.43

LOSS OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS IN CHEESE-MAKING.

I. Amount of Milk-Solids Lost and Recovered in Cheese-Making.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MILK-SOLIDS LOST AND RECOVERED IN CHEESE-MAKING.

DATE.	Pounds of solids in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of milk solids lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of milk solids recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of solids in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of solids in milk recovered in cheese.	Pounds of milk-solids re-covered in cheese for one lb. of solids lost in whey.
1893.						
April 13.....	12.03	6.20	5.83	51.46	48.46	0.94
25.....	11.70	6.11	5.59	52.22	47.78	0.91
25.....	12.07	6.20	5.87	51.37	48.63	0.95
27.....	11.85	6.18	5.67	52.15	47.85	0.90
Average for April	11.91	6.17	5.74	51.80	48.20	0.93
May 2.	12.03	6.17	5.86	51.29	48.71	0.95
2.....	12.16	6.21	5.95	51.07	48.93	0.96
3.....	12.25	6.16	6.09	50.29	49.71	0.99
10.....	11.98	6.22	5.76	51.92	48.08	0.93
10.....	11.88	6.29	5.59	52.95	47.05	0.89
11.....	12.77	6.33	6.44	49.57	50.43	1.02
16.....	12.12	6.29	5.83	51.90	48.10	0.93
16.....	12.24	6.29	5.95	51.39	48.61	0.95
23.....	12.96	6.34	6.62	48.92	51.08	1.04
23.....	13.10	6.39	6.71	48.78	51.22	1.05
24.....	12.64	6.34	6.30	50.16	49.84	0.99
24.....	13.13	6.45	6.68	49.12	50.88	1.04
25.....	13.01	6.30	6.71	48.42	51.58	1.07
26.	13.07	6.36	6.71	48.66	51.34	1.06

29.....	13.11	6.30	6.81	48.05	51.95	1.08
31.....	12.80	6.25	6.55	48.83	51.17	1.05
Average for May.....	12.58	6.29	6.29	50.00	50.00	1.00
June 1.....	12.74	6.35	6.39	49.84	50.16	1.01
6.....	12.80	6.27	6.53	49.00	51.00	1.04
7.....	12.55	6.31	6.24	50.28	49.72	0.99
15.....	12.45	6.49	5.96	52.13	48.87	0.92
17.....	12.90	6.40	6.50	49.61	50.49	1.01
17.....	12.83	6.32	6.51	49.26	50.74	1.03
20.....	12.91	6.31	6.60	48.88	51.12	1.05
22.....	12.90	6.35	6.55	49.23	50.77	1.03
27.....	12.79	6.28	6.51	49.10	50.90	1.04
27.....	12.42	6.20	6.22	49.92	50.08	1.00
28.....	12.90	6.27	6.63	48.60	51.40	1.06
29.....	12.66	6.22	6.44	49.13	50.87	1.04
Average for June.....	12.74	6.32	6.42	49.60	50.40	1.01
July 12.....	12.40	6.22	6.18	50.16	49.84	0.99
17.....	12.82	6.20	6.62	48.36	51.64	1.07
18.....	12.51	6.33	6.18	50.60	49.40	0.98
18.....	12.28	6.37	5.91	51.87	48.13	0.93
19.....	12.53	6.33	6.20	50.52	49.48	0.98
19.....	12.60	6.32	6.28	50.16	49.84	0.99
20.....	12.52	6.26	6.26	50.00	50.00	1.00
24.....	12.37	6.31	6.06	51.00 ²	49.00	0.96
Average for July.....	12.50	6.29	6.21	50.32	49.68	0.99

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF MILK-SOLIDS LOST AND RECOVERED IN CHEESE-MAKING — (Concluded).

DATE.	Pounds of solids in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of milk solids lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of milk solids recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of solids in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of solids in milk recovered in cheese.	Pounds of milk-solids re-covered in cheese for one lb of solids lost in whey.
1893.						
August 22.....	12.50	6.17	6.33	49.36	50.64	1.03
22.....	12.43	6.12	6.31	49.23	50.77	1.03
23.....	13.07	6.29	6.78	48.13	51.87	1.08
24.....	12.88	6.13	6.75	47.60	52.40	1.10
31.....	12.71	6.31	6.40	49.65	50.35	1.01
31.....	12.84	6.30	6.54	49.07	50.93	1.04
Average for August.....	12.74	6.22	6.52	48.82	51.18	1.05
September 1.....	12.99	6.18	6.81	47.58	52.42	1.10
26.....	13.40	6.40	7.00	47.76	52.24	1.09
Average for September.....	13.20	6.29	6.91	47.65	52.35	1.10
October 7.....	13.46	6.34	7.12	47.10	52.90	1.12
14.....	13.57	6.43	7.14	47.38	52.62	1.11
17.....	13.72	6.22	7.50	45.34	54.66	1.21
18.....	13.42	6.20	7.22	46.20	53.80	1.16
23.....	13.46	6.20	7.26	46.06	53.94	1.17
25.....	13.55	6.16	7.39	45.46	54.54	1.20
25.....	13.52	6.24	7.28	46.16	53.84	1.17
Average for October.....	13.53	6.26	7.27	46.27	53.73	1.16

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF MILK-SOLIDS IN WHEY MADE FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	6.11	6.16	6.20	6.20	6.12	6.18	6.16	.....
Greatest ...	6.20	6.45	6.49	6.37	6.30	6.40	6.43	.....
Average....	6.17	6.29	6.32	6.29	6.22	6.29	6.26	6.28

a. The amount of solids in 100 pounds of milk that went into the whey varied from 6.11 to 6.49 pounds and averaged 6.28 pounds during the season.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF SOLIDS IN MILK LOST IN WHEY.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	51.37	48.05	48.60	48.36	47.60	47.58	45.34	.....
Greatest ...	52.22	52.95	52.13	51.87	49.65	47.76	47.38	.....
Average....	51.80	50.00	49.60	50.32	48.82	47.65	46.27	49.37

a. The proportion of milk-solids lost in the whey varied from 45.34 to 52.95 per cent of the solids in the milk and averaged 49.37 per cent during the season.

b. As the season advanced (or the period of lactation), the proportion of milk-solids lost in the whey decreased quite steadily. This was due to the fact that fat and casein in milk increase with the advance of lactation more rapidly than do the other solids (albumen, sugar, etc.).

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF MILK-SOLIDS RECOVERED IN CHEESE
MADE FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	5.59	5.59	5.96	5.91	6.31	6.81	7.12	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	5.87	6.81	6.63	6.62	6.78	7.00	7.50	. . . . .
Average. . . .	5.74	6.29	6.42	6.21	6.52	6.91	7.27	6.44

a The amount of milk-solids recovered in cheese from 100 pounds of milk varied from 5.59 to 7.50 pounds and averaged 6.44 pounds during the season.

b. The amount of milk-solids retained in the cheese increased as the season advanced.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF SOLIDS IN MILK RECOVERED IN CHEESE.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	47.78	47.05	47.87	48.13	50.35	52.24	52.62	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	48.63	51.95	51.40	51.64	52.40	52.42	54.66	. . . . .
Average. . . .	48.20	50.00	50.40	49.68	51.18	52.35	53.73	50.63

a. The per cent of solids in the milk recovered in the cheese varied from 47.05 to 54.66 per cent of the solids in the milk and averaged 50.63 per cent during the season.

b. Owing to changes naturally taking place in the milk with the advance of lactation, the per cent of solids in the milk retained in cheese steadily increased.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF MILK SOLIDS RECOVERED IN CHEESE
FOR ONE POUND OF SOLIDS LOST IN WHEY.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	0.90	0.93	0.92	0.93	1.01	1.09	1.11	.....
Greatest ...	0.95	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.21	.....
Average ...	0.93	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.05	1.10	1.16	1.03

a. For each pound of milk solids lost in the whey there were recovered in the cheese from 0.90 to 1.21 pounds of milk solids, the average being 1.03 pounds.

2. Amount of Fat in Milk Lost and Recovered in Cheese-Making.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF FAT LOST AND RECOVERED IN CHEESE-MAKING.

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of fat in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of fat in milk recovered in cheese
1893.					
April 13.....	3.40	0.29	3.11	8.53	91.47
25.....	3.30	0.31	2.99	9.39	90.61
25.....	3.50	0.40	3.10	11.43	88.57
27.....	3.35	0.36	2.99	10.75	89.25
Average for April	3.39	0.34	3.05	10.03	89.97
May 2.....	3.45	0.35	3.10	10.15	89.95
2.....	3.50	0.38	3.12	10.86	89.11
3.....	3.60	0.36	3.24	10.00	90.00
10.....	3.40	0.37	3.03	10.88	89.12
10.....	3.30	0.36	2.94	10.91	89.09
11.....	3.80	0.39	3.41	10.26	89.74
16.....	3.45	0.35	3.10	10.15	89.85
16.....	3.55	0.35	3.20	9.86	90.14
23.....	3.85	0.37	3.48	9.61	90.39
23.....	4.00	0.37	3.63	9.25	90.75
24.....	3.60	0.38	3.22	10.56	89.44
24.....	4.00	0.45	3.55	11.25	88.75
25.....	3.90	0.36	3.54	9.23	90.77
26.....	3.90	0.34	3.56	8.72	91.28
29.....	4.00	0.33	3.67	8.25	91.75
31.....	3.70	0.30	3.40	8.11	91.89
Average for May.	3.69	0.36	3.33	9.76	90.24
June 1.....	3.60	0.30	3.30	8.33	91.67
6.....	3.65	0.29	3.36	7.95	92.05
7.....	3.60	0.30	3.30	8.33	91.67
15.....	3.40	0.36	3.04	10.59	89.41
17.....	3.80	0.31	3.49	8.16	91.84
17.....	3.80	0.31	3.49	8.16	91.84
20.....	3.75	0.30	3.45	8.00	92.00
22.....	3.80	0.32	3.48	8.42	91.58
27.....	3.70	0.22	3.48	5.95	94.05
27.....	3.60	0.24	3.36	6.67	93.33
28.....	3.80	0.22	3.58	5.80	94.20
29.....	3.60	0.27	3.33	7.50	92.50
Average for June.	3.68	0.29	3.39	7.88	92.12

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF FAT LOST AND RECOVERED IN CHEESE-
MAKING — (*Concluded*).

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat re- covered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of fat in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of fat in milk recovered in cheese.
1893.					
July 12.....	3.60	0.31	3.29	8.61	91.39
17.....	3.80	0.38	3.48	10.00	90.00
18.....	3.55	0.31	3.24	8.72	91.28
18.....	3.50	0.33	3.17	9.43	90.57
19.....	3.70	0.34	3.36	9.19	90.81
19.....	3.70	0.38	3.32	10.27	89.73
20.....	3.60	0.28	3.32	7.78	92.22
24.....	3.60	0.35	3.25	9.72	90.28
Average for July.	3.63	0.33	3.30	9.09	90.91
August 22.....	3.80	0.40	3.40	10.53	89.47
22.....	3.75	0.34	3.44	8.27	91.73
23.....	4.10	0.36	3.74	8.78	91.22
24.....	4.10	0.31	3.79	7.56	92.44
31.....	3.90	0.36	3.54	9.23	90.77
31.....	4.00	0.36	3.64	9.00	91.00
Average for Aug.	3.94	0.35	3.59	8.89	91.11
September 1.....	4.10	0.36	3.74	8.78	91.22
26.....	4.20	0.42	3.78	10.00	90.00
Average for Sept.	4.15	0.39	3.76	9.40	90.60
October 7.....	4.20	0.36	3.84	8.57	91.43
14.....	4.25	0.44	3.81	10.35	89.65
17.....	4.40	0.35	4.05	7.95	92.05
18.....	4.30	0.39	3.91	9.07	90.93
23.....	4.25	0.35	3.90	8.24	91.76
25.....	4.30	0.36	3.94	8.37	91.63
25.....	4.20	0.31	3.89	7.38	92.62
Average for Oct.	4.27	0.36	3.91	8.43	91.57

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF MILK-FAT LOST IN WHEY FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	0.29	0.30	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.36	0.31	.....
Greatest...	0.40	0.45	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.44	.....
Average...	0.34	0.36	0.29	0.33	0.35	0.39	0.36	0.34

a. The amount of fat lost in the whey for 100 pounds of milk varied from 0.22 to 0.45 pounds and averaged 0.34 pounds during the season.

b. Excepting June, when the loss was least, the amount of loss averaged quite uniform from month to month.

c. The amount of fat lost was quite independent of the amount of fat in milk.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF FAT IN MILK LOST IN WHEY.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	8.53	8.11	5.80	7.88	7.56	8.78	7.38	.....
Greatest...	11.43	11.25	10.59	10.27	10.53	10.00	10.35	.....
Average...	10.03	9.76	7.88	9.09	8.89	9.40	8.43	9.02

a. The per cent of fat in milk that was lost in the whey varied from 5.95 to 11.43 per cent and averaged 9.02 per cent during the season.

b. The proportion of fat lost was greatest when the amount of fat in the milk was least and tended to become less as the fat in the milk increased.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT IN MILK RECOVERED IN CHEESE
FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	2.99	2.94	3.04	3.17	3.40	3.74	3.81	.....
Greatest ...	3.11	3.67	3.49	3.48	3.79	3.78	4.05	.....
Average ...	3.05	3.33	3.39	3.30	3.59	3.76	3.91	3.43

a. The amount of fat recovered in the cheese for 100 pounds of milk varied from 2.94 to 4.05 pounds and averaged 3.43 pounds during the season.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF FAT IN MILK RECOVERED IN CHEESE.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	88.57	88.75	89.41	89.73	89.47	90.00	89.65	.....
Greatest ...	91.47	91.89	94.20	92.22	92.44	91.22	92.62	.....
Average ...	89.97	90.24	92.12	90.91	91.11	90.60	91.57	90.98

a. The per cent of fat in milk recovered in the cheese varied from 88.57 to 94.20 per cent and averaged 90.98 per cent during the season.

Amount of Casein and Albumen in Milk Lost and Recovered in Cheese-Making.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN LOST AND RECOVERED IN CHEESE-MAKING.

DATE.	Pounds of casein and albumen in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk recovered in cheese.
1893.					
April 13	2.86	0.65	2.21	22.73	77.27
25	2.75	0.60	2.15	21.82	78.18
25	2.82	0.66	2.16	23.40	76.60
27	2.77	0.65	2.12	23.47	76.53
Average for April.	2.80	0.64	2.16	22.86	77.14
May 2	2.80	0.64	2.16	22.86	77.14
2	2.87	0.68	2.19	23.69	76.31
3	2.83	0.65	2.18	22.97	77.03
10	2.79	0.67	2.12	24.02	75.98
10	2.87	0.69	2.18	24.04	75.96
11	3.14	0.79	2.35	25.06	74.84
16	2.89	0.72	2.17	24.91	75.09
16	2.91	0.71	2.20	24.40	75.60
23	3.30	0.82	2.48	24.85	75.15
23	3.36	0.82	2.54	24.40	75.60
24	3.26	0.83	2.43	25.46	74.54
24	3.39	0.83	2.56	24.48	75.52
25	3.31	0.81	2.50	24.47	75.53
26	3.33	0.82	2.51	24.62	75.38
29	3.40	0.81	2.59	23.82	76.18
31	3.34	0.82	2.52	24.52	75.48
Average for May.	3.11	0.76	2.35	24.44	75.56
June 1	3.34	0.82	2.52	24.52	75.48
6	3.26	0.80	2.46	24.54	75.46
7	3.24	0.80	2.44	24.70	75.30
15	3.21	0.82	2.39	25.55	74.45
17	3.29	0.83	2.46	25.23	74.77
17	3.23	0.82	2.41	25.39	74.61
20	3.33	0.82	2.51	24.62	75.38
22	3.26	0.81	2.45	24.85	75.15
27	3.23	0.80	2.43	24.77	75.23
27	3.08	0.77	2.31	25.00	75.00
28	3.30	0.80	2.50	24.24	75.76
29	3.26	0.79	2.47	24.24	75.76
Average for June.	3.25	0.80	2.45	24.62	75.38

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN LOST AND RECOVERED IN CHEESE-MAKING—(*Concluded*).

		Pounds of casein and albumen in 100 lbs of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk recovered in cheese.
1893.						
July	12.....	3.04	0.72	2.32	23.68	76.32
	17.....	3.23	0.75	2.48	23.22	76.78
	18.....	3.10	0.75	2.35	24.20	75.80
	18.....	3.01	0.79	2.22	26.24	73.76
	19.....	3.10	0.79	2.31	25.48	74.52
	19.....	3.13	0.75	2.38	23.96	76.04
	20.....	3.11	0.78	2.33	25.08	74.92
	24.....	2.96	0.75	2.21	25.34	74.66
Average for July.		3.09	0.76	2.33	24.60	75.40
Aug.	22.....	3.03	0.73	2.30	24.09	75.91
	22.....	2.95	0.68	2.27	23.05	76.95
	23.....	3.11	0.73	2.38	23.47	76.53
	24.....	3.08	0.71	2.37	23.05	76.95
	31.....	3.10	0.73	2.37	23.55	76.45
	31.....	3.15	0.81	2.34	25.71	74.29
Average for Aug.		3.07	0.73	2.34	23.78	76.22
Sept.	1	3.20	0.77	2.43	24.06	75.94
	26.....	3.42	0.82	2.60	23.98	76.02
Average for Sept.		3.31	0.79	2.52	23.87	76.13
Oct.	7.....	3.47	0.88	2.59	25.36	74.64
	14.....	3.50	0.88	2.62	25.14	74.86
	17.....	3.60	0.86	2.74	23.90	76.10
	18	3.49	0.82	2.67	23.50	76.50
	23.....	3.49	0.84	2.65	24.07	75.93
	25.....	3.56	0.82	2.74	23.10	76.90
	25.....	3.59	0.83	2.76	23.12	76.88
Average for Oct..		3.53	0.85	2.68	24.08	75.92

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN LOST IN WHEY
FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	0.60	0.64	0.77	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.82	.....
Greatest ...	0.66	0.83	0.83	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.88	.....
Average ...	0.64	0.76	0.80	0.76	0.73	0.79	0.85	0.77

a. The amount of casein and albumen lost in the whey for 100 pounds of milk varied from 0.60 to 0.88 pounds and averaged 0.77 pounds during the season.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN IN MILK LOST
IN WHEY.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	21.82	22.86	24.24	23.22	23.05	23.98	23.10	.....
Greatest ...	23.47	25.46	25.55	26.24	25.71	24.06	25.36	.....
Average ...	22.86	24.44	24.62	24.60	23.78	23.87	24.08	24.29

a. The per cent of casein and albumen in the milk that was lost in the whey varied from 21.82 to 26.24 per cent and averaged 24.29 per cent during the season.

b. As the season advanced the proportion of casein and albumen lost in the whey tended to become less.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN RECOVERED IN CHEESE FOR ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	2.12	2.12	2.31	2.21	2.27	2.43	2.59	.....
Greatest...	2.21	2.59	2.52	2.48	2.37	2.60	2.76	.....
Average...	2.16	2.35	2.45	2.33	2.34	2.52	2.68	2.40

a. The amount of casein and albumen recovered in the cheese for 100 pounds of milk varied from 2.12 to 2.76 pounds and averaged 2.40 pounds during the season.

TABLE SHOWING PER CENT OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN RECOVERED IN CHEESE.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	76.53	74.54	74.45	73.76	73.29	75.94	74.64	.....
Greatest...	78.18	77.14	75.76	76.78	76.95	76.02	76.90	.....
Average....	77.14	75.56	75.38	75.40	76.22	76.13	75.92	75.14

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO LOSS AND RECOVERY OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS IN CHEESE-MAKING.

1. *Amount of Solids in Milk Lost and Recovered in Cheese-making.*

a. The milk-solids in 100 pounds of milk varied, during the season, from 11.70 pounds to 13.72 pounds and averaged 12.72 pounds.

. Of the solids in 100 pounds of milk, there were lost in the whey from 6.11 pounds to 6.49 pounds, with an average of 6.28

pounds; this was equivalent to from 45.34 to 52.95 per cent of the solids in the milk, with an average of 49.37 per cent.

c. Of the solids in 100 pounds of milk, there were recovered in the cheese from 5.59 pounds to 7.50 pounds, with an average of 6.44 pounds; this was equivalent to from 47.05 to 54.66 per cent of the solids in milk, with an average of 50.63 per cent.

d. The per cent of the solids in the milk lost in the whey diminished as the season advanced, while the per cent of milk-solids recovered in the cheese increased as the season advanced.

2. *Amount of Fat in Milk Lost and Recovered in Cheese-making.*

a. The fat in 100 pounds of milk varied, during the season, from 3.30 to 4.40 pounds and averaged 3.77 pounds.

b. Of the fat in 100 pounds of milk, there were lost in the whey from 0.22 to 0.45 pounds, with an average of 0.34 pounds; which was equivalent to from 5.95 to 11.43 per cent of the fat in the milk, with an average of 9.02 per cent.

c. Of the fat in 100 pounds of milk, there were recovered in the cheese from 2.94 to 4.05 pounds, with an average of 3.43 pounds; which was equivalent to from 88.57 to 94.20 per cent, with an average of 90.98 per cent.

d. The proportion of milk-fat lost in cheese-making was entirely independent of the amount of fat in the milk. The variations in loss were due either to the condition of the milk or to some special conditions employed in manufacture.

3. *Amount of Casein and Albumen in Milk Lost and Recovered in Cheese-making.*

a. The casein and albumen in 100 pounds of milk varied from 2.75 to 3.60 pounds and averaged 3.17 pounds during the season.

b. Of the casein and albumen in 100 pounds of milk there were lost in the whey from 0.60 to 0.88 pounds with an average of 0.77 pounds during the season; which was equivalent to from 21.82 to 26.24 per cent of the casein and albumen in the milk, with an average of 24.29 per cent.

c. Of the casein and albumen in 100 pounds of milk, there were recovered in the cheese from 2.12 to 2.76 pounds, with an average of 2.40 pounds; which was equivalent to from 73.76 to 78.18 per cent of the casein and albumen in milk, with an average of 75.71 per cent.

d. The proportion of casein and albumen lost in cheese-making was, for the most part, very uniform.

TABLE GIVING GENERAL SUMMARY OF SEASON'S RESULTS RELATING TO LOSS OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS IN CHEESE-MAKING.

	Pounds in 100 pounds of milk.	Pounds lost in whey for 100 pounds of milk.	Pounds re- covered in cheese for 100 pounds of milk.	Per cent lost in whey.	Per cent recovered in cheese.
Solids in milk.....	12.72	6.28	6.44	49.37	50.63
Fat in milk.....	3.77	0.34	3.43	9.02	90.98
Casein and albumen in milk	3.17	0.77	2.40	24.29	75.71

TABLE GIVING SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO LOSS OF MILK-SOLIDS IN CHEESE-MAKING.

MONTH.	Pounds of solids in 100 lbs of milk.	Pounds of solids lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of solids recov- ered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of solids in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of solids in milk re- covered in cheese.
April	11.91	6.17	5.74	51.80	48.20
May	12.58	6.29	6.29	50.00	50.00
June	12.74	6.32	6.42	49.60	50.40
July.....	12.50	6.29	6.21	50.32	49.68
August.....	12.74	6.22	6.52	48.82	51.18
September.....	13.20	6.29	6.91	47.65	52.35
October.....	13.53	6.26	7.27	46.27	53.73
Aver. for season..	12.72	6.28	6.44	49.37	50.63

TABLE GIVING SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO LOSS OF MILK-FAT IN CHEESE-MAKING.

MONTH.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of fat in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of fat in milk recovered in cheese.
April	3.39	0.34	3.05	10.03	89.97
May ..	3.69	0.36	3.33	9.76	90.24
June	3.68	0.29	3.39	7.88	92.12
July	3.63	0.33	3.30	9.09	90.91
August	3.94	0.35	3.59	8.89	91.11
September	4.15	0.39	3.76	9.40	90.60
October	4.27	0.36	3.91	8.43	91.57
Aver. for season..	3.77	0.34	3.43	9.02	90.98

TABLE GIVING SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO LOSS OF CASEIN AND ALBUMEN IN CHEESE-MAKING.

MONTH.	Pounds of casein and albumen in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen lost in whey for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein and albumen recovered in cheese for 100 lbs. of milk.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk lost in whey.	Per cent of casein and albumen in milk recovered in cheese.
April	2.80	0.64	2.16	22.86	77.14
May	3.11	0.76	2.35	24.44	75.56
June	3.25	0.80	2.45	24.62	75.38
July	3.09	0.76	2.33	24.60	75.40
August	3.07	0.73	2.34	23.78	76.22
September	3.31	0.79	2.62	23.87	76.13
October	3.53	0.85	2.68	24.08	75.92
Aver. for season..	3.17	0.77	2.40	24.29	75.71

INFLUENCE OF COMPOSITION OF MILK ON YIELD OF CHEESE.

TABLE SHOWING RELATIONS OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS TO YIELD OF CHEESE.

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of green cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of water in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of ash, etc., in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.
1893.							
April 13	3.40	2.34	9.45	3.62	3.11	2.21	0.51
25	3.30	2.20	9.14	3.55	2.99	2.15	0.45
25	3.50	2.29	9.58	3.71	3.10	2.16	0.61
27	3.35	2.23	9.13	3.46	2.99	2.12	0.56
Average for April.....	3.39	2.27	9.34	3.59	3.05	2.16	0.53
May 2.....	3.45	2.22	9.62	3.76	3.10	2.16	0.60
2	3.50	2.28	9.94	3.99	3.12	2.19	0.64
3	3.60	2.25	10.23	4.14	3.24	2.18	0.67
10.....	3.40	2.18	9.23	3.47	3.03	2.12	0.61
10.....	3.30	2.21	8.98	3.39	2.94	2.18	0.47
11.....	3.80	2.44	10.32	3.88	3.41	2.35	0.68
16.....	3.45	2.26	8.94	3.11	3.10	2.17	0.56
16.....	3.55	2.33	9.55	3.60	3.20	2.20	0.55
23.....	3.85	2.54	10.29	3.67	3.48	2.48	0.66
23.....	4.00	2.62	10.24	3.53	3.63	2.54	0.54
24.....	3.60	2.54	9.73	3.43	3.22	2.43	0.65
24.....	4.00	2.66	11.00	4.32	3.55	2.56	0.57
25.....	3.90	2.54	10.05	3.34	3.54	2.50	0.67
26.....	3.90	2.66	10.75	4.04	3.56	2.51	0.64

TABLE SHOWING RELATION OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS TO YIELD OF CHEESE -- (Continued).

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of green cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of water in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of fat in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein in cheese made from 100 lbs. milk.	Pounds of ash, etc., in cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.
1893.							
May 29.....	4.00	2.64	10.92	4.11	3.67	2.59	0.55
31.....	3.70	2.57	10.54	3.99	3.40	2.52	0.62
Average for May.....	3.69	2.44	10.02	3.74	3.33	2.35	0.61
June 1.....	3.60	2.60	10.24	3.85	3.30	2.52	0.57
6.....	3.65	2.49	10.10	3.57	3.36	2.46	0.71
7.....	3.60	2.48	9.66	3.42	3.30	2.44	0.50
15.....	3.40	2.46	9.38	3.42	3.04	2.39	0.53
17.....	3.80	2.56	10.25	3.75	3.49	2.46	0.55
17.....	3.80	2.42	10.37	3.86	3.49	2.41	0.61
20.....	3.75	2.53	10.43	3.83	3.45	2.51	0.64
22.....	3.80	2.56	9.80	3.25	3.48	2.45	0.62
27.....	3.70	2.53	9.97	3.46	3.48	2.43	0.60
27.....	3.60	2.40	9.98	3.76	3.36	2.31	0.55
28.....	3.80	2.53	10.00	3.37	3.58	2.50	0.55
29.....	3.60	2.49	10.42	3.98	3.33	2.47	0.64
Average for June.....	3.68	2.50	10.05	3.63	3.39	2.45	0.59
July 12.....	3.60	2.40	9.68	3.50	3.29	2.32	0.57
17.....	3.80	2.55	10.68	4.06	3.48	2.48	0.66
18.....	3.55	2.37	9.77	3.59	3.24	2.35	0.59
18.....	3.50	2.26	9.58	3.67	3.17	2.22	0.52

19	3.70	2.38	10.14	3.94	3.36	2.31	0.53
19	3.70	2.45	10.20	3.92	3.32	2.38	0.58
20	3.60	2.51	9.73	3.47	3.32	2.33	0.61
24	3.60	2.36	9.67	3.61	3.25	2.21	0.60
Average for July	3.63	2.41	9.93	3.72	3.30	2.33	0.58
August 22	3.80	2.38	10.58	4.25	3.20	2.30	0.63
22.....	3.75	2.31	10.11	3.80	3.44	2.27	0.60
23.....	4.10	2.38	10.42	3.64	3.74	2.38	0.66
24.....	4.10	2.30	10.50	3.84	3.79	2.37	0.59
31.....	3.90	2.49	10.08	3.68	3.54	2.37	0.49
31.....	4.00	2.47	10.86	4.32	3.64	2.34	0.56
Average for August	3.94	2.39	10.44	3.92	3.59	2.34	0.59
September 1.....	4.10	2.43	11.03	4.22	3.74	2.43	0.64
26.....	4.20	2.69	11.30	4.30	3.78	2.60	0.62
Average for September	4.15	2.56	11.17	3.26	3.76	2.52	0.63
October 7.....	4.20	2.76	11.15	4.03	3.84	2.59	0.69
14.....	4.25	2.80	11.30	4.16	3.81	2.62	0.71
17.....	4.40	2.82	12.74	4.24	4.05	2.74	0.71
18.....	4.30	2.84	11.21	4.99	3.91	2.67	0.64
23.....	4.25	2.78	11.75	4.49	3.90	2.65	0.71
25.....	4.30	2.81	13.17	5.78	3.94	2.74	0.71
25.....	4.20	2.85	11.68	4.40	3.89	2.76	0.63
Average for October	4.27	2.81	11.86	4.58	3.91	2.68	0.69

I. Yield of Green Cheese.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF MILK REQUIRED TO MAKE ONE POUND OF GREEN CHEESE.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	10.44	9.09	9.59	9.36	9.21	8.85	7.60	.....
Greatest ...	10.95	11.19	10.66	10.44	9.92	9.07	8.97	.....
Average ...	10.71	9.98	9.95	10.07	9.58	8.95	8.43	9.76

a. The amount of milk required to make one pound of green cheese varied from 7.60 to 11.19 pounds and averaged 9.76 pounds during the season.

b. As the season advanced less milk was required to make a pound of cheese, because the per cent of fat and casein in the milk increased.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF GREEN CHEESE MADE FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Average for season.
Least.....	9.13	8.94	9.38	9.58	10.08	11.03	11.15	.....
Greatest ...	9.58	11.00	10.43	10.68	10.86	11.30	13.17	.....
Average ...	9.34	10.02	10.05	9.93	10.44	11.17	11.86	10.25

a. During the season, the amount of cheese made from 100 pounds of milk varied from 8.94 to 13.17 pounds and averaged 10.25 pounds.

2. Amount of Water Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF WATER IN CHEESE MADE FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	3.46	3.11	3.25	3.47	3.64	4.22	4.03	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	3.71	4.32	3.98	4.06	4.32	4.30	5.78	. . . . .
Average . . .	3.59	3.74	3.63	3.72	3.92	4.26	4.58	3.85

a. The amount of water retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk varied from 3.11 to 5.78 pounds and averaged 3.85 pounds during the season.

3. Amount of Fat Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF FAT IN CHEESE MADE FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem- ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	2.99	2.94	3.04	3.17	3.40	3.74	3.81	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	3.11	3.67	3.49	3.48	3.79	3.78	4.05	. . . . .
Average . . .	3.05	3.33	3.39	3.30	3.59	3.76	3.91	3.43

a. The amount of fat retained in the cheese from 100 pounds of milk varied, during the season, from 2.94 to 4.05 pounds and averaged 3.43 pounds.

4. Amount of Casein Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CASEIN IN CHEESE MADE FROM ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	2.12	2.12	2.31	2.21	2.27	2.43	2.59	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	2.21	2.59	2.52	2.48	2.37	2.60	2.76	. . . . .
Average . . .	2.16	2.35	2.45	2.33	2.34	2.52	2.68	2.40

a. The amount of casein retained in the cheese from 100 pounds of milk during the season varied from 2.12 to 2.76 pounds and averaged 2.40 pounds.

5. Relation of Fat in Milk to Yield of Cheese.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CHEESE MADE FOR ONE POUND OF FAT IN MILK.

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of cheese for one pound of fat in milk.	Pounds of cheese calculated for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of calculated cheese for one pound of fat in milk
1893.						
April 13	3.40	2.34	9.45	2.78	9.59	2.82
25	3.30	2.20	9.14	2.77	9.13	2.77
25	3.50	2.29	9.58	2.74	9.58	2.74
27	3.35	2.23	9.13	2.72	9.26	2.76
Average for April						
	3.39	2.27	9.34	2.76	9.40	2.77
May						
2	3.45	2.22	9.62	2.79	9.35	2.71
2	3.50	2.28	9.94	2.84	9.55	2.73
3	3.60	2.25	10.23	2.84	9.59	2.69
10	3.40	2.18	9.23	2.72	9.19	2.70
10	3.30	2.21	8.98	2.72	9.16	2.78
11	3.80	2.44	10.32	2.72	10.28	2.71
16	3.45	2.26	8.94	2.59	9.45	2.74
16	3.55	2.33	9.55	2.69	9.73	2.74
23	3.85	2.54	10.29	2.67	10.58	2.75
23	4.00	2.62	10.24	2.56	10.95	2.74
24	3.60	2.54	9.73	2.70	10.31	2.86
24	4.00	2.66	11.00	2.75	11.05	2.76
25	3.90	2.54	10.05	2.58	10.64	2.73

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS OF CHEESE MADE FOR ONE POUND OF FAT IN MILK — (Concluded).

DATE.	Pounds of fat in 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of casein in 100 lbs of milk.	Pounds of cheese made from 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of cheese for one pound of fat in milk.	Pounds of cheese calculated for 100 lbs. of milk.	Pounds of calculated cheese for one pound of fat in milk.
1893.						
May 26.....	3.90	2.66	10.75	2.76	10.94	2.80
29.....	4.00	2.64	10.92	2.73	11.00	2.75
31.....	3.70	2.57	10.54	2.85	10.50	2.84
Average for May	3.69	2.44	10.02	2.72	10.16	2.75
June 1.....	3.60	2.60	10.24	2.84	10.46	2.90
6.....	3.65	2.49	10.10	2.76	10.24	2.80
7.....	3.60	2.48	9.66	2.68	10.11	2.81
15.....	3.40	2.46	9.38	2.76	9.89	2.91
17.....	3.80	2.56	10.25	2.70	10.58	2.78
17.....	3.80	2.42	10.37	2.73	10.23	2.69
20.....	3.74	2.53	10.43	2.78	10.45	2.78
22.....	3.80	2.56	9.80	2.58	10.58	2.78
27.....	3.70	2.53	9.97	2.69	10.40	2.81
27.....	3.60	2.40	9.98	2.77	9.96	2.77
28.....	3.80	2.53	10.00	2.63	10.50	2.76
29.....	3.60	2.49	10.42	2.89	10.18	2.82
Average for June.....	3.68	2.50	10.05	2.73	10.30	2.80
July 12.....	3.60	2.40	9.68	2.69	9.96	2.77
17.....	3.80	2.55	10.68	2.81	10.56	2.78
18.....	3.55	2.37	9.77	2.75	9.83	2.76

18.....	3.55	2.26	9.58	2.70	9.56	2.70
19.....	3.70	2.38	10.14	2.74	10.02	2.71
19.....	3.70	2.45	10.20	2.76	10.20	2.76
20.....	3.60	2.51	9.73	2.70	10.24	2.84
24.....	3.60	2.36	9.67	2.69	9.86	2.74
Average for July	3.63	2.41	9.93	2.74	10.02	2.76
August 22	3.80	2.38	10.58	2.78	10.13	2.66
22	3.75	2.31	10.11	2.70	9.90	2.64
23	4.10	2.39	10.42	2.54	10.49	2.56
24	4.10	2.30	10.59	2.58	10.26	2.50
31	3.90	2.49	10.08	2.58	10.52	2.70
31	4.00	2.47	10.86	2.72	10.58	2.65
Average for August.....	3.94	2.39	10.44	2.65	10.32	2.62
September 1.....	4.10	2.43	11.03	2.70	10.59	2.58
26.....	4.20	2.69	11.30	2.70	11.35	2.70
Average for September.....	4.15	2.56	11.17	2.70	10.97	2.64
October 7.....	4.20	2.76	11.13	2.66	11.52	2.74
14	4.25	2.80	11.30	2.66	11.68	2.75
17.....	4.40	2.82	12.74	2.90	11.89	2.70
18.....	4.30	2.84	11.21	2.61	11.83	2.75
23.....	4.25	2.78	11.75	2.76	11.63	2.74
25.....	4.30	2.81	13.17	3.06	11.76	2.73
25.....	4.20	2.85	11.68	2.78	11.75	2.80
Average for October	4.27	2.81	11.86	2.78	11.72	2.74

TABULATED SUMMARY SHOWING POUNDS OF CHEESE ACTUALLY MADE
FOR ONE POUND OF FAT IN MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	2.72	2.56	2.58	2.69	2.54	2.70	2.61	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	2.78	2.85	2.89	2.81	2.78	2.70	3.06	. . . . .
Average . . .	2.76	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.65	2.70	2.78	2.72

TABULATED SUMMARY SHOWING POUNDS OF CALCULATED CHEESE
FOR ONE POUND OF FAT IN MILK.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Average for season.
Least	2.74	2.69	2.69	2.70	2.50	2.58	2.70	. . . . .
Greatest . . .	2.82	2.86	2.91	2.84	2.70	2.70	2.80	. . . . .
Average . . .	2.77	2.75	2.80	2.76	2.62	2.64	2.74	2.74

a. The amount of cheese actually made for each pound of fat varied from 8.94 to 13.17 pounds and averaged 2.72 pounds.

b. The average difference between the actual and calculated yield of cheese was 0.02 pounds for one pound of fat in milk.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS RELATING TO THE INFLUENCE
OF COMPOSITION OF MILK ON YIELD OF GREEN
CHEESE.

1. *Yield of Green Cheese for One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

From 100 pounds of milk there were made from 8.94 to 13.17 pounds with an average of 10.25 pounds for the season.

2. *Amount of Water Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

There were retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk from 3.11 to 5.78 pounds the average for the season being 3.85 pounds.

3. *Amount of Fat Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of fat retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 2.94 to 4.05 pounds and averaged 3.43 pounds. The variations of fat retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk followed very closely the variation of fat in 100 pounds of milk.

4. *Amount of Casein Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of casein retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk varied from 2.12 to 2.76 pounds and averaged 2.40 pounds for the season.

5. *Relation of Fat in Milk to Yield of Cheese.*

Each pound of fat in milk produced from 2.54 to 3.06 pounds of cheese, the average being 2.72 pounds.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Extent of Investigation.

1. *Period of Time Covered.*

The work in cheese-making began April thirteenth and continued until October twenty-fifth.

2. *Number of Samples Received and Analyzed.*

Of mixed factory milk, whey and cheese, there were received fifty-five sets of samples between April thirteenth and October twenty-fifth; also, over 100 samples of milk from separate herds. These samples came from forty-eight different factories, located in eight different counties.

3. *Amount of Milk and Products Represented by the Work.*

The amount of milk actually used in the work was 264,050 pounds, and this represents the average for the season, of not less than 2,000,000 pounds, the product of not less than 14,000 different cows.

Conditions of Manufacture.

1. *Amount of Rennet-Extract Used.*

The amount of rennet extract used for 1,000 pounds of milk varied from two to five ounces, and averaged about two and three-fourths ounces.

2. *Temperature of Milk when Rennet was Added.*

The temperature of the milk when the rennet was added varied from eighty degrees to eighty-eight degrees Fahrenheit, and averaged a little over eighty-four and three-tenths degrees Fahrenheit.

3. *Time Required for Rennet to Coagulate Milk.*

When the milk was in normal condition, the time of coagulation varied from five minutes to one hour and eighteen minutes, and averaged over thirty-five minutes.

4. *Temperature to which Curd was Heated.*

The degree of temperature to which the curd was heated after cutting varied from 95 degrees to 103 degrees Fahrenheit, and averaged 98.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

5. *Time from Cutting Curd to Drawing Whey.*

The time that passed between cutting the curd and drawing the whey varied from one hour and forty minutes to five hours and thirty-five minutes, and averaged about three hours and eleven minutes.

6. *Length of String on Hot Iron when Whey was Drawn.*

The length of string formed on a hot iron when the whey was drawn varied from a trace to one inch and a quarter, and averaged a little over one-fourth inch.

7. *Time from Drawing Whey to Putting in Press.*

The time that passed between drawing the whey and putting the curd in press varied from thirty minutes to six hours, and averaged two hours and five minutes.

8. *Length of String on Hot Iron when Curd was Put in Press.*

The string varied in length from one-fourth to two and one-half inches, and averaged about one and one-fourth inches.

9. *Temperature of Curd when Put in Press.*

The temperature of the curd when put in press varied from seventy degrees to eighty degrees Fahrenheit, and averaged 80.5 degrees Fahrenheit.

10. *Time Consumed in Operation of Cheese-making after Adding Rennet.*

The time occupied in the operation of cheese-making after adding the rennet varied from four hours to nine hours and fifty minutes, and averaged six hours and forty minutes.

Composition of Normal Milk.

1. *Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The milk-solids in 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 11.70 to 13.72 pounds, and averaged 12.72 pounds.

2. *Pounds of Solids not Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of milk-solids exclusive of the fat (including casein, albumen, sugar, ash, etc.), varied from 8.40 to 9.35 pounds, and averaged 8.95 pounds during the season.

3. *Pounds of Cheese-producing Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of cheese-producing solids (fat and casein) in 100 pounds of milk varied from 5.50 to 7.22 pounds, and averaged 6.25 pounds during the season.

4. *Pounds of Whey-solids (Albumen, Sugar, Ash, etc.) in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of whey-solids (albumen, sugar, etc.) in 100 pounds of milk varied from 6.20 to 6.66 pounds, and averaged 6.47 pounds during the season.

5. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The fat in 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 3.30 to 4.40 pounds, and averaged 3.77 pounds.

6. *Pounds of Casein and Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The casein and albumen in 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 2.75 to 3.60 pounds, and averaged 3.17 pounds.

7. *Pounds of Casein in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The casein in 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 2.20 to 2.85 pounds, and averaged 2.48 pounds.

8. *Pounds of Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The albumen in 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 0.57 to 0.81 pounds, and averaged 0.69 pounds.

9. *Relation of Casein to Albumen in Normal Milk.*

For each pound of albumen in the milk the casein varied from 2.95 to 4.50 pounds, and averaged 3.60 pounds during the season.

10. *Relation of Fat to Casein in Normal Milk.*

For each pound of casein in the milk the fat varied from 1.38 to 1.78 pounds, and averaged 1.52 pounds during the season.

11. *Variation in the Composition of Milk during the Factory Season.*

The changes that take place in milk with advance of lactation under normal conditions were quite seriously interfered with and changed by the conditions of weather, which caused a drying up of pastures and resulted, in many cases, in an insufficient food supply. The general effects were a rapid diminution of milk-flow, an increase of fat and a decrease of casein and albumen.

Composition of Whey.

1. *Pounds of Solids in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.*

The amount of solids in 100 pounds of whey varied during the season from 6.72 to 7.25 pounds, and averaged 7 pounds.

2. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.*

The amount of fat in 100 pounds of whey varied during the season from 0.24 to 0.51 pounds, and averaged 0.38 pounds.

3. *Pounds of Casein and Albumen in One Hundred Pounds of Whey.*

The amount of casein and albumen in 100 pounds of whey varied during the season from 0.66 to 0.99 pounds, and averaged 0.86 pounds.

Composition of Green Cheese made from Normal Milk.

1. *Pounds of Water in One Hundred Pounds of Green Cheese.*

The amount of water in 100 pounds of green cheese varied during the season from 33.16 to 43.89 pounds, and averaged 37.33 pounds.

2. *Pounds of Fat in One Hundred Pounds of Green Cheese.*

The amount of fat in 100 pounds of green cheese varied during the season from 30 to 35.89 pounds, and averaged 33.41 pounds.

3. *Pounds of Casein in One Hundred Pounds of Green Cheese.*

The amount of casein in 100 pounds of green cheese varied during the season from 20.80 to 25.48 pounds, and averaged 23.39 pounds.

4. *Relation of Fat to Casein in Cheese made from Normal Milk.*

For each pound of casein in the cheese, the amount of fat varied from 1.27 to 1.60 pounds, and averaged 1.43 pounds.

5. *Relation of Fat to Other Solids in Cheese.*

For every pound of solids not fat in the cheese, the fat varied from 1.04 to 1.28 pounds, and averaged 1.14 pounds during the season.

Loss of Milk-Constituents in Cheese Making.

1. *Loss of Milk-Solids in Cheese-Making.*

a. The amount of milk-solids in 100 pounds of milk that was lost in the whey in cheese-making varied during the season from

6.11 to 6.49 pounds, and averaged 6.28 pounds; this was equivalent to from 45.34 to 52.95 per cent of the solids in the milk, with an average of 49.92 per cent.

b. The per cent of the solids in the milk lost in the whey diminished as the season advanced.

2. Loss of Fat in Cheese-Making.

a. The amount of fat in 100 pounds of milk that was lost in the whey in cheese-making varied during the season from 0.22 to 0.45 pounds, and averaged 0.34 pounds; this was equivalent to from 5.95 to 11.43 per cent of the fat in the milk, with an average of 9 per cent.

b. The proportion of fat in milk that was lost in cheese-making was entirely independent of the amount of fat in the milk. The variations in loss were due either to the condition of the milk or to some special conditions employed in manufacture.

3. Loss of Casein and Albumen in Cheese-Making.

a. The amount of casein and albumen in 100 pounds of milk that was lost in the whey in cheese-making varied during the season from 0.60 to 0.88 pounds, and averaged 0.77 pounds.

Influence of Composition of Milk on Yield of Cheese.

1. Yield of Green Cheese from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

From 100 pounds of milk there were made during the season from 8.94 to 13.17 pounds of green cheese, the average being 10.25 pounds.

2. Pounds of Milk Required to Make One Pound of Cheese.

From 7.60 to 11.19 pounds of milk were required to make one pound of cheese, 9.76 pounds being the average.

3. Amount of Water Retained in Cheese made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.

The amount of water retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 3.11 to 5.78 pounds, and averaged 3.85 pounds.

4. *Amount of Fat Retained in Cheese made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of fat retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 2.94 to 4.05 pounds, and averaged 3.43 pounds. The variation in the amount of fat retained in the cheese made from 100 pounds of milk followed very closely the variation of fat in 100 pounds of milk.

5. *Amount of Casein Retained in Cheese Made from One Hundred Pounds of Milk.*

The amount of casein retained in the cheese from 100 pounds of milk varied during the season from 2.12 to 2.76 pounds, and averaged 2.40 pounds.

6. *Relation of Fat in Milk to Yield of Green Cheese.*

Each pound of fat produced from 2.54 to 3.06 pounds of cheese, the average for the season being nearly 2.72 pounds.

Tabulated Summary of Results.

1. COMPOSITION OF MILK.

	IN 100 POUNDS OF MILK.		
	Least.	Greatest.	Average.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Water	86.28	88.30	87.28
Total solids.....	11.70	13.72	12.72
Fat.....	3.30	4.40	3.77
Casein and albumen	2.75	3.60	3.17
Casein	2.20	2.85	2.48
Albumen	0.52	0.81	0.69
Sugar, ash, etc.....	5.63	5.89	5.78
Pounds of casein for one pound of albumen.....	2.95	4.50	3.60
Pounds of fat for one pound of casein....	1.38	1.78	1.52

2. COMPOSITION OF WHEY.

	IN 100 POUNDS OF WHEY.		
	Least.	Greatest.	Average.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Water	92.75	93.28	93.00
Total solids.....	6.72	7.25	7.00
Fat.....	0.24	0.51	0.38
Casein and albumen.....	0.66	0.99	0.86
Sugar, ash, etc	5.63	5.86	5.76

3. COMPOSITION OF GREEN CHEESE.

	IN 100 POUNDS OF GREEN CHEESE.		
	Least.	Greatest.	Average.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Water	33.16	43.89	37.33
Total solids.....	66.84	56.11	62.67
Fat.....	30.00	35.89	33.41
Casein	20.80	25.48	23.39
Sugar, ash, etc.....	4.86	7.02	5.87
Pounds of fat for one pound of casein....	1.27	1.60	1.43

4. AMOUNT OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS LOST IN CHEESE-MAKING.

	LOST IN WHEY FOR 100 POUNDS OF MILK.		
	Least.	Greatest.	Average.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Water	93.51	93.89	93.72
Total solids.....	6.11	6.49	6.28
Fat.....	0.22	0.45	0.34
Casein and albumen	0.60	0.88	0.77
Sugar, ash, etc.....	4.99	5.34	5.17

5. AMOUNT OF MILK-CONSTITUENTS RECOVERED IN CHEESE-MAKING.

	RECOVERED IN CHEESE FOR 100 POUNDS OF MILK.		
	Least.	Greatest.	Average.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Water	3.11	5.78	3.85
Total solids	5.59	7.50	6.40
Fat	2.94	4.05	3.43
Casein and albumen	2.12	2.76	2.40

6. YIELD OF CHEESE AND WHEY.

	Least.	Greatest.	Average
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Green cheese from 100 lbs. of milk	8.94	13.17	10.25
Pounds of milk for one pound of green cheese	7.60	11.19	9.76
Pounds of whey from 100 pounds of milk.	86.83	91.06	89.75
Pounds of green cheese for one pound of fat in milk	2.54	3.06	2.72

All this work results in a confirmation of that done last year regarding which the criticism might have been made that the samples were taken from a few places, and it might have been a coincidence that the results came out as they did, but nothing of that kind can be said after the work of the year just passed. We have a test running all through the season, carried on at two factories in different sections of the State, and we have tested and analyzed samples from fifty-five other factories scattered all through the dairy section. The average of all this work showing a close agreement with that of last year. The analyses in all this large number of samples show that the casein follows the fat, increasing and decreasing as the fat does, but not so rapidly. I think that this practically settles the point that the fat in the milk as it is usually found at the factories,

running from 3 to 4.5 per cent, is the fairest basis on which to pay the farmer for his milk. The difficulty that we have had to contend with in trying to help the cheesemaker who was having trouble with his milk during the past season has been largely of one kind; owing to either the condition of the cows or feed, the milk has appeared to be in what the chemists term rather an alkaline condition; that is, it was of such a nature that it was very difficult to obtain a proper degree of acidity, and the cheese made from it were inclined to be hard and of rather a corky texture. We have tried various methods to overcome this trouble but it finally resolved itself into one thing. We could not discover any reason why the milk should act in this way and consequently could not remedy the trouble only by changing the character of the milk after it reached the factory. We did this by using a good quantity of sour milk and allowing the milk to stand long enough to become thoroughly ripened, using the rennet test, the same as was described in last year's report, to determine when we had reached the proper degree of ripeness. In this way we were enabled to a very great extent to overcome this trouble, although in some cases it did not work as successfully as in others. I think I may say that on the whole we have made some advance in practical as well as scientific cheese-making. Still it is true that there are a great many difficult points yet to overcome.

In butter-making a few practical rules that are not hard to learn and carry out will, if carefully followed, almost always insure success; in this the conditions can be controlled to a great extent by having the cream ripened in the can, and by securing it in this manner from all outside influences, we can carry it to a point which overcomes all the minor difficulties. In cheese-making it is entirely different; each day's work brings new problems to solve; if the cheesemaker is to succeed he must be a man not only of quick perception, but of an inventive turn of mind, as the problems that he has to contend with are difficult of solution. He has a large body of mixed milk which has been exposed to all the varying conditions of feed, climate and surroundings at

the farm. There are so many farmers who are patrons of the factory who cannot be convinced that the quality of the product depends on their care of the cow and careful attention to the milk when drawn, but I am certain that before we can arrive at perfection or even approximate it in our cheese, patrons must learn in the first place that a boy who has worked at cheese-making for a year or two is not fitted to take charge of a factory; he has not the necessary experience or knowledge of the details to make his work profitable for the farmers.

In the next place they must learn that no matter how good a man they have at the factory, unless they will use every care to have the milk in perfect condition when delivered to him they cannot expect a perfect product. Old rusty pails and cans, cows drinking from slough-holes or dead water, in fact, filthy conditions anywhere, either in the milker or the utensils, cannot but injure the product. I have great hopes that the introduction of the Babcock tester as a basis for paying for the milk as delivered in the factories will go far toward working a reformation in this direction. When the farmer is paid for his milk according to the number of pounds of fat that he delivers, and finds that his milk falls below that of his neighbor in fats, it will be an incentive to him to study the conditions which cause a less production of fat in 100 pounds of milk from his cows than is found in that of his neighbors. When he does that he will probably discover and remedy the many neglects that he had not thought of aforetime when his milk went into the weight-can and was posted with all the other milk on the basis of weight, without any regard as to the value, and which were not brought to him personally until he was paid for actual value.

In the past the cheesemaker has always had great difficulty to convince the individual that the fault lay with him. I think this will, in a large measure, obviate this difficulty when once thoroughly introduced.

FAT IN MILK AS A PRACTICAL BASIS FOR DETERMINING THE VALUE OF MILK FOR CHEESE-MAKING.*

Why Should the Old Method of Paying for Milk at Cheese Factories be Discarded?

1. Because it is based upon the false assumption, that all kinds of milk have the same cheese-producing value. It fails to recognize the fundamental fact that milks differ in regard to the amount of cheese they can produce.

2. Because the method, being founded upon a false basis, is unjust and is, therefore, not business-like. By this system, money which belongs solely to the producer of the better milk is taken from his pocket and transferred to that of his neighbor, who produces poorer milk.

3. Because the old system discourages the production of better milk and is a positive barrier to improvement. When milk is paid for by weight alone, then more money can be gained by increasing the amount of milk produced, without regard to its composition. It is a well-known fact that under this system the composition of milk has deteriorated in the last generation, and, so long as a premium was offered for increasing the amount of milk produced, there was no inducement to pay any attention to the composition of the milk, if only it met the legal requirements.

4. Because the old system encourages the addition of water, removal of cream and all similar forms of dishonesty. When quantity and not quality is paid for, some will be found who will try dishonestly to take advantage of the system; and this can hardly be surprising, when the system itself is founded upon an untruth, and is itself dishonest.

* "Some Old Mistakes and Some New Facts Relating to the Composition of Milk and Cheese," by L. L. Van Slyke, Ph. D., Chemist New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Sixteenth Annual Report of the New York State Dairymen's Association, 1892, pp. 130-143.

Why Should the Amount of Fat in Milk be Used as a Basis in Paying for Milk at Cheese Factories?

1. Because the amount of fat in milk offers the most accurate, practicable and just basis we have for determining the cheese-producing value of milk; as shown:

a. By the fact that the two cheese-producing compounds of milk, fat and casein, are present in factory-milk in fairly uniform proportions, such variations as may exist being too slight to affect practical results.

b. By the fact that in making rich milk into cheese, the proportion of fat lost is smaller even than in case of milk poorer in fat.

c. By the fact that each pound of fat in rich factory-milk will make as much cheese as will each pound of fat in poor milk, within narrow limits.

d. By the fact that the fat in cheese is the constituent which most largely governs the commercial quality and market-value of cheese, on an average fat being worth twenty-five cents and casein two cents per pound in cheese.

2. Because this method recognizes the fundamental truth that different milks possess different values for cheese-making.

3. Because this method, being based upon the truth, is just to all and is, therefore, in the highest sense, business-like. It guarantees pay for what is in the milk that makes cheese.

4. Because the adoption of this method will result in an improvement in the character of the milk-production. Why? Because it offers an inducement to each dairyman to improve the composition of his milk. It puts more money into the pocket of the man who produces the better milk. This improvement will be realized as a result of more careful selection of dairy-animals, more attention to breeding, more intelligent and economical feeding, more humane treatment of dairy animals and better care of milk.

5. Because all temptation to adulterate milk by watering or skimming is removed, since a man receives pay for just what he furnishes that is of most value for cheese production. The statement sometimes made that a man could furnish milk made abnor-

mally rich by adding cream to milk and thus receive money for much more cheese than such milk would make is rather frivolous, since such tampering, if carried on to a paying extent, could be even more readily detected than heavy skimming or watering.

6. Because the adoption of this system lies at the very foundation of the future improvement of the dairy industry. Nothing will so quickly open the eyes of dairymen and show them the need of improvement in milk production as the application of this system to their herds and individual animals.

7. Because improvement in the character of dairy animals and in the consequent yield and composition of milk means economy of production and increased profit. Our investigation with different breeds of dairy animals has emphasized the fact that a pound of fat in rich milk is produced at a lower cost than in poorer milk. It would not be difficult to show that it would be easily possible within a few years to increase the yield of our annual cheese-product by an amount equal in value to \$1,000,000, with fewer animals and at an actually less cost than at present.

Some Practical Objections Raised Against the New Method.

Thus far we have considered the method of paying for milk at cheese factories on the basis of its fat from the standpoints of fairness and general desirability. We have presented data based upon extended investigations which show conclusively that fat in milk is, as a rule, an accurate measurement of the cheese-producing value of milk. There are some who will allow this and will not dispute the correctness of the principle embodied in the new method, but who will claim that the new method cannot be put in practice so as to do any better justice with certainty than the old method. We could dismiss this claim by simple reference to the fact that the new method is already in use in several hundred cheese factories and is found entirely practicable from every point of view. But the objections referred to will come up time and again, so long as there are any factories left that use the old system; and it is desirable

to call attention to them here and answer them, so that the exact weight may be given to them which they deserve.

1. It is said that the man who makes the tests can cheat. The answer to this objection is that by the old method one can cheat quite as readily in weighing. The patron has the same kind of remedy. As he can weigh his milk at home and detect cheating in weight under the old system, so he can, either alone or in company with a few neighbors, purchase a Babcock tester and test his own milk from time to time. Quite apart from this purpose, every dairyman who desires to be worthy of the name of dairyman should own a tester and operate it with the milk of his individual cows until he knows the ability of each animal thoroughly.

2. It is objected that the apparatus used in testing may be incorrect. Some time since a few such cases occurred, but most of the apparatus is now very accurately made. D. H. Burrell & Co., of Little Falls, guarantee the accuracy of all testing apparatus sold by them. In case of any dispute between factorymen in regard to the accuracy of the apparatus, this station will test such apparatus on application from the parties interested. We have never, in our experience, found a single test-bottle incorrectly graduated.

3. It is objected that the Babcock test is, as a whole, inaccurate and does not give reliable results. No method has ever been subjected to a more critical and extended series of trials than this Babcock method of testing for fat in milk. When used as directed, and with a proper degree of skill, the method has been found universally to give results that are surprisingly accurate. As a proof of this, it suffices to say that, in most of our experiment stations, the determinations of fat in milk are largely done by this method. The laboratory method of extracting fat by ether has many more sources of error and is more difficult to control than the Babcock method. In view of the overwhelming amount of data confirming the accuracy of the Babcock test when properly carried out, it is a striking exhibition of impudence or ignorance or both for any person to assert

that the method is inaccurate or unreliable. This objection is usually urged by men whose milk, under the new system, has been found to be the poorest in fat.

4. It is claimed that milk which has not been aerated will not show as much fat by the Babcock test as will another portion of the same milk which has been properly aerated. This is based on the fact that, without aeration, there may form on the surface of the milk a thick covering of cream which cannot be mixed back into the milk. This is, of course, no real objection to the accuracy of the method of testing, but rather to the difficulty of getting a representative sample from milk in the condition mentioned. It would not be a question among intelligent cheesemakers as to which milk is worth more for cheese-making, the aerated or unaerated. It is not undesirable that the unaerated milk should test lower in fat than the aerated, since a realization of this fact will hasten the time when milk-producers will take more intelligent care of their milk.

5. It is urged as an objection against the new system that extra work will be involved in making the tests and that this will cause additional expense. In some factories, the rule is, under the new system, for each patron to pay one dollar for the season to the one who makes the tests. This amounts to about one-half of one cent a day, and surely ought not to weigh very heavily with patrons, when they consider all the advantages to be gained. Aside from all other advantages previously mentioned, one alone would repay the patrons for the insignificant additional expense, and that is this: The new system affords a check upon the work of the cheesemaker. For each pound of fat in milk there should be made, on an average, not far from 2.7 pounds of green cheese. Thus, if it is found that the the yield of cheese is only 2.5 or 2.6 pounds for one pound of fat in milk, then it is a pretty sure indication that the maker is needlessly wasting fat and casein, provided, of course, one or more patrons are not furnishing tainted milk and the season is not an abnormal one in its climatic conditions. This certainly would be an immense gain over the old system which

afforded no definite indication of the cheesemaker's skill or lack of skill. There are also such decided advantages to the owner of the factory that he could afford to pay in part or in whole for the testing. As a matter of fact, in some factories, where the owner makes the cheese, he does the testing without extra charge. Among other advantages to the factorymen may be mentioned these: First, none of his time is taken to watch patrons suspected of watering and skimming milk. Second, sooner or later he will get less tainted milk and will be able to make more and better cheese. Third, he will have a check upon the work of his cheesemaker.

Some Precautions to be Observed in Introducing the New Method.

There is a quite general tendency, in speaking of the simplicity of the Babcock method of determining fat in milk, not to emphasize the importance of extreme care at every step of the process. The impression is not uncommon that any one can use the process with accurate results. While it is true that the simplicity of the method leaves almost nothing to be desired, it is equally true that care is required to secure reliable results. Any person of average intelligence can learn to use the method with satisfaction, provided he can be careful and realize the necessity of constant attention to every detail. No person should ever attempt to use this or any other test who cannot learn to be careful and to give requisite attention to details. In fact, such persons should not try to make cheese or to do any thing that requires attention. Any operation that requires care necessitates the acquirement of some skill in order to attain the best results. While a farmer may use the Babcock tester at home and acquire his experience at the expense of his own time and labor and mistakes, no one should ever attempt to make tests at a cheese factory, as a basis for distributing dividends, unless he has had some special experience and training under the direction of a skilled manipulator of the test. It is, therefore, easily possible to introduce the new system of paying for milk too hastily. Nothing could be more

harmful or do greater injustice to this ideal system than to introduce it and attempt to use it before being fully prepared to carry it out in the most efficient manner. Even though patrons desire to change from the old to the new system, they should not do so before they secure a cheesemaker who has acquired skill in making the test. The writer knows of one instance, at least, in which the new method was discarded solely for the reason that the one who made the tests had no skill and, what was worse, did not, and probably could not, acquire the desired degree of skill. No worse calamity could happen to the new system than its universal introduction at once before it was possible to secure men of some skill to make the tests.

In this connection, the question may be asked, "Where can one learn to become proficient in determining the amount of fat in milk by the Babcock method?" We are constantly making tests in our regular work at this station and any one is welcome to come here and watch the work and receive special instruction and experience in handling the test on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays of each week. The cheese-making experts of the department of agriculture give instruction also to some extent during the summer as they visit the factories.

It has been found in some cases that the cheesemaker was the only impediment in the way of introducing the new system. Being unwilling to do the additional work involved by the change, he has discouraged patrons by telling them that the test was inaccurate; or, if he was unable to prevent the introduction of the new method, he has either purposely or ignorantly made the tests inaccurately and brought the system into disrepute. So the system should never be introduced when the cheesemaker is opposed to it; the remedy is obviously to change the cheesemaker and secure one who is both willing and able to make the tests carefully and accurately.

How Can Patrons be Influenced in Favor of the New System of Paying for Milk ?

Patrons need to be convinced:

1. That there is an actual difference in the amount of fat contained in the milk of different herds.

2. That the amount of fat in milk is a true measure of the cheese-producing value of the milk, or, in other words, that the new system is fair, or, at least, fairer than the old one.

3. That the system is capable of practical application as regards the accuracy of the test employed and other details.

If patrons need to be convinced that the amount of fat in the milk of different herds varies, the simplest and most effective method is to take samples of milk, test them and post a record of the results where it can be examined readily. Every patron will be curious, if not anxious, to study the results, and the desired end will be realized quietly and effectively.

It will be somewhat difficult to convince those patrons who know that their milk is low in fat that the new system is fair, but the majority can be convinced. One object in preparing this bulletin is to furnish literature to put in the hands of dairy-men and give them detailed information upon the whole subject, so that they may the more readily take advantage of the reformation that has begun to work.

As regards the practical application of the new system, the most effective argument is reference to the successful experience of other factories which have been using it. This may often be found an argument that will cover the whole ground and have more influence than any or all others.

In the remaining portion of this bulletin, the following points will be considered:

1. How to apportion dividends at cheese factories by the new method.

2. Methods of sampling.

3. Description of apparatus used in making the Babcock test.

4. Detailed description of method of using the Babcock test.

Throughout the remainder of this bulletin, the writer has closely followed the directions given by Dr. Babcock in his most recent descriptions of the test and has incorporated the valuable suggestions of Professor E. H. Farrington, contained in Bulletin No. 27 of the Illinois Experiment Station.

How to Apportion Dividends at Cheese Factories by the New Method.

Several different methods may be employed to determine the amount of each patron's dividend when payment is made according to the amount of fat in milk. We shall present the one that appears simplest, being essentially the same system as that in use under the old method, except that the amount of fat delivered is considered under the new method, while only the amount of milk delivered is considered under the old method. We will illustrate the new method (1st) as employed in co-operative factories, and (2d) in factories where milk is sold for a definite price.

1. *Co-operative factories.*:—Taking the time covered by any one dividend, it is necessary to know (1st) the amount of milk delivered by each patron during that time; (2d) the per cent of fat in the milk for the same time; (3d) the total or gross amount of money received for the cheese product, and (4th) the amount of expenses to be deducted from the gross receipts, such as cost of making, selling, freight, etc. Having these data, we need only to apply the following rule, which is given in three parts:

First. Multiply the amount of milk delivered by each patron, expressed in hundreds of pounds and decimals of a hundred, by the per cent of fat in the milk. This will give the total amount of fat in the milk delivered by each patron. Example:

NAME OF PATRON.	Pounds of milk delivered.	Pounds of milk delivered, expressed in hundreds and decimals.	Per cent. of fat in milk.	Pounds of fat in milk delivered.
A	575=	5.75×	5.0	28.75
B	1,033=	10.33×	4.5	46.485
C	1,257=	12.57×	4.0	50.28
D	1,896=	18.96×	3.0	56.88
Total amount of fat delivered by all patrons.....				182.395

The total amount of fat delivered by all the patrons is obtained by adding the last column or the amounts delivered by each.

Second. Divide the total net receipts by the total number of pounds of fat delivered by all the patrons. This will give the net value of each pound of fat. Example:

Suppose that from the amount of milk above received and containing 182.395 pounds of fat, there were made 475 pounds of cheese, which realized on sale nine cents per pound after taking out the cost of making and all other expenses. The amount of money received for distribution among the patrons would be 475×9 cents, which would equal forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, which amount divided by 182.395, the total amount of fat delivered by all the patrons, equals 23.438 cents, the amount of money received for each pound of fat delivered.

Third. Multiply the number of pounds of fat furnished by each patron by the net value of each pound of fat as ascertained above.

In this case we multiply the number of pounds of fat delivered by each patron by 23.438 cents and the result is the amount of his dividend. Example:

NAME OF PATRON.	Pounds of fat in milk delivered.	Cents received for each pound of fat.	Amount of money received by each patron.
A	28.75 ×	23.438 =	\$6 738
B	46.485 ×	23.438 =	10 895
C	50.28 ×	23.438 =	11 785
D	56.88 ×	23.438 =	13 332

2. *In factories where milk is purchased.*—Under this head come those cases where patrons sell their milk outright for such sum as may be agreed upon. In such cases a standard is adopted and milk paid for according to this standard. For example, suppose that the factoryman agrees to pay at the rate of one dollar per hundred pounds of milk containing four per cent of fat, the price being greater or less than this in proportion as the per cent of fat is above or below the four per cent. Applying this rate to the illustration given above, each patron would, under such an arrangement, receive twenty-five cents

for each pound of fat delivered and their respective dividends would be as follows:

NAME OF PATRON.	Pounds of fat in milk delivered.	Cents received for each pound of fat.	Amount of money received by each patron.
A	28.75 ×	25=	\$7 19
B	46.485 ×	25=	11 62
C	50.28 ×	25=	12 57
D	56.88 ×	25=	14 22

When the time included in one sale or dividend covers more than one test of the milk, the fat is calculated separately for each test and the amounts of fat added together to get each patron's total. For example, suppose the sale covers three weeks and the test is made once a week, then the total amount of fat is calculated separately for each week and the three weekly amounts added together to get the total for the three weeks in case of each patron. It would be incorrect to attempt to get the total fat for the three weeks by averaging the per cent of fat three weeks and then multiplying the total milk yield for the three weeks by this average per cent.

Essentially the same methods can be used in making dividends at creameries where milk is delivered and paid for according to the amount of fat in it.

Method of Sampling Milk.

It is not proposed to describe the various methods of sampling milk at factories but to give only one of several that the author can recommend for general use. Milk which has soured, or on which cream has risen and dried so as to form a clot or skin, is difficult to sample and will generally be found to give low results. The same is true of milk in which the fat has been churned and formed into little butter-granules that rise quickly to the surface. Churning is liable to occur in milk that is transported long distances in vessels that are not full. But it will rarely be found that milk which has received careful aera-

tion and been properly handled in other ways will not be in a condition to enable one easily to take a representative sample at the factory.

Provide a pint or quart fruit-jar for each patron, on which shall be a name or number distinguishing each. In each jar place about as much powdered potassium bichromate as can be held in the empty shell of a thirty-two-ounce cartridge, or about as much as one can place on a silver dime; this will keep the milk from souring. Provide a small tin cylinder holding one or two ounces of milk when filled to the brim, provided with a handle of convenient length. When a patron delivers his milk, pour it into the weighing-can from a height sufficient to secure thorough mixing of the whole, and immediately, before weighing, insert the small tin cylinder, fill with milk to the brim and transfer to the fruit-jar set aside for that patron's milk. In case this pouring does not mix milk thoroughly, then stir the milk in the weighing-can with a long-handled dipper. This is repeated each day for six or seven days with the milk of each patron. Whenever a fresh sample of milk is placed in the jar, it should be mixed with the milk already in the jar by giving the jar a rotary motion. If this is not done, the cream which separates is liable to adhere tenaciously to the sides of the jar and make it difficult to take an accurate sample when the test is made. Whenever an additional sample of milk is put into a jar, it should be immediately and tightly closed. The jars should be kept in a cool place during the week. If kept too warm, the cream becomes hard and cannot readily be mixed back into the milk, which will cause low results in the test.

The quantity of potassium bichromate suggested above should be enough to keep the milk sweet for a week. In case one finds at any time that the amount used does not prevent souring, then one should use more.

If milk is delivered that has firm clots of cream in it, then mix the sample in the weigh-can with a dipper and take out a small portion which can be poured from one vessel to another until the clots disappear, after which take out a tin cylinder full and transfer to fruit-jar.

At the end of a week one has in each fruit-jar a sample of milk which represents the milk delivered during that week. By testing this one sample, one secures the same results he would secure by testing the milk every day. This kind of sample is known as a "composite sample," and the essential parts of the method was devised by Prof. Patrick, of the Iowa Experimental Station. From these composite samples, one takes the portion of milk to be tested according to directions given later.

Description of Apparatus and Materials Used in Making Babcock Test.

1. *Test bottles*.—The form of bottle used in this test is shown in figure 1. The neck is so graduated that each division represents two-tenths of one per cent and five of the divisions represent one per cent, when 17.5 cubic centimeters or eighteen grams of milk are used in the test. The graduation extends from 0 to 10 per cent, a range sufficient for all ordinary work with milk. When cheese or cream is tested for fat, a bottle like that shown in figure 3 is used. When skim-milk, buttermilk or whey is to be tested, bottles like that shown in figure 2 should be used according to directions given hereafter.

The divisions on the neck of the bottles should be uniform and the lines run straight across the neck, and not obliquely. When the numbers or lines become indistinct from having the blackened portions washed off, they can be restored by rubbing over the scale with a lead pencil or with a cloth having a little black paint on it. Each bottle should be numbered. A convenient way is to have the number stamped on a copper ring and slip this over the neck of the bottle.

The accuracy of the scale on the neck of the bottle can be approximately tested as follows: Fill the bottle to the mark with water, wipe out the neck of the bottle with a piece of filter or blotting paper and then measure into the bottle two c. c. of water with an accurate pipette; this should fill the bottle to the ten per cent mark. If bottles vary more than 0.2 per cent in the whole length of the scale from 0 to 10 per cent, they should not be used.

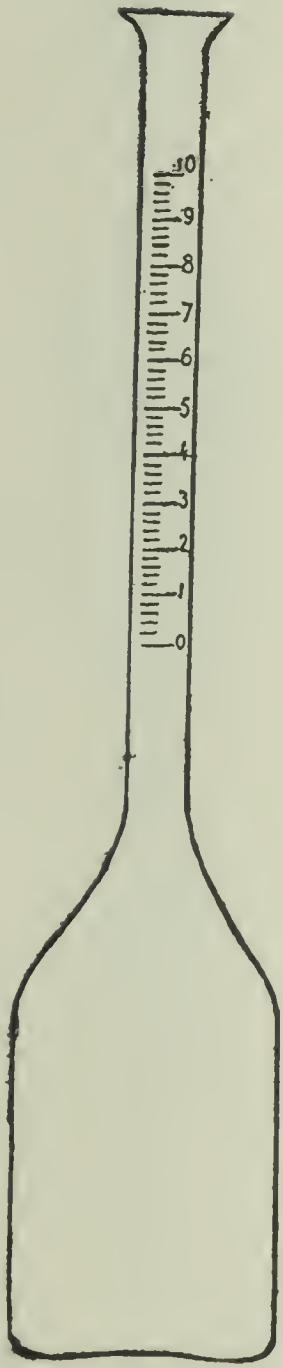


FIG. 1.

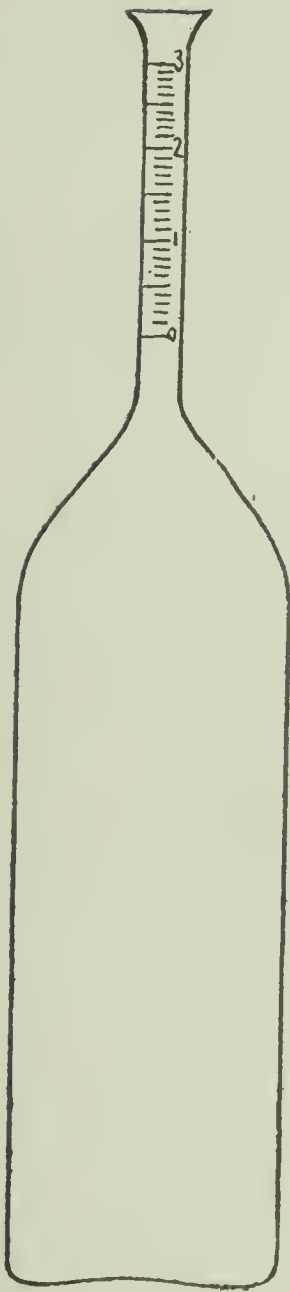


FIG. 2.

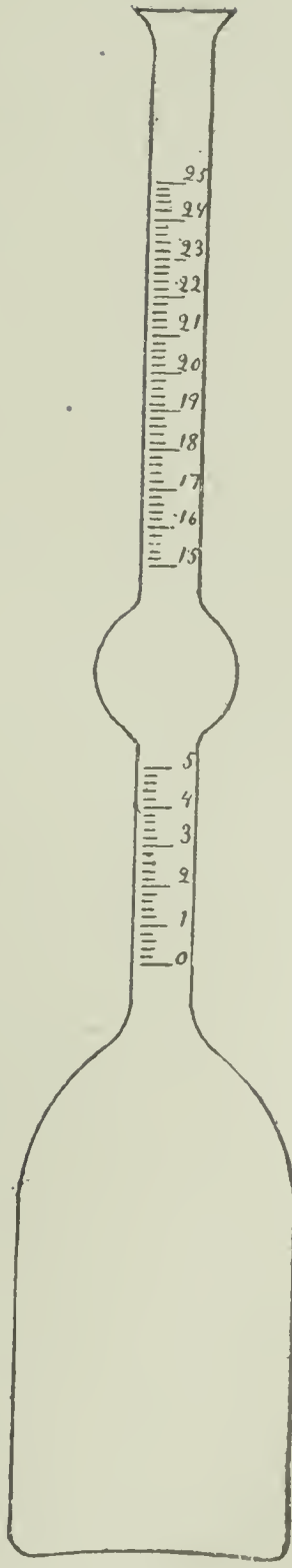


FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

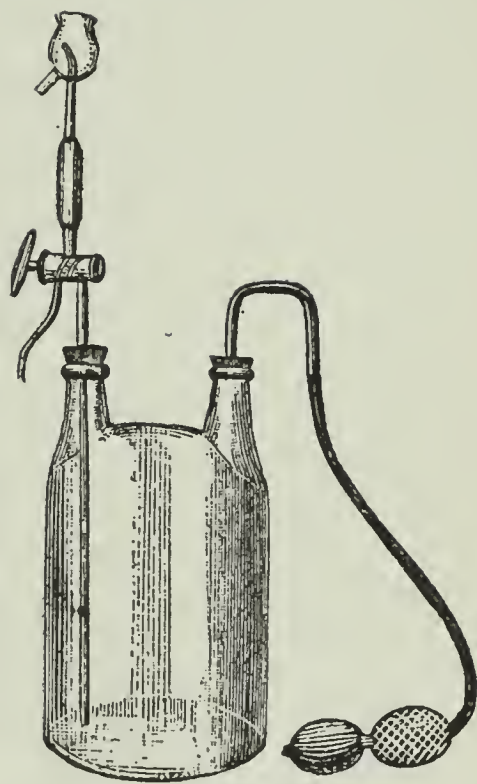


FIG. 7.

2. *Pipette for measuring milk*.—A pipette like that shown in figure 4 is the form commonly used. This should hold 17.6 c. c. when filled to the mark. This will deliver about 17.5 c. c. of milk or eighteen grams. It is important that the pipette should be accurate and should hold exactly the amount stated above. Another form of pipette for measuring either milk or acid, is shown in figure 6. This latter is the most convenient device yet proposed for measuring milk. This is known as Greiner's automatic pipette. These can be purchased for one dollar each from E. Greiner, 146 William street, New York city, or from D. H. Burrell & Co., Little Falls, N. Y.

3. *Measure for acid*.—A cylinder of glass like that shown in figure 5, with a lip to pour from and a single mark at 17.5 c. c., is the form commonly used. It is not necessary that this measure should be absolutely accurate, since the amount of acid used can be varied a little without affecting the test. In figure 7 is shown an automatic pipette devised by Professor Farrington which may be used to advantage where a large number of tests is made daily. This apparatus saves much time, but has the disadvantage of being somewhat expensive and readily broken unless carefully handled. The automatic pipette of Greiner, shown in figure 6, will probably be found to be the most convenient for the majority of those who use the test.

4. *Centrifugal machine*.—Various forms of centrifugal machines have been devised for this work. A wheel less than twelve inches in diameter should not be used and it need not exceed twenty inches. A wheel measuring twelve inches in diameter should be made to revolve 1,200 times per minute, while, for those of larger diameter, a smaller number of revolutions will suffice, but not less than 700 revolutions per minute should be used for the larger ones. It is better to use a machine in which the motion is transmitted by cog-wheels, since when the motion is transmitted by belt or friction, there is danger of slipping; and the result is much less motion than is intended and an imperfect separation of fat. Machines which carry an even number of bottles are to be preferred. The best form of machine

for use in factories is a steam turbine machine. They have the advantage of maintaining an even speed, they keep the bottles hot and supply distilled water for filling.

5. *Commercial sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).*—This should have a specific gravity of 1.82 to 1.83. If the acid is much stronger the fat will be dark in color and its amount hard to read. If the acid is weaker than 1.82, there is liability of some casein remaining undissolved and this will mingle with the fat and make the test unsatisfactory. If the acid is too strong, good results may be secured by using less. It is best to purchase acid at 1.82 or a trifle above and not attempt to dilute the strong acid. Dairy supply houses should keep acids of the right strength made up in carboys for the trade. The acid should be kept in tightly stoppered bottles, because, if exposed to air, it rapidly absorbs moisture and becomes too weak. The stopper should be of either glass or rubber and, in no case, should a common cork be used, since it would be quickly destroyed by the acid. Sulphuric acid is extremely corrosive and is dangerous to handle except with care. It quickly ruins clothing or leather on which it falls and seriously burns the skin if left in contact with the acid for a few minutes. If sulphuric acid gets upon the skin anywhere, it should be immediately and thoroughly washed with abundance of water. Too great care cannot be exercised in handling this acid.

Detailed Description of the Method of Using the Babcock Test

The remainder of this bulletin is taken, with only few changes, from Dr. Babcock's last published description of the test.

“*Measuring the milk.*—When the milk has been sufficiently mixed, the milk pipette (see figure 4) is filled by placing its lower end in the milk and sucking at the upper end until the milk rises above the mark on the stem; then remove the pipette from the mouth and quickly close the tube at the upper end by firmly pressing the end of the index finger upon it to prevent access of air. So long as this is done the milk cannot flow from the pipette. Holding the pipette in a perpendicular position, with the mark on a level with the eye, carefully relieve the pressure

on the finger so as to admit air slowly to the space above the milk. When the upper surface of the milk coincides with the mark upon the stem, the pressure should be renewed to stop the flow of the milk. Next, place the point of the pipette in the mouth of one of the test bottles, held in a slightly inclined position so that the milk will flow down the side of the tube leaving space for the air to escape without clogging the neck, and remove the finger, allowing the milk to flow into the bottle. After waiting a short time for the pipette to drain, blow into the upper end to expel the milk held by capillary attraction in the point. If the pipette is not dry when used it should be filled with the milk to be tested, and this thrown away before taking the test sample. If several samples of the same milk are taken for comparison, the milk should be poured once from one vessel to another after each sample is measured. Neglect of this precaution may make a perceptible difference in the results, through the separation of cream, especially when the milk examined is rich.

“Persons who have had no experience in the use of the pipette will do well to practice a short time by measuring water into a test bottle before attempting to make an analysis.”

The management of the pipette shown in figure 6 is much easier than that shown in figure 4, and enables one to do more rapid work.

“Adding the acid.”—After the milk has been measured into the test-bottles, the test may be proceeded with immediately, or the bottles may be left for a day or two without materially changing the results; samples that have remained in the test-bottles two or three weeks, and which had commenced to mould before the acid was added, have given the same amount of fat as samples tested after being measured. If the milk has become coagulated, the curd should be broken up by shaking the test-bottle before the acid is added. It is advisable, however, that the test be proceeded with immediately after the samples are measured, if possible.

“The volume of commercial sulphuric acid required for a test is approximately the same as that of the milk, or 17.5 c. c. for

the ordinary test. If too little acid is added, the casein is not all held in solution throughout the test, and an imperfect separation of the fat results. If too much acid is used, the fat itself is attacked.

“Great care must be taken in handling the acid to avoid getting any of it upon the skin or clothing, as it is very corrosive. If by accident any is spilled upon the hands or clothes, it should be washed off immediately, using plenty of water. A prompt application of ammonia-water to clothing upon which acid is spilled may prevent the destruction of the fabric, and restore the color.”

When the samples of milk are ready in the bottles, one adds 17.5 c. c. of acid and mixes it with the milk, observing carefully the precautions given below:

1. It is always best to use acid having a specific gravity of not less than 1.82 nor more than 1.825. Then one can add just 17.5 c. c. of acid. Best results are given by having milk at 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, when such acid is added. If acid is used stronger than this, have the milk at lower temperature than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and use less acid. If one uses a stronger acid, the exact amount of acid to use and the temperature of the milk can be ascertained only by some experimenting to secure best results. If the acid is too strong the milk will blacken immediately when the acid is mixed with it. If the acid is about right in strength, the mixture of acid and milk will first take on a yellow color, gradually changing to darker shades of yellow and then to light brown and gradually to darker shades of brown and will not become intensely black. The writer has always found the acid too strong when the mixture of milk and acid turned black at once without going through the changes of color above indicated.

2. When one has the samples of milk ready in the test-bottles, then the acid-measure is filled to the 17.5 c. c. mark, and from this is poured into the test-bottles. The acid being much heavier than the milk sinks to the bottom of the bottle without mixing, the milk floating on top. Much care should be exercised in

pouring the acid into the test-bottle containing the milk. This is best done by holding the bottle in an inclined position, so that the acid will follow the inside walls down to the bottom of the test-bottle and not drop through the milk in the center of the bottle; and, moreover, unless this is done, the neck is liable to choke up and cause the acid to overflow on one's hands. Failure to observe this precaution will generally cause blackening of the fat. The pouring should be slow and steady. It is well, also, while pouring in the acid, to turn the test-bottle around slowly so that the acid may successively come in contact with the different portions of the inside walls of the neck and wash down any milk adhering. Unless this is done, some milk may remain in the neck, in which case its casein will be precipitated and not re-dissolved and thus the fat will contain particles of casein.

3. As soon as the acid has been measured into the test-bottle, the acid and milk should be thoroughly mixed. This is best done by giving the bottle a rotary motion with gentle shaking. Much motion up and down should be avoided, since milk may be thrown up into the neck beyond the reach of the acid and undissolved casein resulting from this will mix with the fat; and then violent motion up and down might throw some of the acid out upon one's hands or clothing. When the acid and milk first mix, the casein is precipitated in a more or less solid mass, which gradually re-dissolves. This mixing should continue until one has made certain that the casein is entirely re-dissolved. The chemical action of the acid upon the compounds of the milk produces much heat and, as stated above, the solution, at first yellow, changes gradually through varying shades of yellow and brown to a dark brown color, provided the acid is not too strong. This color is due mainly to the charring or partial burning of the milk sugar by the acid.

“ *Whirling the bottles.*—The test-bottles containing the mixture of milk and acid should be placed in the machine and whirled directly after the acid is added. An even number of bottles should be whirled at the same time, and they should be placed in the wheel in pairs opposite to each other, so that the

equilibrium of the apparatus will not be disturbed. When all of the test-bottles are placed in the apparatus, the cover is placed upon the jacket, and the machine turned at the proper speed for about five minutes. The test should never be made without the cover being placed upon the jacket, as this not only prevents the cooling of the bottles when they are whirled, but in case of the breakage of bottles may protect the face and eyes of the operator from injury by a piece of glass or hot acid. The machine should be frequently examined to make certain that there is no slipping of belts or frictional bearings which may cause too slow motion and result in an imperfect separation of the fat. Managed in this way no extra heat is required, as that caused by the chemical action is sufficient to keep the fat liquid. If the bottles have stood, after the acid is added, until the contents are cooled below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, they should be warmed to about 200 degrees Fahrenheit by placing them in hot water before whirling.

“*Filling the bottles with hot water.*—As soon as the bottles have been sufficiently whirled, they should be filled to the neck only with hot water. If practical, distilled or rain water should be used for the purpose. The bottles are most conveniently filled by placing a vessel containing boiling water above the machine, and by means of a syphon made from a small rubber tube with a glass tip, running the water directly into the bottles without removing them from the wheel. The flow of water can be perfectly controlled by a pinch-cock upon the rubber tube. If only a few tests are to be made, the bottles may be easily filled with a pipette, or by pouring from a graduate. The cover should then be replaced and the machine turned for about one minute, after which the neck of each test-bottle is filled with hot water to the upper limit of the scale or nearly so, and the whirling is then repeated for another minute. Unless the hot water is added in two portions, the fat is often apt to be mixed with particles of various impurities, which render the healing uncertain.

“*Measuring the fat.*—After the last whirling is completed, the test-bottles are removed from the machine and placed in water which has a temperature between 140 degrees and 150 degrees

Fahrenheit. The per cent of fat is read at this temperature. To measure the fat, hold the test-bottle upright, having the graduated scale on a level with the eye; notice the divisions which mark the highest and lowest limits of the fat. The difference between gives the per cent of fat directly. The reading can easily be taken to half divisions or to one-tenth of one per cent.

“The line of division between the fat and the liquid beneath is nearly a straight line and no doubt need arise concerning the reading at this point, but, the upper surface of the fat being concave, errors often occur by reading from the wrong place. The reading should be taken at the line where the upper surface of the fat meets the side of the tube and not from the surface of fat in the center of the tube nor from the bottom of the dark line caused by the refraction of the curved surface.

“The reading may be made with less liability of error by measuring the length of the column of fat with a pair of dividers one point of which is placed at the bottom and the other at the upper limit of the fat. The dividers are then removed and one point being placed at the 0 mark of the scale on the bottle used, the other will be at the per cent of fat in the milk examined.

“Sometimes bubbles of air collect at the upper surface of the column of fat and prevent a close reading; in such cases a few drops of strong alcohol (over ninety per cent) put into the tube on top of the column of fat, will cause the bubbles to disappear and give a sharp line between the fat and alcohol for the reading. Whenever alcohol is used for this purpose, the reading should be taken directly after the alcohol is added, as after it has stood for a time the alcohol partially unites with the fat and increases its volume.

“Whenever the fat is not quite clear, more satisfactory results may be obtained by allowing the bottles to stand until the fat has crystalized and then warm them by placing the bottles in hot water before taking the reading.

“If the column of fat is less than about one division, as will often happen with skim-milk and buttermilk, it may assume a globular form instead of a uniform layer across the tube; when this occurs the fat can usually be estimated with sufficient

accuracy by simple inspection, but in such cases it is better to take a double portion of milk in a large bottle, like that shown in figure 2."

Testing Skim-milk, Buttermilk and Whey.

"With all products like the above which usually contain less than one per cent of fat, more accurate results are obtained by the use of a special test-bottle which contains twice as much as the ordinary bottle. In such a bottle twice the usual amount of milk and acid can be taken, and the column of fat being doubled in length, may be read with greater accuracy. In this case the reading of the scale should be divided by two for the true per cent of fat. Less acid is required for whey than milk.

"If only traces of fat appear in the neck of the bottle, the fat in the milk examined may be nearly 0.1 per cent and this reading will be more nearly correct than estimates of from .01 to .05 per cent which often appear in the agricultural papers. The reason for this is that minute quantities of fat are either dissolved or not separated by the method. The amount of fat lost in this way is about the same for all milks; it is compensated for when sufficient fat is present to form a complete layer across the neck of the bottle by reading to the point where the fat meets the glass instead of at the concave surface."

Cream.

"The chief difficulty in testing cream lies in the sampling. Cream that is sour, or that has been exposed to air until the surface has dried, cannot be accurately sampled. The same is true of centrifugal cream that is badly frothed. Sweet cream, from Cooley cans, that is not too thick to flow readily from the pipette, may be tested with satisfactory results. The process, however, must be modified slightly from that used with milk, as the amount of fat in cream is so large that it cannot be measured in the ordinary test-bottle, if the usual quantity is taken for the test, besides a much greater error results from the cream which adheres to the pipette than with milk. Both of these difficulties may be overcome by taking two or three test-bottles and divid-

ing the test sample between them into as nearly equal portions as can be judged by the eye. The pipette is then filled with water and this is run into the tubes in the same way as the cream. If three bottles are taken the pipette is filled with water a second time and emptied into the bottles as before. This serves to rinse the cream from the pipette, and at the same time to dilute it to a point where it can be tested in the same way as milk. The bottles are then treated in the usual manner, and the reading of the tubes added together for the per cent of fat in the cream. The necessity of dividing the sample of cream as directed above may be avoided by the use of the special test-bottle shown in figure 3. Cream may also be tested in the ordinary bottles by diluting it with three times its volume of water and proceeding in exactly the same manner as with milk, the reading being multiplied by three.

“Owing to the low specific gravity of cream, the test sample, if of the same volume, will weigh less than that of milk, and consequently the per cent of fat as shown by the scale will be less than is found by gravimetric analysis, in proportion as the weight is less than eighteen grams. Where a delicate balance is available this error may be entirely avoided by weighing the cream used in a test, and calculating the per cent of fat by multiplying the scale reading by eighteen, and dividing the product by the weight in grams of cream taken.

“If 17.6 cubic centimeters of cream are taken and the portion adhering to the pipette is rinsed into the test-bottle, a close approximation of the true result may be obtained without weighing by correcting the scale reading as follows: For a scale reading of 20 per cent add 0.25 per cent; for a scale reading of 15 per cent, add 0.1 per cent. Readings between these may be corrected in proportion. Below 10 per cent no correction is necessary.

“Cream may be tested in the ordinary bottles in the manner proposed by Mr. Winton, in Bulletin 108 of the Connecticut experiment station, by using a pipette having a capacity of 6.04 c. c., which will deliver about six grams of average cream or one-third of the weight of the usual sample. When this pipette

is used, about 12 c. c of water should be added to the cream in the bottle before adding the acid. The usual amount of acid should be taken and the test completed in exactly the same way as with milk. The reading should be multiplied by three to obtain the per cent of fat in the cream. No correction for the specific gravity is necessary when this pipette is used. With either of these modifications the test may, with advantage, replace the oil-test churn in gathered cream factories."

Condensed Milk.

"The estimation of fat in condensed milk is accomplished in exactly the same way as with cream. As a rule condensed milks are so thick that it is impractical to measure the test sample directly with a pipette. This difficulty may be overcome by carefully diluting the milk with a known volume of water, making the analysis of this and correcting the result for the quantity of water added. The best method is to weigh the sample into a test-bottle, taking about eight grams, and after adding about 10 c. c. of water completing the test in the same manner as with milk, the per cent of fat being obtained by multiplying the reading by eighteen and dividing the product by the weight, in grams of the substance taken. The results are satisfactory."

Cheese.

"The examination of cheese is not as satisfactory as that of other dairy products. The chief reason for this is the unequal distribution of moisture and fat in the cheese, making it very difficult to obtain representative samples. On account of this, tests made from different parts of the same cheese, especially if it be very rich, often vary as much as two or three per cent in the amount of fat found. To avoid this as much as possible samples should be taken in a uniform manner. The following is the provisional method adopted by the association of official agricultural chemists at its last meeting:*

"Where the cheese can be cut, a narrow wedge reaching from the edge to the center of the cheese will more nearly represent

* Bulletin 38, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry, 1892.

the average composition of the cheese than any other sample. This may be chopped quite fine, with care to avoid evaporation of water, and the portion for analysis taken from the mixed mass. When the sample is taken with a cheese-trier, a plug taken perpendicular to the surface, one-third of the distance from the edge to the center of the cheese should more nearly represent the average composition than any other. The plug should either reach entirely through or only half through the cheese. For inspection purposes the rind may be rejected, but for investigations, where the absolute quantity of fat in the cheese is required, the rind should be included in the sample. It is well, when admissible, to take two or three plugs on different sides of the cheese and, after splitting them lengthwise with a sharp knife, take portions of each for the test.

“For the estimation of fat in cheese about five grams should be carefully weighed and transferred as completely as possible to a test bottle. From 12 to 15 c. c. of hot water are then added and the bottle shaken at intervals, keeping it warm, until the cheese has become softened and converted into a creamy emulsion. This may be greatly facilitated by the addition of a few drops of strong ammonia to the contents of the bottle. After the contents of the bottles have become cold the usual amount of acid should be added and the bottles shaken until the lumps of cheese have entirely dissolved. The bottles are then placed in the machine and whirled, the test being completed in the same manner as with milk. To obtain the per cent of fat the reading should be multiplied by eighteen and divided by weight, in grams, of cheese taken.”

REPORT OF WORK DONE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

At your suggestion I will make a short report of the showing which New York State made in the dairy exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago. While the department was not responsible for the work, as it was in the hands of other parties over whom we had no control, still we could not help but

feel a strong interest in having a representative exhibit of the great industry of the Empire State.

When I received the letter from you the last of July saying that at the urgent solicitation of the late Senator McNaughton you had decided to have our department do what they could toward getting such an exhibit, I knew that at that late day we could not organize the farmers and get such an exhibit together as the State would be able to make if they were perfectly organized. The record is made, and what explanations I can make will not change it. The point I wish to bring out is, was it a fair showing of New York State dairy products. Simply taking the averages into consideration in comparison with other States, it was not. Taking the butter exhibit as an example the whole number of packages from all the States during the whole season was 2,698. The highest score was 100. The lowest sixty and the average 92.9. The showing that New York State made was in June 308 packages of butter, with lowest seventy-nine and highest 100; the average being 94.1. Of this 270 packages were dairy butter, which averaged ninety-four; twenty fancy packages averaging 94.5; eighteen packages creamery averaging 95.06.

In July we had 141 exhibits averaging 89.94, of which 104 were dairy and averaged 90.87. Thirty-six were fancy, averaging 87.25, and there was one creamery that scored ninety. In September we had 153 packages which averaged ninety; 133 of these were dairy and fancy, averaging 89.27; twenty were creamery and averaged 94.75. In October there were 168 packages, averaging 91.98; 124 were dairy and fancy, averaging 91.51; forty-one were separator or gravity creamery and averaged 93.33; three were from creameries that collected their cream, and averaged ninety-four. We placed on exhibition during the four months 770 packages. The highest score that we received was 100; the lowest seventy-one, and the average was 92.06.

Table Showing Number of Entries and Scores for Butter and Cheese at World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., 1893.

MONTH.	Class.	NEW HAMPSHIRE.				VERMONT.				CONNECTICUT.				NEW YORK.			
		Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.
June	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	14	99.0	91.0	95.00	4	98.0	95.0	96.75	2	92.0	90.0	91.00	270	100.0	79.0	94.00
	3	24	100.0	90.0	96.92	6	100.0	92.0	96.05	7	98.0	79.0	93.14	20	98.0	90.0	94.05
	4	13	100.0	94.0	97.38	8	99.0	93.0	96.50	1	96.0	96.0	96.00	17	99.0	90.0	95.06
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	96.5	86.0	92.95	1	95.0	95.0	95.00
July .....	....	51	100.0	90.0	96.51	18	100.0	92.0	96.05	21	98.0	79.0	92.98	308	100.0	79.0	94.10
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	2	82.0	82.0	82.00	17	99.5	86.0	94.67	2	92.0	90.0	91.00	104	98.0	75.0	90.87
	3	17	98.5	92.0	95.15	2	99.0	97.0	98.00	7	98.0	79.0	93.14	36	98.0	71.0	87.25
	4	11	98.5	93.0	96.68	4	97.0	96.5	96.87	1	92.0	92.0	92.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	5	2	98.0	98.0	98.00	2	96.0	93.0	94.50	11	96.5	86.0	93.32	1	90.0	90.0	90.00
	....	32	98.5	82.0	95.03	25	99.5	86.0	95.28	21	98.0	79.0	92.98	141	98.0	71.0	89.94
	1	2	93.0	87.0	90.00	13	94.5	82.0	90.04	{ No exhibit in September. }				.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	98.5	82.0	91.50					.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	19	97.0	89.0	93.39	1	98.5	98.5	98.50					.....	.....	.....	.....
October	4	14	98.0	86.0	94.96	4	98.0	96.0	97.38					.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	2	96.5	95.5	96.00	4	97.0	93.5	96.12					20	96.5	93.5	94.75
	....	37	98.0	86.0	93.95	31	98.5	82.0	92.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	153	97.0	75.0	90.00
	1	3	95.0	90.5	92.00	11	95.0	88.0	92.59	8	96.5	94.0	95.12	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	1	95.0	95.0	95.00	4	96.5	89.0	92.25		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	3	16	97.0	93.0	95.41	2	98.0	96.0	97.00		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	13	97.0	90.0	93.15	3	96.5	94.0	95.66		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	2	95.0	93.0	94.00	3	94.0	92.0	93.33		.....	.....	.....	3	96.5	92.0	94.00
	....	35	97.0	90.0	94.56	23	98.0	88.0	92.55	27	97.0	88.0	93.98	168	97.0	81.5	91.98
	....	155	100.0	82.0	95.15	97	100.0	82.0	93.97	69	98.0	79.0	93.37	770	100.0	71.0	92.06

Table Showing Number of Entries and Scores for Butter and Cheese, etc.—(Continued).

MONTH.	Class.	PENNSYLVANIA.				INDIANA.				ILLINOIS.				WISCONSIN.			
		Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.
June	1	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	37	99.0	85.0	95.24	12	100.0	93.0	95.92
	2	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	5	91.0	88.5	91.00	1	99.0	85.0	95.24	3	99.0	94.0	97.33
	3	1	98.0	98.0	98.00	6	95.0	92.0	94.00	1	99.0	85.0	95.24	18	100.0	91.0	96.11
	4	2	99.0	98.0	98.50	3	98.0	90.0	95.00	61	100.0	92.0	96.13	73	100.0	90.0	97.85
	5	4	99.0	94.0	97.25	15	98.0	88.5	92.87	98	100.0	85.0	95.79	106	100.0	90.0	96.65
July	1	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	51	98.0	60.0	87.94	5	98.0	87.0	93.80
	2	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	2	92.0	87.0	89.50	1	98.0	60.0	87.94	13	98.0	80.0	89.04
	3	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	6	95.0	89.0	92.92	85	98.0	86.0	94.51	38	98.5	81.0	94.61
	4	4	92.0	90.0	90.87	1	85.0	85.0	85.00	136	98.0	60.0	91.91	1	97.0	97.0	97.00
	5	4	92.0	90.0	90.87	9	95.0	85.0	91.28	98	97.5	73.0	90.83	57	98.5	80.0	93.31
September	1	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	32	96.5	73.0	86.50	9	95.0	76.0	86.77
	2	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	4	91.0	83.5	86.87	1	96.5	73.0	86.50	39	97.5	82.5	93.86
	3	9	98.0	93.0	95.39	7	98.0	89.0	95.21	66	97.5	84.5	92.93	1	90.0	90.0	90.00
	4	4	93.0	87.5	90.09	1	75.0	75.0	75.00	98	97.5	73.0	90.83	49	97.5	76.0	92.48
	5	13	98.0	87.5	93.73	12	98.0	75.0	90.75	80	96.5	86.5	93.22	9	94.5	88.0	90.50
October	1	2	97.5	89.0	93.25	11	96.5	91.0	94.04	84	96.5	86.5	92.65	49	97.0	88.0	93.17
	2	1	94.0	94.0	94.00	5	95.5	87.5	92.80	416	100.0	60.0	92.72	261	100.0	76.0	94.53
	3	1	95.0	95.0	95.00	1	92.5	92.5	92.50	84	96.5	86.5	92.65	49	97.0	88.0	93.17
	4	1	95.0	95.0	95.00	1	92.5	92.5	92.50	84	96.5	86.5	92.65	49	97.0	88.0	93.17
	5	4	97.5	89.0	93.80	17	96.5	87.5	93.59	84	96.5	86.5	92.65	49	97.0	88.0	93.17
....	25	99.0	87.5	93.85	93.85	53	98.0	75.0	92.30	416	100.0	60.0	92.72	261	100.0	76.0	94.53

Table Showing Number of Entries and Scores for Butter and Cheese, etc.—(Continued).

MONTH.	Class.	IOWA.				MINNESOTA.				NEBRASKA.				KANSAS.			
		Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.	Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.
June	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	95.0	93.0	94.00	.....	98.0	93.0	.....
	2	32	96.0	81.0	92.78	5	98.0	93.0	95.20	1	95.0	95.0	95.0	6	.....	.....	95.17
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	99.0	91.0	95.00	4	99.0	96.0	97.50	1	99.0	99.0	99.00
	4	50	100.0	91.0	96.04	24	100.0	91.0	96.46	6	99.0	96.0	97.67	28	98.0	87.0	94.25
	5	21	100.0	90.0	95.90	4	97.0	91.0	95.25	22	98.0	92.0	95.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
July .....	....	103	100.0	90.0	95.00	35	100.0	91.0	96.06	37	99.0	92.0	95.78	35	99.0	87.0	94.54
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	24	97.0	85.0	93.42	12	96.0	70.0	82.83	9	97.0	85.0	92.89	.....	95.0	90.0	92.60
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	98.0	93.0	95.90	3	95.5	85.0	91.83
	4	47	99.0	91.0	95.13	17	98.5	91.5	95.70	5	96.5	93.0	95.20	17	97.5	78.0	91.38
September	5	18	98.0	89.0	94.31	14	98.0	88.0	93.53	11	98.0	91.0	95.27	2	91.0	90.0	90.50
	....	89	99.0	85.0	94.50	43	98.5	70.0	91.41	30	98.0	85.0	94.65	27	97.5	78.0	91.59
	1	14	94.0	86.0	89.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2	1	86.0	86.0	86.00	5	95.0	90.0	92.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	95.0	83.5	88.50
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	95.0	89.0	92.20	2	96.5	93.5	95.00
October	4	42	97.5	87.0	94.51	20	96.0	88.0	93.50	6	95.5	93.0	94.25	12	96.5	88.0	93.25
	5	19	97.5	85.0	92.94	11	95.5	82.0	90.50	11	97.0	93.0	94.86	2	95.0	88.0	91.50
	....	76	97.5	85.0	93.00	36	96.0	82.0	92.41	22	97.0	89.0	94.10	22	96.5	83.5	91.96
	1	14	95.5	85.0	91.53	3	95.0	93.0	94.17	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	96.5	89.0	92.08
	2	1	92.0	92.0	92.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	97.5	95.0	96.38	.....	97.0	97.0	97.00
	4	41	96.0	85.5	92.22	12	96.5	91.0	94.00	8	93.0	88.0	91.12	11	95.0	91.5	93.68
	5	14	95.5	87.0	92.32	7	94.5	87.5	90.86	11	95.5	90.5	93.05	4	94.0	91.0	91.87
	....	70	96.0	85.0	92.10	23	96.5	87.5	93.11	23	97.5	88.0	92.96	22	97.0	89.0	93.07
	....	338	100.0	85.0	92.82	137	100.0	70.0	93.15	112	99.0	85.0	95.15	106	99.0	78.0	92.95

Table Showing Number of Entries and Scores for Butter and Cheese, etc. — (Concluded).

MONTH.	Class.	CANADA.			
		Number of entries.	Highest score.	Lowest score.	Average score.
June	1	56	95.0	81.0	89.30
	2	8	91.0	82.0	89.94
	3	6	94.0	89.0	92.00
	4	97	96.0	82.0	91.85
	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	167	96.0	81.0	90.26

All Entries from all the States and Canada During Fair.

Total number of entries	2,706
Highest score	100.0
Lowest score	60.0
Average score of all entries	92.9

You see from this showing that in the grand total New York made more than one-quarter of the total exhibit in numbers, which tells the whole story in a very few words. Our exhibit was made up from samples of butter that came from anyone who could be induced to send a package, without studying to see who produced the best quality. The result was that in the multiplicity of exhibits secured under such circumstances it was out of the question to secure a high average score.

In all the other States, with the possible exception of Illinois, which had quite a number of packages of dairy butter that were not selected, the exhibits were made up entirely of selected packages, the larger part of which was creamery, and a small number at that, which reduced to a very great extent the possibilities of lowering the average score. Take our average of creamery butter in the months during which we made an exhibit in that class, and we made a very good showing in comparison with the other States. In the month of September we

had twenty packages of creamery and the average was 94.75. In the month of October we had forty-four packages of creamery, averaging about 93.5; at the same time Vermont had only six packages on exhibition, but they averaged 94.5; New Hampshire had fifteen packages that averaged 93.26; Illinois had fifty-four packages, averaging 92.33; and Wisconsin had thirty-eight packages, averaging 93.88. I might say here that the method of judging was based on a very different standard during the latter part of the season than it was in June. At that time flavor was based on a standard of forty-five points for fine commercial butter, the balance of the time the scoring was on a standard of forty points for flavor in good commercial butter, the judges working up and down from that, which accounts to a great extent for the differences between the June scores and those of the other months.

There are a few points which I wish to call your attention to, especially in our exhibit of dairy butter, in which you will see that we had a very large number of packages and a very low score.

NUMBER.	Class.	Flavor.	Texture.	Color.	Salt.	Package.	Total.
.....	.....	45	25	15	10	5	100
3522	1	34	25	15	10	5	89
3523	1	37	25	15	10	5	92
3524	1	36	25	15	7.2	5	88.2
3525	1	37	25	15	10	5	92
3526	1	38	25	14.2	10	5	92.2
3527	1	35	25	15	10	5	90
3528	1	28	24.2	14	10	5	81.2
3529	1	30	24	14.2	9	5	82.2
3530	1	32	24	15	10	5	86
3531	1	37	24	15	10	5	91

It is easy to be seen from this example, which is a fair average of the dairy butter in the month of October, that our dairymen have not mastered everything pertaining to the science of butter-

making. The one very noticeable point is that while nearly every sample is perfect in texture, color, salt and appearance, it lacks materially in flavor, showing that there must be some radical defect either in handling the cream or feeding and caring for the cows.

When it comes to the exhibit of cheese the showing was not what it should have been. The World's Fair commissioners from this State did not recognize the necessity of thorough organization in this department, if we were to make a creditable showing and one that would be an honor to the State. On the other hand, the Canadians recognized just that point, and for that reason when you count the exhibits which made a score of ninety-five or above in this year's cheese, and ninety or above in last year's cheese, we did not make a favorable showing as compared with Canada. But when we look at the difference in the method of securing the exhibit from the two sections it is not to be wondered at, and I think we should not be ashamed of our showing at Chicago. The exhibit of old cheese, as I said a year ago, should not have been attempted situated as we were. You will remember very well that when we were informed as to the requirements of the exhibit, the full-cream cheese of the make of 1892 was almost entirely out of the manufacturers hands, and in order to make an exhibit it was decided by those in charge to go to New York and purchase some cheese. Any one that is at all posted on the cheese business knows that this could not result in a successful exhibition, especially when we were to meet in competition cheese that had been made for the special purpose of being show at the World's Fair, and no cheese to be allowed in competition that did not score ninety-five or more. When you come to think of going into the open market to buy cheese without boring to ascertain the quality, simply judging by the looks and the reputation of the factory, the folly of the whole thing is very apparent, and no other result could be expected than that which came.

After the June exhibit the Canadian people were smart enough not try to show any cheese until October, when the weather was cool and they could have everything in the very best condition. In making their cheese the patrons were all instructed to exercise every precaution in caring for their milk, and the makers of course took every possible pains in the manufacture; then the buyers that were handling the product of the factory selected from this carefully made cheese one vat, which in their judgment was the best made; and these cheese were sent to Ingersol or Montreal, whichever point was most convenient, and there examined by three experts; after they had passed their judgment the ones which they considered best were examined by Professor Robertson, and he decided which should finally be forwarded to Chicago. The cheese which would not show a score of ninety-five or better in this thorough examination was not allowed a place in their exhibit. The idea that Canada was working for in this exhibit was to show England that they made a better keeping cheese than we did. They went about it in a businesslike way to prove that the point was well taken. The large cheese which they made and exhibited at a great expense was one of the drawing cards of the Exposition, and was a paying advertisement in that it called the attention of the people to Canadian dairy products, and so in obtaining the exhibit for consumption. As I have told you they spared no expense to secure the best specimen possible.

You can readily see, that handled in this way, their exhibit could not help being very fine, and it certainly was.

We attempted to do something of this kind during the month of September, although the cheese were not judged in any such manner, but we had a fine exhibit, over one-half of which scored ninety-five or better, and if we could have had them judged without their being exposed to the excessive heat in which they stood for two days waiting to be passed on by the judges, we should have made a very much better showing.

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In the month of October we did not succeed in having much of an exhibit for the reason that a large number of our best makers did not think that we had been treated fairly in the previous months scoring and so would not exhibit any cheese. Another very serious drawback to our obtaining a high score in cheese was that the committee of awards made a class of home-trade cheese, of which we have a very large number manufactured in the State of New York.

When the cheese arrived in Chicago the judges claimed that under the system of score-cards, as established by the bureau of awards, they must judge those cheese by the same standard for texture that they used in judging the shipping cheese, which you all know very well would be fatal to a high score for that class of goods. They claimed to make some allowances on this point, but it was not nearly as great as it should have been. Nearly one-half of our exhibit was made up, both in September and October, of cheese of this class. The low scoring of this class of cheese made from such a standpoint is no injury to them. The fact remains that we have a large and growing trade for this class of goods, and if we should place on the market a solid cheese in which there has been a sufficient amount of moisture assimilated so that it will not be hard, and so that it will hold its flavor, then we have a cheese that will please the great body of cheese-eating people in this country, and that is the trade that we want to cater to. There is a time in the hot weather when we make considerable more cheese than the home trade can use, and if we are to hold a place in the export trade our cheesemakers should take hold of the facts brought out at Chicago and bear in mind that if we are to hold our place in the English markets we must make a dry, close-textured cheese. Canada will do it, and they will hold the market against us unless we meet this demand. The important lesson of this exhibit is that mere numbers will

not win. If you go to war no matter how much ammunition you have, if it is not in the best condition you will be defeated. It is better to have one cartridge that will go off and do effective execution than a whole box full of imperfect ones that cannot be exploded.

BUTTER.

June.

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.					Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Salting.	Packing.		
18	4	Grove Spring Creamery Company	Big Flats.....	43	23	17	9	5	69	\$13 80
19	4	E. M. Lowman.....	Lowman.....	44	23	15	9	5	54	10 80
20	5	Chas Scheidell.....	Jeffersonville.....	42	24	14	10	5	52	10 40
21	1	J. McKinney.....	Pine Bush.....	45	25	14	10	5	10	2 00
22	1	Mrs. J. C. De Witt.....	Bath.....	41	24	14	8	5	11	2 20
23	1	F. P. Carpenter.....	Kanona.....	43	25	14	8	5	10	2 00
24	2	C. H. Phillips.....	Addison.....	40	25	14	10	5	11	2 20
25	2	James H. Owens.....	Chenango.....	40	24	15	10	5	10	2 00
26	1	J. Burke Moore.....	Oxford.....	44	25	15	10	5	9	1 80
27	1	C. D. Huntington.....	Plymouth.....	44	23	15	10	5	11	2 20
28	1	A. S. Eddy.....	McDonough.....	42	25	15	8	4	10	2 00
29	1	Mrs. H. B. Harrington.....	Castile.....	40	23	14	9	3	11	2 20
30	1	W. A. Sinclair.....	Kanona.....	40	25	15	9	5	11	2 20
31	1	Francis Murphy.....	Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No score.	8	1 60
32	4	Jno. Hulbert.....	Chenango.....	44	25	15	9	5	48	9 60
33	2	Geo. L. Ferris.....	Atwater.....	42	25	13	10	4	10	2 00
34	1	E. E. Race.....	Greene.....	43	25	15	10	4	10	2 00
35	2	J. N. Chamberlain.....	Kanona.....	43	25	14	10	4	10	2 00
36	1	J. B. Shattuck.....	Cherry Creek.....	43	24	15	10	5	10	2 00
37	1	Mrs. J. W. Moore.....	Bath.....	43	25	13	9	5	11	2 29
38	2	T. W. Smith.....	Kanona.....	40	24	13	10	5	9	1 80
39	1	Oren Kittle.....	Jasper.....	45	25	14	10	5	10	2 00
40	1	P. P. Mason.....	Bath.....	40	24	13	8	5	11	2 20
41	2	Mrs. H. M. Noble.....	Bath.....	40	24	14	9	5	11	2 20
42	2	Thomas Purdy.....	Greene.....	40	23	13	9	5	10	2 00
43	2	James Gurney.....	Woodhull.....	44	24	13	10	5	11	2 20
44	2	Thomas Holmes.....	Lamont.....	40	23	10	10	5	10	2 00
45	1	H. A. Walworth.....	Greene.....	41	24	15	8	3	9	1 80
46	1	A. M. Shults.....	State Line.....	42	25	15	10	5	9	1 80
47	1	F. C. Owenshire.....	Bath.....	35	24	14	9	5	10	2 60
48	2	W. R. Mowry.....	Oxford.....	43	24	15	10	5	10	2 00
49	3	Leroy Whitford.....	Stow.....	42	25	15	9	5	10	2 00
50	1	Wm. Miller.....	East Troupsturg.....	43	24	13	10	5	11	2 20

51	1	Mrs. Jennie Smith.....	Bath	43	24	13	10	5	95	11	2 20
52	1	Peter Dygert	Kanona.....	40	25	14	8	5	92	10	2 00
53	1	Edward S. Clark.....	Norwich.....	42	24	14	10	5	95	10	2 00
54	1	H. S. Matteson.....	Morris	43	24	12	10	5	94	9	1 80
55	2	A. P. Baldwin	outh Otselec.....	41	24	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
56	1	James Brett	McDonough .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	score.	11	2 20
57	2	A. N. Platt	McDonough	43	24	15	10	5	97	11	2 20
58	1	D. C. Simpson	Jasper.....	44	23	15	10	5	97	9	1 60
59	3	J. B. Shattuck	Cherry Creek.....	43	25	15	10	5	98	10	2 00
60	3	H. J. McKinney.....	Pine Bush	38	25	14	8	5	90	9	1 80
61	3	E. G. Moore.....	Oxford	41	24	15	8	5	93	10	2 20
62	1	Leroy Whitford.....	Stow.....	44	25	15	10	5	99	9	1 80
63	2	A. D. Mc Bain	Brockport.....	40	23	14	7	3	87	11	2 20
64	2	L. A. Baker.....	Aurelius.....	96	25	15	8	5	89	11	2 20
65	2	J. H. Baker	Aurelius.....	40	25	14	9	5	93	10	2 00
66	2	A. D. Baker.....	Aurelius.....	40	25	15	9	5	94	10	2 00
146	1	Jno. R. Martin	Stamford.....	40	25	13	10	5	93	8	1 60
147	2	L. Dow Effner	Stamford.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
148	1	E. V. Peters.....	Stamford.....	45	23	14	10	5	97	9	1 80
149	1	D. P. McLaury	Stamford.....	41	22	14	10	5	92	10	2 00
150	2	J. Perry Champlin.....	Stamford.....	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
151	1	Jno. N. Peters	Stamford.....	40	21	14	10	4	89	10	2 00
152	1	Mrs. G. W. Danforth.....	Stamford.....	42	25	14	9	5	95	9	1 80
153	1	Bailey Hallock.....	Stamford.....	42	25	15	9	5	96	10	2 00
154	1	E. C. Frazer.....	Stamford.....	41	23	15	8	5	93	10	2 00
155	1	A. S. Gibbs	Stamford.....	40	24	15	9	5	92	11	2 20
156	1	D. W. Peters	Stamford.....	41	25	15	9	5	95	10	2 00
157	1	R. M. Sanford.....	Stamford.....	40	24	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
158	1	W. S. Jones.....	Stamford.....	41	23	15	8	5	92	11	2 20
159	1	John Wood	Stamford.....	40	20	15	10	5	90	9	1 60
160	1	John A. McGregor.....	Stamford.....	39	24	15	9	5	92	10	2 00
161	1	E. Van Amberg.....	Stamford.....	44	25	15	10	5	99	10	2 00
162	1	Ralph Mayham	Stamford.....	39	23	15	8	5	90	11	2 20
163	1	Hector Stewart	Stamford.....	42	24	14	10	5	95	8	1 60
164	2	C. W. Stewart.....	Stamford.....	40	25	15	9	5	94	10	2 00
165	2	Wm. Kennedy	Stamford.....	41	24	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
166	1	C. J. Hamilton	Stamford.....	39	23	15	10	5	92	11	2 20
167	1	Irving Cornell	Stamford.....	42	24	15	10	5	96	11	2 20
168	1	George Johnson	Stamford.....	41	24	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
169	1	J. M. & C. A. Wood.....	Stamford.....	41	24	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
170	2	W. H. Mayham.....	Stamford.....	40	23	15	10	5	93	9	1 80
171	2	Michael M. Laury.....	Stamford	40	25	15	10	4	94	9	1 80
172	1	Daniel Craft	Stamford.....	40	23	15	9	5	92	11	2 20
173	2	Ed. E. Tuthill.....	Stamford.....	38	23	15	10	5	91	9	1 80
174	1	E. M. Shotts	Stamford.....	40	20	15	9	5	89	10	2 00
175	1	John Stewart	Stamford.....	40	23	14	10	4	91	9	1 80
176	1	Roscoe Bailey	Stamford.....	42	24	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
177	1	J. S. Peters	Stamford.....	40	24	15	8	5	92	11	2 20
178	1	H. P. Taylor	Stamford.....	38	15	14	9	5	81	11	2 20
179	2	Giles Champlin	Stamford.....	42	24	15	9	5	95	10	2 00

BUTTER — JUNE — (Continued).

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltng.	Packing.	Total.		
180	1	C. M. Hendry	Stamford.....	38	24	15	9	9	91	10	\$2 00
181	1	G. H. Ruff	Stamford.....	40	23	14	10	5	92	9	1 80
182	1	S. Gregory	Stamford.....	41	24	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
183	1	G. A. Boggs.....	Stamford.....	40	23	15	10	5	93	11	2 20
184	1	W. F. Gregory	Stamford.....	35	20	15	10	5	85	11	2 20
185	1	G. J. Gallup.....	Hobart.....	40	24	15	10	5	94	9	1 80
186	1	C. G. Torn	Hobart.....	41	24	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
187	1	John W. White.....	Hobart.....	41	24	15	9	5	94	9	1 80
188	1	J. King.....	Hobart.....	41	25	15	8	4	93	8	1 60
189	1	R. Hess.....	Hobart.....	41	24	15	9	4	93	8	1 60
190	1	W. E. Miller	Hobart.....	43	25	15	9	5	97	10	2 00
191	1	Ed Dales	Hobart.....	45	25	15	10	4	99	10	2 00
192	1	A. T. Dunn.....	Hobart.....	44	25	15	8	5	97	9	1 80
193	1	Mrs. F. F. Gibson	Hobart.....	43	25	15	9	5	97	9	1 80
194	1	E. A. Easton	Roxbury	40	24	15	10	5	94	11	2 20
195	1	D. G. Keely	Roxbury	40	24	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
196	1	B. A. Smith	Roxbury	42	24	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
197	1	M. Mead	Roxbury	42	24	15	8	5	94	10	2 00
198	1	J. B. Slosson	Roxbury	43	25	15	9	5	97	11	2 20
199	1	J. McIntosh.....	Roxbury	41	24	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
200	1	C. D. Reynolds.....	Roxbury	43	25	15	10	5	98	10	2 00
201	1	M. Dales	Roxbury	40	25	15	8	5	93	8	1 60
202	1	C. N. Keaton	Roxbury	42	25	15	9	5	96	9	1 80
203	1	C. G. Meeker.....	Roxbury	41	25	14	10	5	95	11	2 20
204	1	C. Reynolds.....	Roxbury	42	24	14	10	5	95	9	1 80
205	1	Ira Slosson.....	Roxbury	35	25	13	10	5	88	9	1 80
206	1	H. Morse.....	Roxbury	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
207	1	Ed. Hinkley.....	Roxbury	43	25	15	10	5	98	9	1 80
208	1	C. Burroughs	Roxbury	44	25	15	10	5	99	9	1 80
209	1	F. Craft.....	Roxbury	42	25	15	10	5	97	11	2 20
210	1	M. C. Bouton	Margaretville	40	25	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
211	1	Wm. T. Winter.....	Margaretville	41	25	15	10	4	95	11	2 20
212	1	Wm. I. Close.....	Margaretville	45	25	15	10	5	100	11	2 20
213	1	Chas. J. Meyers.....	Margaretville	41	24	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
214	1	C. S. Polly	Margaretville	42	24	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
215	1	Augustus Mussman	Margaretville	40	24	15	10	5	94	11	2 20
216	1	Jas. A. Cowan	Margaretville	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
217	1	Wm. N. Macomber	Margaretville	40	24	14	9	5	92	10	2 00

218	1	R. H. Archibald	Margaretville	41	24	15	9	5	94	9	1 80
219	1	John R. Ingalls	Margaretville	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
220	1	W. F. Dumond	Margaretville	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
221	1	Elbert Burr	Margaretville	41	25	15	10	5	96	11	2 20
222	1	R. W. Sanford	Margaretville	42	25	14	10	5	96	8	1 60
223	1	Mathew Starly	Margaretville	41	23	14	10	5	93	11	2 20
224	1	Jno. W. Winter	Margaretville	41	25	15	9	5	95	9	1 80
225	1	M. C. Sanford	Margaretville	40	24	15	10	5	94	11	2 20
226	1	Jacob Van Benschoten	Margaretville	42	24	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
227	1	E. H. Birdsall	Margaretville	40	25	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
228	1	Chas. Lunn	Margaretville	41	25	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
229	1	Geo. W. Sanford	Margaretville	43	25	15	9	5	97	10	2 00
230	1	H. O. Van Benschoten	Margaretville	40	25	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
231	1	W. J. DeSilva	Margaretville	44	25	15	10	5	99	9	1 80
232	1	Morris Faulkner	Margaretville	43	25	15	9	5	97	11	2 20
233	2	Jno. C. Lawrence	Margaretville	42	25	15	10	5	97	9	1 80
234	1	Jno. Cole	Margaretville	42	25	15	10	5	97	11	2 20
235	1	James R. Archibald	Margaretville	43	25	15	10	4	97	9	1 80
236	1	J. G. Kniff	Margaretville	41	25	15	9	5	95	11	2 20
237	1	Wm. Ingalls	Margaretville	41	25	15	8	5	94	9	1 80
238	1	H. H. Mitchell	East Meredith	44	25	15	10	5	99	9	1 80
239	2	A. Every	East Meredith	37	24	15	8	5	89	11	2 20
240	1	D. J. Hanford	East Meredith	45	25	14	9	5	98	11	2 20
241	1	J. I. Roberts	East Meredith	44	25	15	10	5	99	11	2 20
242	1	J. P. Blakely	East Meredith	40	25	15	8	4	92	10	2 00
243	1	Geo. H. Cowner	East Meredith	43	25	15	8	5	96	10	2 00
244	1	C. O. Hanford	East Meredith	43	25	14	10	5	97	9	1 80
245	1	James Conner	East Meredith	44	25	15	10	4	98	10	2 00
246	1	S. Hetherington	East Meredith	41	24	15	9	4	93	10	2 00
247	2	Chas. Smith	East Meredith	42	25	15	9	5	96	9	1 80
248	1	Jas. P. Brown	East Meredith	41	25	15	9	3	93	9	1 80
249	1	E. S. Munson	Franklin	39	25	15	8	3	90	10	2 00
250	1	C. C. Taylor	Lawton Station	40	24	15	9	5	93	8	1 60
251	2	C. C. Taylor	Lawton Station	40	22	15	9	5	91	10	2 00
252	3	C. C. Taylor	Lawton Station	40	23	15	10	5	93	9	1 80
253	1	C. M. Case	Delhi	35	23	15	10	5	88	9	1 80
254	1	John Lyn	Delhi	42	24	12	10	5	93	10	2 00
255	1	S. Peck	Delhi	41	25	15	9	5	95	8	1 60
256	1	E. J. Bills	Delhi	40	24	15	8	5	92	10	2 00
257	1	J. M. Thompson	Delhi	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
258	1	H. H. Hume	Delhi	40	24	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
259	1	B. T. Arbuckle	Delhi	41	25	15	8	5	94	11	2 20
260	1	Jno. Craig	Delhi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No score.	.....	11	2 20
261	1	R. A. Mable	Delhi	40	25	15	8	5	93	10	2 00
262	1	Robert Kemp	Delhi	40	25	14	8	5	92	11	2 20
263	1	Thos. R. Hutson	Delhi	40	25	15	8	5	93	10	2 00
264	1	J. S. McMurdy	Delhi	41	25	15	8	5	94	10	2 00
265	1	T. Telford	Delhi	41	25	15	8	5	94	11	2 20
266	1	Wm. Nichols	Delhi	41	25	15	8	5	94	10	2 00
267	1	Mrs. A. Dygert	Delhi	41	24	14	9	5	93	9	1 80

BUTTER — JUNE — (Continued).

Number entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Salting.	Packing.	Total.		
268	1	J. D. George.....	Delhi	41	25	15	10	5	96	8	1 60
269	1	Mrs. A. Yoemans.....	Delhi	39	25	15	10	5	94	11	2 20
270	1	J. R. Thompson	Delhi	41	25	14	10	5	95	8	1 60
271	1	E. R. Bell	Delhi	39	25	14	9	5	92	9	1 80
272	1	Wm. Dodds	Delhi	42	25	14	10	5	96	10	2 00
273	1	H. N. Peays	Delhi	41	24	15	10	.....	90	9	1 80
274	1	S. H. Farrington	Delhi	40	25	13	9	5	92	9	1 80
275	1	C. R. McDonald	Delhi	41	25	15	10	5	96	11	2 20
276	1	T. L. Steele	Delhi	41	25	15	9	4	94	11	2 20
277	1	B. Krom.....	Delhi	39	23	13	9	5	89	10	2 00
278	1	J. Glendenning.....	Delhi	40	25	15	8	5	93	11	2 20
279	1	C. L. Stoutenberg.....	Delhi	59	25	15	9	5	93	11	2 20
280	1	G. J. Fisher.....	Delhi	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
281	1	W. S. Forest	Delhi	40	25	15	8	5	93	9	1 80
282	1	J. T. McDonald	Delhi	40	24	15	8	5	92	11	2 20
283	1	A. N. Thompson	Delhi	37	24	15	10	5	91	8	1 60
284	1	A. T. Bennedict & Son.....	Delhi	38	25	15	8	5	91	10	2 00
285	1	J. Sunlan	Delhi	42	25	15	10	4	96	9	1 80
286	1	R. Malen.....	Delhi	41	25	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
287	1	E. Van Dyke	Delhi	39	25	15	8	5	92	9	1 80
288	1	J. B. Steward	Delhi	39	25	14	8	5	91	10	2 00
289	1	C. C. Brown	Delhi	30	24	11	9	5	79	10	2 00
290	1	J. C. C. Glendenning.....	Delhi	40	25	15	8	5	93	8	1 60
291	1	F. E. Davis	Delhi	41	25	15	8	5	94	11	2 20
292	1	R. Oliver	Delhi	43	24	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
293	1	Mrs. Peter Kemp	Delhi	38	24	15	10	5	92	11	2 20
294	1	W. H. Robertson	Delhi	40	24	15	9	5	93	11	2 20
295	1	Jas. D. Mable	Delhi	40	24	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
296	1	J. M. McFarland	Delhi	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
297	1	J. H. Hardin	Delhi	39	25	15	10	5	94	11	2 20
298	1	J. R. Thompson.....	Delhi	42	25	15	10	5	97	11	2 20
299	1	A. Finck.....	Delhi	40	25	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
300	1	E. Rose.....	Delhi	39	25	15	9	5	93	11	2 20
301	1	F. F. Post	Delhi	37	25	15	7	5	89	10	2 00
302	1	R. Smith.....	Delhi	39	23	15	10	5	92	9	1 80
303	1	Wm. Anderson, Jr.....	Delhi	41	24	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
304	1	J. A. Bliss.....	Delhi	41	25	15	9	5	95	10	2 00
305	1	Victor Finch.....	Trout Creek.....	42	23	14	9	5	93	10	2 00

306	M. R. Brown	Croton	41	25	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
307	Milton Postwick	Croton	39	25	15	10	5	94	9	1 80
308	O. R. Brown	Croton	43	25	14	10	5	94	9	1 80
309	Hanford Drummond	Croton	39	25	13	10	5	94	9	1 80
310	David Cant	Croton	40	25	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
311	J. Frank Wheat	Croton	40	25	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
312	J. D. Van Akin	Loomis	40	25	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
313	Jacob Smith	Mundale	38	23	15	8	5	89	11	2 20
314	W. G. Stontenberg	Delhi	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
315	E. Gladstone	Andes	39	25	15	8	5	92	9	1 80
316	W. K. Nicoll	Andes	41	25	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
317	D. E. Couter	Andes	40	25	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
318	T. C. Hygert	Andes	40	25	10	9	5	89	9	1 80
319	W. L. Clark	Andes	40	25	15	10	5	95	8	1 60
320	D. D. K. George	Andes	41	25	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
321	A. Shaw	Andes	42	25	15	10	5	97	9	1 80
322	R. Gladstone	Andes	40	25	15	9	5	94	9	1 80
323	J. Gladstone	Andes	42	25	15	10	5	97	9	1 80
324	James Fletcher	Andes	40	25	15	10	5	94	9	1 80
325	J. L. Strangeway	Andes	42	25	15	10	5	97	9	1 80
326	George Little	Andes	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
327	Worden Brothers	Andes	42	25	13	10	5	97	9	1 80
328	Wm. S. Davy	Andes	41	25	15	9	5	95	9	1 80
329	James S. Augell	Andes	41	25	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
330	E. S. Munson	New Berlin	40	23	15	10	5	93	11	2 20
331	Frank Wilber	Franklin	41	25	15	9	5	95	9	1 80
332	H. N. Peays	Franklin	40	25	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
333	John D. McDonald	Delhi	43	25	15	10	5	98	18	3 60
334	Chas. Rogers	Delhi	43	25	15	10	5	98	10	2 00
335	D. P. Palmer	Franklin	39	25	14	10	5	93	11	2 20
336	Chas. O. Potter	Franklin	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
337	Zack Sloat	Franklin	42	25	15	10	5	97	11	2 20
338	Albert Squires	Franklin	40	25	15	9	5	94	10	2 00
339	Oren Penfield	Franklin	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
340	H. B. Lanford	Franklin	40	25	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
341	W. C. Cole	Franklin	40	25	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
342	Chas. R. Hunt	Franklin	38	25	15	10	5	93	11	2 20
343	H. N. Lathrop	Franklin	40	25	15	10	5	95	8	1 60
344	James Sigbee	Franklin	30	25	15	9	5	84	11	2 20
345	E. D. Abell	Franklin	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
346	Onslow Dibble	Franklin	89	25	15	9	5	93	10	2 00
347	John Goldsmith	Franklin	39	25	15	9	5	93	10	2 00
348	Daniel A. Merrill	Franklin	38	24	15	9	5	91	10	2 00
349	R. Pierson	Franklin	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
350	J. D. Smith	Walton	39	24	15	10	5	93	9	1 80
351	O. A. Hubbell	Walton	41	25	15	10	5	96	8	1 60
352	T. P. & O. L. Howland	Walton	40	25	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
353	John McGibbon	Walton	40	25	15	10	5	95	9	1 80
354	E. B. Howland	Walton	37	22	14	10	5	88	9	1 80
355	W. L. Sanford	Walton	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
		Walton	40	25	13	10	5	93	10	2 00

BUTTER — JUNE — (Concluded).

Number of entry.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
			Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltng.	Packing.	Total.		
356	J. Middlemist	Walton	40	24	15	10	5	94	11	\$2 20
357	Chester Beers	Walton	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
358	D. McGibbon	Walton	39	25	15	8	5	92	9	1 80
359	A. B. Tweedie	Walton	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
360	H. Olmstead	East Walton	39	24	15	9	5	92	10	2 00
361	J. H. Dening	Walton	39	25	15	10	5	94	8	1 60
362	E. B. Howland	Walton	41	25	15	10	5	96	11	2 20
363	T. F. Rutherford	Madrid	42	25	15	7	5	94	61	12 20
364	John E. Lewis	Morley	41	24	15	10	5	95	56	11 20
365	J. E. Beswick	Morley	41	24	15	10	5	95	58	11 60
366	T. A. & T. C. Leonard	Crary's Mills	42	24	15	10	5	96	56	11 20
367	J. Knox	Hermon	41	24	15	10	5	95	56	11 20
368	E. S. Craspen	Waddington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	11 60
369	L. L. Dewey	Lawrenceville	39	23	15	10	5	92	57	11 40
370	Mills & Munson	North Franklin	42	25	15	10	5	97	97	19 40
371	Seaman Garline	Little Falls	40	24	15	10	4	95	10	2 00
372	Frank Steadman	Attica	41	24	14	8	5	92	9	1 80
373	D. L. Shepard	Mount Upton	41	24	15	9	5	94	11	2 20
374	J. B. Welker	Attica	38	23	14	8	5	88	11	2 20
375	George Sisson	Potsdam	38	24	14	9	5	90	11	2 20
376	H. G. Chandler	Ogdensburg	41	24	14	8	4	91	57	11 40
377	H. G. Chandler & Son	Ogdensburg	42	24	15	10	5	96	59	11 80
378	R. H. Forbes	West Stockholm	43	24	15	8	5	95	56	11 20
379	D. E. Sanford	Nicholville	45	24	15	8	5	97	58	11 60
380	C. H. Chambers	North Lawrence	44	25	15	10	5	99	56	11 20
381	John Houghtaling	Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2 00
382	Samuel Lloyd	Franklin	43	25	15	10	5	98	10	2 00
383	O. F. Hardy	Buckton	38	24	15	8	5	90	56	11 20
384	George W. Fisher	Franklin	41	25	15	10	5	96	9	1 80
385	H. C. Elliott	Buckton	42	23	15	10	5	95	58	11 60
386	S. P. Gray	Winthrop	42	24	15	10	5	96	56	11 20
387	F. W. Davis	Fort Jackson	41	24	15	10	5	95	56	11 20
388	W. Rutherford	Waddington	43	25	15	10	5	98	11	2 20
389	G. B. Sheldon	Gouverneur	42	25	15	9	5	96	9	1 80
390	C. C. Wilcox	Oswego Falls	44	23	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
391	J. B. Shaw	Crary's Mills	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
392	Hiram Brown	Canton	41	25	15	8	5	94	11	2 20
393	C. H. Talcott	Massena Spa	44	25	15	8	5	97	10	2 00

394	H. C. Maln	Hernon	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
395	John T. Rutherford.....	Canton	45	25	15	10	5	95	11	2 20
396	L. C. Acker	Ilion	42	24	13	10	5	94	9	1 80
397	Michael Kaw	Boonville.....	40	24	15	10	5	94	8	1 60
398	Martin Cristman.....	Paine's Hollow	39	24	15	10	5	93	11	2 20
399	F. A. Gates & Son	Chittenango	40	23	15	10	5	93	8	1 60
400	Charles E. Merrill	Franklin	39	35	15	10	5	94	9	1 80
401	Mrs Nelson H. Acker	Ilion	41	24	10	10	5	90	9	1 80
402	H J. Converse.....	Southville	41	25	15	9	5	95	12	2 40
403	W. D. Osborn.....	Port Byron	41	23	15	9	5	93	8	1 60
404	D. W. C. Irvin	Massena.....	42	25	15	10	5	97	9	1 80
405	Levi P. Morton	Rhinecliff	40	24	13	10	5	92	10	2 00
406	W. L. Rutherford.....	Madrid	30	22	15	10	5	82	9	1 80
417	L. C. Acker	Ilion	42	24	13	10	5	94	9	1 80
477	John O. Nichols.....	Stamford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	score.	9	1 80
478	Mrs William Hungerford	Ithaca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	score.	10	2 00
479	J. Shull	Ilion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	score.	53	10 60
661	Mrs. William Hungerford	Ithaca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	score.	10	2 00

BUTTER.
July.

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltng.	Packing	Total.		
1625	1	C. G. Meeker.	Roxbury.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1626	1	J. McIntosh.....	Roxbury.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1627	1	M. Mead.....	Roxbury.....	32	23	15	10	5	85	10	\$2.00
1628	1	M. Dales.....	Roxbury.....	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	\$2.00
1629	1	T. S. Smith.....	Roxbury.....	28	25	14	10	5	82	10	\$2.00
1630	1	C. Burroughs.....	Roxbury.....	37	24	15	10	5	91	10	\$2.00
1631	1	Ed Hinkley.....	Roxbury.....	32	25	15	10	5	87	10	\$2.00
1632	1	D. G. Kelly.....	Roxbury.....	27	25	11	10	5	75	10	\$2.00
1633	1	C. D. Reynolds.....	Roxbury.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1634	1	O. L. Penfield.....	Franklin.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1635	1	H. B. Sanford.....	Franklin.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1636	1	C. R. Hunt.....	Franklin.....	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	\$2.60
1637	1	E. D. Abell.....	Franklin.....	39	24	14	10	5	92	10	\$2.00
1638	1	J. T. Jackson.....	Franklin.....	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	\$2.00
1639	1	H. N. Lathrope.....	Franklin.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1640	1	G. S. Mable.....	Delhi.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	\$2.00
1641	1	H. Pease.....	Delhi.....	30	25	14	10	5	84	10	\$2.00
1642	1	C. Anderson.....	Delhi.....	40	24	15	10	5	94	10	\$2.60
1643	1	John W. McMillan.....	Dresserville.....	40	25	13	10	5	91	10	\$2.00
1644	1	J. D. Van Akin.....	Loomis.....	30	25	14	10	4	83	10	\$2.00
1645	1	J. Middlemist.....	Walton.....	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	\$2.00
1646	1	R. Pierson.....	Walton.....	36	25	14	10	6	90	10	\$2.00
1647	1	E. B. Howland.....	Walton.....	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	\$2.00
1648	1	O. A. Hubbell.....	Walton.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1649	1	D. McGibbon.....	Walton.....	38	24	13	10	5	91	10	\$2.00
1650	1	J. H. Denny.....	Walton.....	33	25	15	10	5	88	10	\$2.00
1651	2	E. B. Howland.....	Walton.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1652	1	T. P. & J. S. Howland.....	Walton.....	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	\$2.00
1653	2	Frank Steadman.....	Attica.....	33	25	15	9	5	87	10	\$2.00
1654	1	J. B. Welker.....	Attica.....	32	25	15	10	5	87	10	\$2.00
1655	3	C. B. Cook.....	Cazenovia.....	30	24	13	10	5	82	10	\$2.00
1656	1	A. S. Cotton.....	Clifton Springs.....	40	25	14	10	5	94	10	\$2.00
1657	1	John N. Miller.....	Bovina Centre.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	\$2.00
1658	1	James Russell.....	Bovina Centre.....	35	24	15	10	5	89	10	\$2.00
1659	1	D. A. Oliver.....	Bovina Centre.....	34	25	14	9	5	87	10	\$2.00
1660	1	S. Russell.....	Bovina Centre.....	31	25	15	10	5	84	10	\$2.00
1661	1	M. Miller.....	Bovina Centre.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$2.00
1662	1	C. McNaught.....	Bovina Centre.....	36	23	15	10	5	89	10	\$2.00

1663	1	F. C. Armstrong.	84	25	15	10	5	89	10	2 00
1664	1	W. B. Smith	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
1665	1	M. Robertson	30	23	14	10	5	82	10	2 00
1666	1	John H. Russell	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2 00
1667	1	D. & O. Todd	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	2 00
1668	1	M. C. Sanford.	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2 00
1669	1	Ralph Mayham	34	25	14	9	5	87	10	2 00
1670	1	John Wood	86	25	15	10	5	91	10	2 00
1671	1	Roscoe Bailey	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
1672	1	E. Van Amburgh.	36	23	13	10	5	87	10	2 00
1673	1	E. B. Peters	40	25	14	10	5	94	10	2 00
1674	1	John Stewart.	35	25	13	10	5	88	10	2 00
1675	1	J. S. Peters	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 00
1676	1	G. A. Boggs.	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	2 00
1677	1	C. J. Hamilton.	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 00
1678	1	P. D. McLaury.	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
1679	1	J. A. McGregor.	33	25	14	10	5	87	10	2 00
1680	1	Mrs. G. W. Danforth.	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
1681	1	Irving Cornell	34	24	15	9	5	87	10	2 00
1682	2	Ed E. Tuttle	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2 00
1683	1	H. P. Taylor	31	25	15	10	5	86	10	2 00
1684	2	Giles S. Champlin	38	25	15	9	5	82	10	2 00
1685	1	John R. Martin	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 00
1686	1	John O. Nichols.	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
1687	1	Allan S. Gibbs	25	24	15	10	5	79	10	2 00
1688	1	Bailey & Hallock	39	25	14	10	5	93	10	2 00
1689	1	C. M. Shotts	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2 00
1690	1	Daniel Craft	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
1691	1	J. W. & C. A. Wood	32	25	15	10	5	87	10	2 00
1692	2	L. Dow Effner	37	25	14	10	5	91	10	2 00
1693	1	George Johnson	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
1694	2	J. Perry Champlin.	34	25	15	10	5	89	10	2 00
1695	2	W. Kennedy	40	25	14	10	5	94	10	2 00
1696	1	Milo H. Mayhem.	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
1697	1	W. S. Jones	31	25	13	9	5	83	10	2 00
1698	1	R. M. Sanford	43	25	15	10	5	98	10	2 00
1699	1	D. W. Peters	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00
1700	2	Levi P. Morton	39	22	12	10	4	87	10	2 00
1701	3	Levi P. Morton	44	25	14	10	5	98	10	2 00
1702	3	Will E. Kay	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
1703	...	John M. Houghtaling.	38	25	14	10	5	92	10	2 00
1704	3	Kirkland Creamery Co	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 00
1705	3	A. D. McBain.	37	24	14	10	5	90	10	2 00
1706	3	John L. Paine	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2 00
1707	3	I. B. McDonald	32	24	15	10	5	86	10	2 00
1708	3	Michael Kaw	86	25	15	10	5	91	10	2 00
1709	3	Frank G. Hildreth	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2 00
1710	3	Ogden Creamery	35	24	14	10	5	88	10	2 00
1711	3	F. W. Myers	36	25	13	10	5	89	10	2 00
1712	3	F. H. Gates & Son	42	22	11	10	5	89	10	2 00
		Bovina Centre.....								
		Bovina Centre.....								
		Bovina Centre.....								
		Bovina Centre.....								
		Margaretville.....								
		Margaretville.....								
		Jefferson								
		Ruth								
		South Jefferson								
		Stamford.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Jefferson								
		Stamford.....								
		Jefferson.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Ruth								
		Blenheim.....								
		Harpersfield								
		Harpersfield								
		South Jefferson								
		Stamford.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Ruth								
		Hobart.....								
		Stamford.....								
		Rhinecliff								
		Rhinecliff								
		Herkimer								
		Franklin								
		Kirkland								
		Brockport.....								
		Jordanville.....								
		Van Hornesville.....								
		Boonville								
		Herkimer								
		Franklin.....								
		Mohawk								
		Chittenango.....								

BUTTER — JULY — (Concluded).

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Salting.	Packing.	Total.		
1713	3	Leroy Whitford.....	Stow	36	20	12	10	5	83	10	\$2.00
1714	3	James H. Owen.....	Chenango	30	19	11	8	5	73	10	2.00
1715	3	W. R. Mowry	Oxford	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2.00
1716	3	E. M. Lowman.....	Lowman	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2.00
1717	...	H. J. McKinney.....	Pine Bush	38	18	11	9	5	81	10	2.00
1718	3	E. G. Moore	Oxford	38	24	15	10	5	92	10	2.00
1719	3	J. B. Shattuck	Cherry Creek.....	25	24	14	10	5	78	10	2.00
1720	3	Mrs. Wm. Hungerford.....	Ithaca	24	20	13	9	5	71	10	2.00
1721	3	A. L. Eddy	McDonough	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2.00
1722	1	F. P. Carpenter	Kanona	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2.00
1723	2	W. R. Mowry	Oxford	42	25	15	10	5	97	10	2.00
1724	2	James Gurney	Woodhull	33	14	13	10	5	75	10	2.00
1725	1	E. E. Race.....	Greene	36	25	15	9	5	90	10	2.00
1726	1	H. A. Walworth.....	Greene	36	24	15	9	5	89	10	2.00
1727	2	C. H. Philips	Addison	31	23	15	10	5	84	10	2.00
1728	1	Wheeler O. Bishop	Castle.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2.00
1729	2	H. N. Platt	McDonough	37	24	15	10	5	91	10	2.00
1730	2	Mrs. H. M. Noble	Bath	25	25	15	10	5	80	10	2.00
1731	1	Jennie Smith	Bath.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2.00
1732	...	J. M. Chamberlain	Kanona	37	24	14	10	5	90	10	2.00
1733	1	J. B. Shattuck.....	Cherry Creek.....	34	24	14	10	5	87	10	2.00
1734	1	Mrs. J. W. Moore.....	Bath	29	25	15	10	5	84	10	2.00
1735	1	F. E. Ovenshire	Bath	25	24	14	10	5	78	10	2.00
1736	1	W. A. Sinclair.....	Kanona	28	25	15	10	5	83	10	2.00
1737	1	James Brett	McDonough	30	23	13	10	5	81	10	2.00
1738	1	P. P. Mason	Bath	29	24	15	10	5	83	10	2.00
1739	1	J. Burke Moore	Oxford	38	24	14	9	5	90	10	2.00
1740	1	Leroy Whitford.....	Stow	40	24	14	9	5	93	10	2.00
1741	1	Thomas Holmes & Son.....	Lamont	26	25	15	9	5	90	10	2.00
1742	1	A. L. Eddy	McDonough	41	25	15	10	5	96	10	2.00
1743	1	Oren Kittle.....	Jasper.....	25	24	15	10	5	79	10	2.00
1744	1	T. C. Simpson	Jasper.....	40	25	14	10	5	94	10	2.00
1745	2	H. S. McKinney	Pine Bush	30	25	15	10	5	85	10	2.00
1746	4	Abner C. Wright	Wellsburgh	36	23	13	10	5	87	58	11.60
1747	4	John H. Holbert.....	Chenung	38	24	14	10	5	91	52	10.40
1748	5	Abner C. Wright	Wellsburgh	39	23	13	10	5	90	51	10.20
1749	1	C. D. Harrington.....	Plymouth	39	24	14	10	5	92	10	2.00
1750	1	E. S. Clark	Norwich.....	37	25	15	9	5	91	10	2.00

1751	3	H. Haster.....	Owego	36	22	13	10	5	86	10	2 00
1752	3	I. Curd.....	Owego	38	21	13	10	5	87	10	2 00
1753	3	W. Prentice.....	Owego	33	20	12	9	5	79	10	2 00
1754	3	Chas. Shipment	Owego	35	21	13	10	5	84	10	2 00
1755	3	A. Brooks.....	Owego	38	24	15	10	5	92	10	2 00
1756	3	J. Waterman	Owego	37	22	15	10	5	89	10	2 00
1757	3	D. Flisk	Owego	36	23	13	10	5	87	10	2 00
1758	3	L. Walter.....	Owego	30	18	13	9	5	75	10	2 00
1759	3	G. Lull.....	Owego	36	23	13	10	5	87	10	2 00
1760	3	E. Richards.....	Owego	36	23	13	10	5	87	10	2 00
1761	3	E. Van Elten.....	Owego	38	23	13	10	5	89	10	2 00
1762	3	W. Van DeMark	Owego	37	23	14	10	5	89	10	2 00
1763	3	A. Chase Thompson	Owego	36	25	15	10	5	90	100	20 00
1764	3	Standard Creamery Co.....	Owego	36	25	14	10	5	90	.....	.....
1873	1	A. P. Baldwin	South Otselec.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 00

BUTTER.
September.

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.					Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltin.	Packing.		
2532	1	J. R. Ingles	New Kingston.....	37	24	14	10	5	90	\$2 50
2533	1	J. W. Winter.....	New Kingston.....	36	25	14.5	10	5	90.5	2 50
2534	1	John Cole.....	.....	35	24	14	10	5	88	2 50
2535	1	James Brett	McDonough	36	23	14	10	5	88	2 50
2536	1	W. J. DeSilva.....	Grant's Mills	28	23	13	10	5	80	2 50
2537	1	W. T. Winter	New Kingston.....	36	25	15	10	5	81	.....
2538	1	M. Faulkner	Margaretville.....	36	24	14	9	5	88	2 50
2539	1	James Close	Arena	38	24	14.5	10	5	91.5	2 50
2540	1	G. W. Sanford	Margaretville.....	33	22	14	9	5	83	2 50
2541	2	James W. Owens	Chenango	33	23	14	9	5	84	2 50
2542	1	J. M. Chamberlain	Kanona.....	32	24	14	10	5	85	2 50
2543	1	C. D. Huntington	Plymouth	37	24	14	10	5	90	2 50
2544	1	W. E. Prentice.....	Newark Valley.....	38	24	13	10	5	90	5 00
2545	1	J. B. Shattuck	Cherry Creek.....	30	24	13	10	5	82	2 50
2546	1	H. A. Walsworth.....	Greene	38	23	14.5	10	5	90.5	2 50
2547	2	H. M. Platt	McDonough	40	23	14	10	5	92	2 50
2548	2	Mrs. H. M. Noble	Bath.....	25	23	12	10	5	75	2 50
2549	1	Thomas Finch	Conkling Forks.....	35	23	14	10	5	88	2 50
2550	2	W. R. Mowry	Oxford	36	24.5	14.5	10	5	90	2 50
2551	1	J. Burk Moore	Oxford	36	24	14	10	5	89	2 50
2552	1	Leroy Whitford	Stow	40	24	14.5	10	5	93.5	2 50
2553	3	All. Van Etten.....	Speedsville.....	38	23	13	10	5	89	2 50
2554	3	J. B. Shattuck	Cherry Creek	38	24.5	14.5	10	5	92	2 50
2555	1	Fred Weaver	Cherry Creek	36	24.5	14.5	10	5	92	2 50
2556	3	Norman Miller	Jenksville	32	24	14	10	5	85	5 00
2557	1	Archy Brooks	Tio-a Centre	37	23	14	10	5	89	2 50
2558	3	E. Richards.....	Ketchumville.....	35	23	13.5	10	5	86.5	5 00
2559	3	A. J. McKinnie	Ketchumville.....	39	25	15	10	5	94	2 50
2560	1	G. Dougherty	Brookton.....	38	24	14	10	5	91	2 50
2561	3	Charles Shipman	Strait's Corners	38	24	14	10	5	91	2 50
2562	3	G. T. Lull	Newark Valley	37	24.5	13	10	5	89.5	5 00
2563	1	I. Card	Berkshire	37	23	13	10	5	88	5 00
2564	1	J. W. Watterman	Harford Mills	35	23	13	10	5	86	2 50
2565	1	L. Walters	Newark Valley	35	23	14	10	5	87	5 00
2566	1	N. Harter	Owego	35	24	14	10	5	88	5 00
2567	3	D. E. Fiske	Gaskill's Corners.....	36	24	14	10	5	89	5 00
2568	4	McGillroy & Hoag.....	Norwich.....	38	24	15	10	5	92	14 25
2569	1	R. H. Palmer	Deposit.....	35	24	15	10	5	89	3 75

1	2570	George W. Carman.....	36	24	13	10	5	88	16	4 00
4	2571	H. Harter.....	38	25	14.5	10	5	92.5	57	14 25
3	2572	J. H. Wattermann.....	32	24	14	10	5	85	20	5 00
3	2573	W. E. Prentice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5 00
3	2574	N. Harter.....	33	.....	.....	.....	5	85	20	5 00
3	2575	Elmer McDonald.....	32	23	14	10	5	84	10	2 50
3	2576	I. Card.....	33	24	14	10	5	88	20	5 00
4	2577	I. Card.....	41	25	15	10	5	96	56	14 00
4	2578	Archie Brooks.....	40.5	25	15	10	5	95.5	52	13 00
4	2579	W. E. Prentice.....	40.5	25	15	10	5	95.5	54	13 50
3	2580	S. G. Doughty.....	35	24.5	14.5	10	5	89	10	2 50
4	2581	Charles Shipman.....	40	24	14.5	10	5	93.5	10	2 00
4	2582	Greve Spring Creamery.....	39.5	24.5	14.5	10	5	93.5	77	19 25
3	2583	Parker & Edgerton.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	.....	.....
4	2584	Sibley & Rowley.....	40.5	25	14.5	10	5	95	60	15 00
4	2585	Parker & Edgerton.....	41	25	15	10	5	96	56	14 00
3	2586	Archy Brooks.....	36	25	14.5	10	5	90	20	2 50
3	2587	Chas. Shipman.....	33	24.5	14	10	5	86.5	10	2 50
3	2588	E. M. Lowman.....	28	24	14	10	5	81	10	2 50
2	2589	H. J. McKinney.....	41	24	15	7	5	92	10	2 50
3	2590	LeRoy Whitford.....	36	24	14	10	5	89	10	2 50
3	2591	E. G. Moors.....	34	25	14.5	10	5	88.5	10	2 50
3	2592	W. R. Mowry.....	33	25	15	10	5	88	10	2 50
3	2593	Thos J. Finch.....	33	25	14	10	5	87	10	2 50
1	2594	Chas. R. Hunt.....	35	25	15	10	5	91	10	2 50
1	2597	Jas. P. Brown.....	34	23.5	16.5	10	5	88	10	2 50
1	2598	G. H. Connors.....	38	24.5	14.5	10	5	92	10	2 50
1	2599	C. McQueen.....	34	23	14	9	5	85	10	2 50
1	2600	W. D. Williams.....	34	24	14	10	5	87	18	4 50
1	2601	Alex. Smith.....	33	24	14	9	5	85	10	2 50
1	2602	J. Middlemist.....	37	23.5	13	10	5	88.5	10	2 50
2	2603	Frank Steadman.....	35	24	13	10	5	87	.....	.....
1	2604	L. R. Frisbee.....	34	24.5	14	10	5	87.5	10	2 50
2	2605	Chas. Smith.....	35	25	14	9	5	88	10	2 50
1	2606	Zach. Sloat.....	37	25	14	10	5	91	10	2 50
1	2607	C. S. Polly.....	30	24	14	10	5	83	10	2 50
1	2608	A. Anderson.....	35	24.5	14	10	5	88.5	10	2 50
1	2609	W. S. Dorg.....	34	24	14.5	10	5	83.5	10	2 50
1	2610	J. I. Roberts.....	28	25	14.5	10	5	92.5	10	2 50
1	2611	Levi Gillitt.....	36	24	15	10	5	90	10	2 50
1	2612	H. W. & H. A. Davis.....	34	23	14	10	5	86	10	2 50
1	2613	Geo. W. Fisher.....	39	24.5	14	10	5	92.5	10	2 50
1	2614	S. Hetherington.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 50
1	2615	A. O. Bigger.....	34	25	14	10	5	88	10	2 50
1	2616	Geo. H. Brown.....	36	25	14	10	5	85	10	2 50
1	2617	J. P. Blakley.....	30	25	15	10	5	85	10	2 50
1	2618	Frank Craft.....	32	24	14	10	5	85	10	2 50
1	2619	Albert Squires.....	35	25	14.5	10	5	89.5	10	2 50
1	2620	Onslow Dibble.....	33	25	15	10	5	88	10	2 50
1	2621	H. S. vatteson.....	34	24.5	13.5	9	5	86	10	2 50

BUTTER — SEPTEMBER — (Concluded).

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltin.	Packing.	Total.		
2622	1	C. D. Reynolds.....	Roxbury	28	23	13	10	9	79	10	2 50
2623	1	J. B. Welker	Attica	34	22	14	7	9	82	10	2 50
2624	1	T. S. Smith.....	Roxbury	35	25	15	10	5	85	10	2 50
2625	1	C. Burroughs	Roxbury	36	24	14	10	5	89	10	2 50
2626	1	H. H. Mitchell	East Meredith.....	36	24.5	14	10	5	89.5	10	2 50
2627	1	J. T. McDonald	Delhi	33	24	14.5	10	5	86.5	10	2 50
2628	1	G. H. Rathbun	Franklin.....	35	24	14	10	5	88	10	2 50
2629	1	E. L. Shepard.....	Mount Upton.....	36	25	14.5	10	5	90.5	10	2 50
2630	1	J. McIntosh.....	Roxbury	36	24	14	10	5	89	10	2 50
2631	1	D. W. Merrill.....	Franklin.....	39	24	13	10	5	91	10	2 50
2632	1	James Connors.....	East Meredith.....	38	25	14	10	5	92	10	2 50
2633	1	James G. King.....	Andes	35	24	14	10	5	88	10	2 50
2634	1	E. D. Hinkley.....	Roxbury	38	25	15	9	5	92	10	2 50
2635	1	O. L. Penfield	Franklin.....	27	24	14	10	5	80	10	2 50
2636	4	C. C. Wilcox	Oswego Falls	41	25	15	10	5	96	53	13 25
2637	3	J. T. McDonald	Delhi	30	25	15	10	5	85	10	2 50
2638	4	A. D. Boomhower.....	Moore's Forks.....	40.5	25	15	9.5	5	95	65	16 25
2639	4	Humphrey Bros	Churubusco	41	25	14.5	10	5	95.5	63	15 75
2640	4	Humphrey Bros	Churubusco	41.5	25	15	10	5	96.5	64	16 00
2641	4	Humphrey Bros	Churubusco	41	25	15	10	5	96	60	15 00
2642	4	Humphrey Bros	Churubusco	40	25	15	10	5	95	63	15 75
2643	4	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburgh	39	25	14.5	10	5	93.5	64	16 00
2644	3	S. S. Gary	Winthrop.....	34	24.5	14	10	5	88.5	10	2 50
2645	3	H. G. Chandler & Son	Ogdensburg.....	37	24	14	10	5	90	10	2 50
2646	1	C. H. Talcott.....	Massena	35	25	15	10	5	89	10	2 50
2647	1	D. W. C. Erwin	Massena	32	24	15	10	5	86	10	2 50
2648	3	Oliver F. Hardy	Buckton	35	24.5	15	10	5	89.5	10	2 50
2649	1	George W. Sisson.....	Potsdam.....	35	25	14.5	10	5	89.5	10	2 50
2650	3	M. H. Flaharty	Massena	37	24	14.5	10	5	90.5	10	2 50
2651	3	H. G. Chandler.....	Ogdensburg.....	40	25	14.5	10	5	94.5	10	2 50
2652	3	Humphrey Bros	Churubusco	38	25	14	10	5	92	10	2 50
2653	3	L. S. Dewey	Lawrenceville.....	33	24.5	14.5	10	5	87	10	2 50
2654	3	M. F. Baker	Churubusco	40	25	15	9.5	5	94.5	10	2 50
2655	3	C. H. Chambers.....	North Lawrence	28	24	14	10	5	81	10	2 50
2656	3	L. J. Knox.....	Hermon	27	23	12	10	5	77	10	2 50
2657	3	Lewis Knox.....	Hermon	31	24	13	10	5	83	10	2 50
2658	3	R. J. Sanford.....	Hopkinton	40	24.5	14.5	10	5	94	10	2 50
2659	1	Walter Rutherford.....	Madrid	30	25	14.5	10	5	84.5	10	2 50

2650	....	A. D. Boomhower.....	35	25	14	10	5	89	10	2 50
2661	3	Wagstaff Bros.....	28	25	14.5	10	5	82.5	10	2 50
2662	3	Humphrey Bros.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2 50
2663	3	R. H. Forbs.....	37	25	14.5	9	5	90.5	10	2 50
2664	3	E. S. Crasper.....	36	25	14.5	10	5	90.5	10	2 50
2665	3	Humphrey Bros.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 50
2666	1	H. W. Howe.....	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2 50
2667	3	A. D. Boomhower.....	35	25	14.5	9	5	88.5	10	2 50
2668	3	A. D. McRain.....	41	25	14.5	10	5	95.5	10	2 50
2669	3	W. M. Bartlett.....	26	24.5	14.5	10	5	80	10	2 50
2670	1	W. L. Rutherford.....	28	25	14	10	5	82	10	2 50
2671	3	Thos. F. Rutherford.....	34	24	15	10	5	88	10	2 50
2672	3	T. H. & T. C. Leonard.....	33	24	14	10	5	86	10	2 50
2673	1	Hiram Brown.....	25	24	12	10	5	76	....	....
2674	3	R. C. Elliott.....	34	24	14.5	10	5	87.5	10	2 50
2675	3	H. J. Converse.....	40	25	15	9	5	94	10	2 50
2676	3	F. W. Davis.....	37	24	14	10	5	90	10	2 50
2677	3	J. B. Shaw.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2 50
2678	1	H. C. Mains.....	36	24.5	15	10	5	90.5	10	2 50
2679	3	J. R. Middleman.....	34	25	15	9	5	88	10	2 50
2680	3	.....	28	24	14	10	5	81	10	2 50
2681	1	Jared Van Wagner.....	41	23	14	10	5	93	5	1 25
2682	2	J. T. Rutherford.....	28	24	12	10	5	79	10	2 50
2683	3	F. H. Bates & Son.....	35	25	14	10	5	89	10	2 50
3186	5	Chas. Schridel.....	35.5	25	15	9.5	5	90	66	16 50
3288	1	A. P. Baldwin.....	36	25	15	10	5	93	10	2 50
....	3	F. W. Hawley.....	42	25	15	10	5	97	....	....
....	2	E. T. Hawley.....	30	24	13	10	5	82	....	....

BUTTER.
October.

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.					Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltine.	Packing.		
3325	1	James Wilcox	Shavertown	33	25	15	10	5	10	2 70
3326	1	A. B. Cune	Shavertown	37	25	14	9	5	10	2 70
3327	1	S. Hull	Shavertown	36	24	14	10	5	10	2 70
3328	1	Isaac Finkle	Shavertown	38	25	15	10	5	10	2 70
3329	1	George Shaver	Shavertown	37	25	15	10	5	10	2 70
3330	1	H. L. Moore	Shavertown	33	24	11	10	5	10	2 70
3331	1	R. Leath	Shavertown	38	25	15	10	5	10	2 70
3332	4	Red Hook Creamery	Upper Red Hook	41	24.5	14.5	9.5	5	56	15 12
3426	1	J. M. Chamberlain	Kanona	37	25	15	9	5	10	2 70
3427	1	A. P. Baldwin	South Otselic	41.5	25	15	9.5	5	10	2 70
3428	1	Florence Purdy	McDonough	37	25	15	10	5	10	2 70
3429	1	Thomas J. Finch	Conkling Forks	37	25	15	10	5	10	2 70
3430	4	Maple Shade Creamery	Texas Valley	42.5	24.5	15	10	5	55	14 84
3431	4	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman	40	23.5	14.5	10	5	60	16 20
3432	4	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman	40.5	24.5	14.5	9	5	60	16 20
3433	4	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman	40	24	14	10	5	60	16 20
3434	4	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	40.5	24	14.5	10	5	58	15 66
3435	4	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	42	24	15	10	5	58	15 66
3436	4	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	40.5	23.5	14.5	10	5	58	15 66
3437	4	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	41	24.5	15	10	5	58	15 66
3438	4	Standard Butter Co.	Owego	41	23.5	14.5	10	5	58	15 66
3439	4	A. D. Boomhower	Plattsburgh	41.5	24	12	10	5	61	16 47
3440	4	N. W. Irwin	Poland	39	23	15	10	5	56	15 12
3441	4	A. & H. E. Cook	Denmark	40.5	23.5	14	9	5	60	16 20
3442	4	R. H. Forbes	Stockholm	40.5	23	14.5	9	5	60	16 20
3443	4	X. C. Elliott	Buckton	39	24	14	10	5	60	16 20
3444	4	Oliver T. Hardy	Buckton	39	22	14	9	5	60	16 20
3445	4	Thomas F. Rutherford	Madrid	42	24.5	14.5	10	5	61	16 47
3446	4	Humphrey Bros.	Churubusco	41.5	25	14.5	10	5	60	16 20
3447	4	C. H. Chambers	North Lawrence	41	23	14	10	5	61	16 47
3448	4	E. S. Crapser	Waddington	42	24	15	10	5	60	16 20
3449	4	M. L. Derna	Moir	39.5	24	15	9	5	60	16 20
3450	4	E. S. Gary	Winthrop	35	22	14	9	5	60	16 20
3451	4	Humphrey Bros.	Churubusco	42.5	25	14.5	10	5	61	16 47
3452	4	D. E. Sanford	Nicholville	42	24	14.5	10	5	60	16 20
3453	4	Humphrey Bros.	Churubusco	41	25	14	10	5	60	16 20
3454	4	Humphrey Bros.	Churubusco	42	25	14.5	10	5	60	16 20
3455	4	Brown Bros.	Newport	40.5	23	14.5	9	5	56	15 12

3426	4	Thomas Stradling & Son.....	Hamilton	40	24	14	9	5	92	59	15
3457	4	T. H. & T. C. Leonard	Crary's Mills.....	42	25	14.5	10	5	96.5	60	16
3458	4	Humphrey Bros.....	Churubusco	41	24	15	10	5	95	60	16
3459	4	Morris Day.....	Nicholville	40	24	14.5	9	5	92.5	62	16
3460	4	M. H. Flaherty.....	Massena	42	24	14.5	9	5	95	62	16
3461	4	P. L. Dewey.....	Lawrenceville	33	23	14	9	5	84	60	16
3461	4	Leas J. Knox	Heron	40	25	15	8	5	93	60	16
3463	4	H. G. Chandler & Son.....	Ogdensburg.....	40	24	14	9	5	92	60	16
3464	4	Le Grange Creamery Co.....	Poughkeepsie	42	25	14.5	10	5	96.5	60	16
3465	5	Salt Point Creamery.....	Salt Point	41	25	14.5	10	5	93.5	58	15
3466	4	D. A. Staff, rd.....	Robinson	40	25	14.5	10	5	94.5	61	16
3467	5	Chas. Sheidell	Jeffersonville	40	23	14	10	5	92	62	16
3468	4	Parker & Edgerton	Coventry	40	25	13	10	4	92	56	15
3469	1	A. S. Cotton.....	Clifton Springs.....	40	20	15	10	5	90	16	4
3470	1	John Newmillan	Dresserville	37	23	14.5	10	5	89.5	10	2
3471	1	W. Gladstone.....	Downsville	38	25	15	8.5	5	91.5	10	2
3472	1	C. H. Keaton.....	Roxbury	35	25	15	10	5	93	10	2
3473	1	H. Clun.....	East Meredith.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2
3474	1	J. R. Dawn.....	Downsville	35	25	14.5	8	5	87.5	10	2
3475	1	H. H. Mitchell.....	East Meredith.....	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2
3476	1	J. T. McDonald.....	Delhi.....	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2
3477	1	W. F. Gregory	Stamford.....	36	25	14.5	8	5	88.5	.....	.....
3478	1	E. V. Peters.....	Stamford.....	35	25	14	10	5	89	10	2
3479	1	Oren Penfield	Franklin	32	25	15	10	5	87	10	2
3480	1	J. B. Welker.....	Attica	33	23	14.5	8	5	83.5	10	2
3481	1	Jas. P. Brown.....	East Meredith.....	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2
3482	1	J. W. Winter.....	Margaretville	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2
3483	1	D. S. Palmer	Franklin	40	25	15	10	5	95	.....	.....
3484	1	Jos Brisco.....	Franklin	38	25	15	9	5	92	10	2
3485	1	Frank Steadman.....	Attica	40	23	14	8	5	90	10	2
3486	1	F. E. Davis.....	Delhi	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2
3487	1	J. R. Mundy	Norwich.....	40	25	15	9	5	94	10	2
3488	2	H. J. McKinney	Pine Bush.....	33	25	15	10	5	88	10	2
3489	1	Jas. Brett.....	McDonough	39	25	14	8	5	91	10	2
3490	1	J. Burke Moore.....	Oxford.....	35	25	14.5	8	5	87.5	10	2
3491	1	W. R. Mowry.....	Oxford.....	35	25	15	8.5	5	88.5	10	2
3492	1	C. D. Huntington.....	Plymouth	37	23	14.5	10	5	89.5	10	2
3493	2	Jas. H. Owen.....	Chemung	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2
3494	1	J. R. Archibald.....	Margaretville	28	24	14.5	10	5	91.5	.....	.....
3495	1	D. L. Shepard.....	Mount Upton.....	28	24.5	14	10	5	91.5	10	2
3496	1	John Hotelling	Franklin	37	24	14.5	10	5	90.5	10	2
3497	1	W. Olmstead	Margaretville	37	23	14.5	10	5	89.5	10	2
3498	1	M. Scranette.....	Margaretville	32	25	14.5	9.5	5	86	10	2
3499	1	W. J. De Silva.....	Margaretville	30	24	14.5	10	5	85.5	10	2
3500	1	J. Van Benschoten	New Kingston.....	28	25	15	10	5	93	10	2
3501	1	M. Faulkner	Margaretville	35	24	14.5	10	5	88.5	10	2
3502	1	O. B. Purdy	Downsville	39	25	14.5	10	5	93.5	10	2
3503	1	J. Cole.....	Margaretville	33	25	14.5	9	5	86.5	10	2
3504	1	G. W. Sanford.....	Margaretville	40	25	14.5	10	5	94.5	10	2
3505	1	Ralph Mayhan.....	Jefferson	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	2

BUTTER—OCTOBER—(Concluded).

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.						Number of pounds.	Amount received for butter.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Saltine.	Packing.	Total.		
3506	1	D. W. Merrill.....	Franklin	34	24.5	15	10	5	88.5	10	\$270
3507	1	Jas. Sigsby	Franklin	38.5	25	15	9.5	5	93	10	\$270
3508	1	C. O. Potter	Franklin	38.5	25	15	9.5	5	93	10	\$270
3509	1	Daniel Craft	Stamford.....	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	\$270
3510	1	I. C. Gregory	Stamford.....	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	\$270
3511	1	Alex. Smith	East Meredith.....	32	25	15	10	5	87	10	\$270
3512	1	C. Smith.....	East Meredith.....	39	23	15	10	5	92	10	\$270
3513	1	E. P. McLaury	Stamford.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	\$270
3514	1	Edmond Rose.....	Delhi	40	24	15	9	5	93	10	\$270
3515	1	R. M. Sanford.....	Hobart	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	\$270
3516	1	S. Hetherington	East Meredith.....	37	25	15	9	5	91	10	\$270
3517	1	H. P. Taylor.....	Stamford.....	39	25	14.5	8	5	92.5	10	\$270
3518	1	D. G. Kelly	Roxbury	27	25	15	9	5	89	10	\$270
3519	1	Wm. Stringer	Franklin.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	\$270
3520	...	John Steward	South Jefferson	33	25	15	10	5	88	10	\$270
3521	1	T. N. Smith	Kanona	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	\$270
3522	1	A. C. Bigger.....	Celcocten.....	34	25	15	10	5	89	10	\$270
3523	1	J. Connors.....	East Meredith.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	\$270
3524	1	O. Burroughs.....	Roxbury	36	25	15	7.5	5	87.5	10	\$270
3525	1	W. B. Ogden	Franklin	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	\$270
3526	1	W. L. Rutherford	Waddington.....	38	25	14.5	10	5	92.5	10	\$270
3527	1	J. R. Ingals	Margaretville	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	\$270
3528	1	Frank Craft.....	Roxbury	28	24.5	15	10	5	81.5	10	\$270
3529	1	W. M. Hurlburt	Downsville	30	24	14.5	9	5	82.5	10	\$270
3530	1	W. C. Bouton	Margaretville	32	24	15	10	5	86	10	\$270
3531	1	G. H. Conner	East Meredith.....	37	24	15	10	5	91	10	\$270
3532	1	W. T. Winter	New Kingston.....	40	25	15	7	5	92	10	\$270
3533	1	Miles H. Mahan.....	Jefferson	38	25	15	9	5	92	10	\$270
3534	1	C. D. Reynolds	Roxbury	36	25	14.5	9	5	89.5	10	\$270
3535	1	C. J. Huntington	Stamford.....	36	25	14.5	10	5	90.5	10	\$270
3536	1	Onslaw Dibble	Franklin	38.5	25	14.5	9	5	92	10	\$270
3537	1	A. & W. H. Cavin	Delhi	39	25	15	9	5	93	10	\$270
3538	1	J. P. Blakley	East Meredith.....	37	25	14.5	8	5	89.5	10	\$270
3539	1	J. Stawson.....	Roxbury	32	24	15	10	5	86	10	\$270
3540	1	Robt. H. Archibald.....	New Kingston.....	34	25	15	10	5	89	10	\$270
3541	1	E. W. Knox	Downsville	36	24.5	14.5	10	5	90	10	\$270
3542	1	Albert Squares.....	Franklin	34	25	15	10	5	89	10	\$270
3543	1	Mrs. H. M. Noble	Bath	31	25	14	10	5	85	10	\$270

3544	1	D. C. Simpson.....	Jasper.....	36	25	14.5	10	5	90.5	10	2	70
3545	1	F. C. Ovenshire.....	Bath.....	37	24	13.5	10	5	89.5	10	2	70
3546	1	Leroy Whitford.....	Stow.....	37	23	14	10	5	89	10	2	70
3547	1	J. B. Shattuck.....	Cherry Creek.....	39	24	15	10	5	93	10	2	70
3548	1	Thos. J. Finch.....	Conkling Forks.....	39	25	15	8	5	92	10	2	70
3549	2	A. L. Thompson.....	Cherry Creek.....	40.5	25	15	10	5	95.5	12	3	24
3550	3	M. W. Hungerford.....	Ithaca.....	35	24	14	10	5	88	12	3	24
3551	3	Leroy Whitford.....	Stow.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	10	2	70
3552	3	Geo. W. Carman.....	Mecklenburgh.....	38	25	14	10	5	92	15	4	05
3553	3	J. B. Shattuck.....	Cherry Creek.....	40	25	15	10	5	95	12	3	24
3554	3	Fred Weaver.....	Cherry Creek.....	38	24.5	14.5	10	5	92	12	3	24
3555	3	H. C. Maine.....	Hermon.....	35	25	14.5	8	5	87.5	10	2	70
3556	3	J. H. Sheldon & Son.....	Gouverneur.....	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2	70
3557	3	Rabb. A. Winter.....	Margaretville.....	35	25	15	10	5	90	10	2	70
3558	3	Chas. H. Talcott.....	Massena Springs.....	35	24.5	14.5	7	5	86	10	2	71
3559	3	B. S. Boyd.....	Loomis.....	41	25	15	10	5	96	12	3	24
3560	3	H. Brown.....	Canton.....	39	25	15	9	5	93	12	3	24
3561	3	Thos. Bristol.....	Margaretville.....	25	25	15	10	5	90	12	3	24
3562	3	N. A. Gifford.....	East Masonville.....	39	24.5	15	9	5	92.5	10	2	70
3563	3	O. W. Rexford.....	Watertown.....	36	25	15	10	5	91	10	2	70
3564	3	J. B. Snaw.....	Crary's Mills.....	39.5	25	15	10	5	94.5	10	2	70
3565	3	A. D. Bain.....	Brockport.....	40	25	14.5	10	5	94.5	11	2	97
3566	3	Albert De Silva.....	Margaretville.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2	70
3567	3	C. C. Wilcox.....	Oswego Falls.....	39	25	15	10	5	94	10	2	70
3568	3	Shuruak Creamery.....	Shuruak.....	41.5	24	14	10	5	94.5	10	2	70
3569	3	F. H. Gates & Son.....	Chittenango.....	37	25	14.5	8	5	89.5	9	2	43
3570	3	John T. McDonald.....	Delhi.....	39	25	14.5	10	5	93.5	10	2	70
3571	3	Kirkland Creamery.....	Kirkland.....	41	25	15	10	4.5	95.5	11	2	97
3572	3	Rockdale Creamery.....	Rockdale.....	36	24	15	10	5	90	8	2	16
3573	3	H. W. Howe.....	Madrid Springs.....	40	25	14.5	10	5	94.5	10	2	70
3574	3	F. G. Hildreth.....	Herkimer.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	10	2	70
3575	3	N. W. Irwin.....	Poland.....	38	24.5	14.5	10	5	92	10	2	70
3576	2	C. G. More.....	Oxford.....	37	25	15	9	5	91	10	2	70
3577	3	W. R. Mowry.....	Oxford.....	37	25	14.5	10	5	92	10	2	70
3578	3	H. J. McKinne.....	Pine Bush.....	37	25	15	10	5	92	10	2	70
3579	3	J. W. C. Erwin.....	Massena.....	36	24.5	14.5	10	5	90	10	2	70
3580	2	Walter Rutherford.....	Waddington.....	37.5	24.5	14.5	9	5	90.5	10	2	70
3581	3	Parker & Edgerton.....	Coventry.....	38	24.5	14.5	10	5	92	20	5	40
3582	1	H. S. Matteson.....	Morris.....	37	25	14.5	8	5	89.5	10	2	70
4554	4	Humphrey Bros.....	Churubusco.....	38	25	15	10	5	93	60	16	20

CHEESE.

June.

Number of exhibit.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.					Number of pounds.	Amount received for cheese.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total.		
20	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	Chester.....	40	27	14	9	90	.....	.....
21	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	Chester.....	40	27	14	9	90	.....	.....
22	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	Chester.....	41	27	14	8	90	.....	.....
23	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	Chester.....	41	27	14	8	90	.....	.....
24	R. 15	Roethlisberger & Berger.....	New York.....	38	25	12	9	84	.....	\$1 60
25	R. 15	George B. Douglass & Co.....	New York.....	39	25	14	9	87	.....	.....
26	R. 15	Frederick Auker.....	Boonville.....	40	26	14	9	89	.....	7 70
27	R. 15	Robert Norton.....	Attica.....	40	26	14	9	89	.....	.....
28	R. 15	Robert Norton.....	Attica.....	40	27	14	9	90	.....	.....
29	R. 15	M. C. Morts.....	Mohawk.....	38	22	10	8	78	.....	4 30
30	R. 15	B. F. Starin.....	Kirkville.....	40	25	14	9	88	.....	3 90
31	R. 15	John H. Searl.....	Lowville.....	40	25	14	9	88	.....	3 80
32	R. 15	William C. Spencer.....	Lowville.....	41	22	14	9	86	.....	3 70
33	R. 15	F. L. Clark.....	Charlotte Centre.....	36	24	10	9	79	.....	4 80
34	R. 15	Charles Kessler.....	Pope.....	42	25	13	9	89	.....	4 72
35	R. 15	L. H. Tower.....	moon's.....	41	26	13	10	90	.....	4 34
36	R. 15	C. L. Tuttle.....	East Randolph.....	40	26	12	9	87	.....	4 56
37	R. 15	Henry Harper.....	Sinclairville.....	41	26	14	9	90	.....	3 99
38	R. 15	Zenas Carpenter.....	East Randolph.....	41	27	13	9	90	.....	4 06
39	R. 15	F. O. Peaslee.....	East Randolph.....	41	26	12	10	89	.....	4 80
40	R. 15	Frank Harvey.....	South Stockton.....	40	25	12	10	87	.....	5 12
41	R. 15	J. I. Parkhurst.....	Clymer.....	40	25	12	9	87	.....	4 80
42	R. 15	William T. Jackson.....	Charlotte Centre.....	38	20	12	8	78	.....	4 24
43	R. 15	Corwin T. Cross.....	Charlotte Centre.....	40	26	12	9	87	.....	3 92
44	R. 15	W. H. Morton.....	Attica.....	40	27	14	9	90	.....	5 20
45	R. 15	M. W. Swift.....	Paine's Hollow.....	40	26	15	9	90	.....	4 70
46	R. 15	Henry D. Morehouse.....	Ava.....	42	26	14	9	91	.....	6 00
47	R. 15	L. G. Rankin.....	Little Falls.....	40	25	14	9	88	.....	6 10
48	R. 15	J. B. Harris.....	Antwerp.....	42	26	14	8	90	.....	5 30
49	R. 15	F. C. Gowdy.....	West Martinsburgh.....	40	21	14	9	84	.....	5 40
50	R. 15	Pickard & Baker.....	Hermion.....	42	25	15	8	90	.....	6 60
51	R. 15	J. W. Walker.....	Charlotte Centre.....	40	23	12	9	86	.....	3 60
52	R. 15	Marshfield.....	Collins.....	42	25	15	9	91	.....	5 80
53	R. 15	W. F. Green.....	Sherman.....	40	24	11	9	81	.....	4 06
54	R. 15	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	New York.....	37	27	15	9	88	.....	4 20

55	1	James Irwin.....	Sinclairville	42	27	14	9	92	59	4 72
56	1	Collins Centre.....	Collins Centre.....	41	28	14	10	93	59	5 90
57	1	Gowanda	Collins.....	41	25	14	10	90	60	6 00
58	1	Markham's	Collins.....	43	27	14	9	93	61	6 10
59	1	Zoar	Collins.....	41	27	15	9	92	56	5 60
60	1	James Parsons	Moon's	41	26	11	9	87	55	3 85
61	1	R. C. Seabor.....	Sinclairville	42	27	14	9	92	59	4 13
62	1	B. G. Erwin.....	Sinclairville	40	26	15	8	89	55	4 40
63	1	W. C. Bartlett.....	Laona	40	28	13	9	89	64	4 48
64	1	Henry Gleason	Charlotte Centre	41	27	12	9	89	57	3 94
65	1	W. G. Seabor.....	Pope.....	43	27	14	9	93	58	4 06
66	1	Cyrus B. Wilson.....	Fredonia	41	28	14	9	92	61	4 88
67	1	James H. Belloys	Sinclairville	41	25	12	9	87	56	3 92
68	1	W. E. Powers.....	Forestville.....	36	28	10	9	83	61	4 27
69	1	F. A. Rider.....	Forestville.....	39	22	15	7	83	65	5 20
70	1	W. M. Erwin	Charlotte Centre	37	18	7	5	67	55	4 40
71	1	Mason & Hunt	Sinclairville.....	43	26	14	9	92	57	3 99
72	1	William McAdam.....	Centralia.....	42	26	13	8	89	60	4 80
73	1	C. G. Leasworth.....	Forestville	41	27	12	9	89	61	4 27
74	1	William H. Cooper	Laona	43	28	14	8	83	58	4 06
75	1	L. Mallory	Moon's	41	25	15	8	89	60	4 20
76	1	D. A. Conan	East Randolph	35	24	10	8	77	59	4 13
77	1	M. E. Stevens.....	Charlotte Centre	39	26	12	9	86	60	4 80
78	1	Charles Huntington	Moan's	41	27	12	8	88	59	4 13
79	1	Arthur J. Irwin	Charlotte Centre	41	27	10	9	87	58	4 06
80	1	A. A. Stevens.....	Charlotte Centre	41	26	14	9	90	56	4 06
81	1	J. D. Wilder	Centralia.....	42	27	14	9	92	59	4 72
82	1	Thomas Thompson.....	Sinclairville	41	26	15	9	91	61	4 27
83	1	James E. Tabor.....	Centralia	41	26	15	9	91	59	4 13
84	1	Elbert M. Luce	Charlotte Centre	40	26	11	7	84	58	4 64
85	1	Martin McQuinn.....	Burnham	42	25	11	9	87	58	4 06
86	1	Delos Putnam	Centralia	39	25	11	10	85	59	5 31
87	1	Monroe Smith	East Randolph	43	28	14	9	94	61	4 27
88	1	James Bristow	Sinclairville	43	26	15	9	93	60	4 20
89	1	John McAdam.....	Forestville	39	26	11	9	85	60	4 20
90	1	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman	40	25	13	9	87	62	4 96
91	15	Austin, Nichols & Co.....	New York.....	35	26	15	8	84	53	5 30
92	1	Murray H. Smith.....	Sinclairville	42	27	12	8	89	56	4 48
93	1	A. L. Tuttle	South Edmeston	40	25	14	7	86	53	5 30
94	1	J. P. Straight.....	Laona	39	26	13	8	86	64	4 40
95	1	M. R. Wait	Canton	39	23	14	9	85	58	5 80
96	1	A. L. Tuttle	South Edmeston	39	26	14	9	88	52	5 20
97	1	L. E. Reed	Sinclairville	39	17	14	9	79	55	5 85
98	1	G. L. Bartlett.....	Edwards	41	26	14	9	90	59	6 90
99	1	West Concord	Collins	41	27	15	9	92	60	6 00
100	1	Union.....	Collins	42	28	15	9	94	60	6 00
101	1	Norman J. Harter.....	Columbia.....	29	18	13	8	68	59	5 90
102	4	M. H. Flaherty	Massena.....	33	25	15	10	83	55	5 80
103	1	O. M. Cleland.....	Charlotte Centre	37	24	12	9	82	52	4 16
104	1	John H. Smith.....	Forestville	36	23	14	9	82	61	4 88

CHEESE — JUNE — (Concluded).

Number of exhibit.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.					Number of pounds.	Amount received for cheese.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total.		
105	1	Frank Collins.....	Ellington.....	39	23	14	9	85	60	\$4 80
106	1	M. Montague.....	Sinclairville.....	38	23	14	9	84	59	4 13
107	1	A. Miller.....	Adams.....	31	17	13	9	70	67	6 70
108	2	T. H. McGrath.....	New Boston.....	32	18	14	9	73	49	4 90
109	4	John H. Berry.....	Spragueville.....	38	25	15	9	87	59	5 90
110	4	C. A. Wooster.....	North Hammond.....	37	23	14	9	83	58	5 80
111	1	D. A. Wager.....	North Brookfield.....	38	25	13	9	85	58	5 80
112	2	B. M. Graves.....	Lowville.....	34	18	14	9	75	56	5 60
113	1	Seaman Garlin.....	Little Falls.....	30	22	13	8	73	56	5 60
114	1	C. B. Still.....	Theresa.....	41	26	14	9	90	55	5 50
115	1	George H. Teft.....	South Stockton.....	40	24	14	9	87	60	4 20
116	1	S. C. Wheelock.....	North Winfield.....	39	22	15	9	85	55	5 50
117	1	W. H. Walker.....	Sinclairville.....	39	21	14	7	81	56	3 92
118	1	F. H. Fitch.....	North Hammond.....	40	26	15	9	90	62	6 20
119	1	W. H. Horton.....	South Stockton.....	40	25	13	8	86	63	5 04
120	1	George S. Alger.....	Martinsburg.....	39	22	13	9	83	55	5 50
121	1	T. A. Harper.....	Shumla.....	40	26	14	10	89	61	4 27
122	1	F. J. Stockton.....	Copenhagen.....	39	22	14	9	85	58	5 80
123	1	Dell Lewis.....	Fredonia.....	39	25	13	9	86	57	3 99
124	1	John Belden.....	Moon's.....	40	24	14	8	86	59	4 13
125	1	J. E. Bugbee.....	Centralia.....	40	26	11	9	86	60	4 20
126	1	William Reed.....	Sinclairville.....	40	26	13	8	87	60	4 80
127	1	R. H. McClaran.....	Charlotte.....	37	24	12	9	82	56	3 92
128	1	Manley Stone.....	East Randolph.....	41	25	14	10	90	61	3 66
129	1	James McAllister.....	Moon's.....	40	24	13	8	85	56	3 92
130	1	H. H. Lemon.....	Pope.....	41	26	14	9	90	61	4 88
131	1	W. T. Peaslee.....	East Randolph.....	39	22	12	9	82	60	4 20
132	1	Lewis Tuft.....	South Stockton.....	39	21	12	9	84	64	5 12
133	1	C. Montgomery.....	Nashville.....	39	24	13	9	85	60	4 20
134	1	M. Burgung.....	Forestville.....	41	24	12	9	86	60	4 80
135	1	J. Bailey.....	Charlotte Centre.....	35	24	12	9	80	53	3 71
136	2	William H. Fitch.....	Lowville.....	38	28	14	9	89	40	4 00
137	1	W. H. Hambleton.....	DeWittville.....	41	26	14	9	90	59	4 72
138	1	S. G. Bartlett.....	Laona.....	39	24	12	10	85	61	4 88
139	1	David Rose.....	Ellington.....	39	23	12	10	86	62	4 34
140	1	C. L. Tuttle.....	East Randolph.....	39	25	13	9	84	57	3 99
141	9	Robert Norton.....	Attica.....	39	27	13	10	89	.....	.....
142	1	Nathan Davis.....	East Randolph.....	41	25	13	9	88	60	4 20

143	1	Collins.....	39	27	13	10	89	59	5 90
144	9	Robert Norton.....	41	27	15	9	92	.....	.....
145	9	Robert Norton.....	38	28	13	10	89	.....	.....
146	9	Robert Norton.....	37	27	13	10	87	.....	.....
147	8	Alfonso Parle.....	36	20	13	8	78	29	2 90
148	9	Robert Norton.....	37	27	14	10	88	.....	.....
149	8	Alfonso Petrie.....	35	23	10	9	77	32	3 20
150	9	Geo. H. Boyd.....	49	27	14	10	91	25	2 50
151	4	S. C. Wheelock.....	41	25	14	9	89	30	3 00
152	9	Robert Norton.....	35	26	12	10	83	.....	.....
153	9	Robert Norton.....	40	29	14	10	93	.....	.....
154	9	Robert Norton.....	37	27	12	10	86	.....	.....
155	R. 15	Louis Youngling.....	40	27	15	8	90	24	2 40
156	R. 15	Geo. B. Douglass & Co.....	41	28	15	9	93	.....	.....
157	R. 15	Geo. H. Boyd.....	40	26	14	10	90	20	2 00
158	9	Alpheus Smith.....	40	27	14	10	91	45	4 50
159	9	Alpheus Smith.....	41	27	14	10	92	45	4 50
160	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	40	27	14	9	90	.....	.....
161	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	40	27	14	9	90	.....	.....
162	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	40	27	14	8	90	.....	.....
163	R. 15	Lawrence & Darling.....	40	27	14	8	90	.....	.....
164	R. 15	Wm. H. Price.....	41	28	15	7	91	24	2 40
165	5	Roethlisberger & Berger.....	38	27	15	9	89	33	1 65
222	1	Geo. E. Secor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	5 04
404	....	Various.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	7 10
465	3	H. A. Rees.....	39	27	14	9	89	.....	.....
466	8	G. A. Smith.....	37	28	15	9	89	.....	.....
467	1	H. L. Grant.....	39	27	14	9	89	.....	.....
469	3	E. L. Stone.....	40	27	14	8	89	.....	.....
470	4	W. H. Gilbert.....	38	26	14	10	88	.....	.....
471	1	A. Olmstead.....	39	28	14	9	90	.....	.....
504	2	L. Mower.....	38	22	14	9	83	22	2 20
*	1	J. J. Newenschwander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Four entries; out of condition.

Entries Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 160, 161, 162 and 163 weighed ninety-four pounds.

Entries Nos. 27, 141, 144, 145, 146, 148 and 152 were pineapple cheese.

Entries Nos. 25 and 156 were imitation Stilton cheese, weighing ninety-two pounds, for which \$10.30 was received.

Entry No. 28 was grated pineapple cheese

Entries Nos. 54, 91, 93, 96, 147, 149, 155 and 164 were sage cheese.

Entry No. 404 was imitation English dairy cheese.

CHEESE.
July.

Number of exhibit.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.				
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total.
1765	R. 15	Alpheus Smith.....	Norwich.....	44	28	14	10	96
1766	R. 15	J. J. Newenschwander.....	Meunroe.....	44	28	14	10	96
1767	R. 15	J. J. Newenschwander.....	Monroe.....	43	28	14	10	95
1768	R. 15	J. J. Newenschwander.....	Monroe.....	43	28	14	10	95
1769	R. 15	J. J. Newenschwander.....	Monroe.....	44	28	14	10	96
1770	9	Alpheus Smith.....	Norwich.....	43	28	14	10	95
1771	9	George H. Boyd.....	Norwich.....	43	28	15	10	96
1772	R. 15	George H. Boyd.....	Norwich.....	43	28	15	10	96
1773	1	A. L. Tuttle.....	Gainesville.....	42	27	14	9	92
1774	1	W. H. Fenner.....	Southville.....	40	22	14	9	85
1775	1	C. A. Green.....	Warsaw.....	35	20	14	9	78
1776	1	M. J. Johnson.....	DeKalb Junction.....	43	28	15	9	95
1777	1	A. J. Smith.....	Mannsville.....	44	25	13	9	91
1778	1	A. E. Gove.....	Pamelia Four Corners.....	44	28	14	9	95
1779	1	E. A. Ayers.....	Rice's.....	45	29	14	10	98
1780	1	S. C. Wheelock.....	North Winfield.....	44	26	15	8	93
1781	1	F. C. Gowdy.....	West Martinsburgh.....	42	25	12	9	88
1782	1	Walter C. Holms.....	Pulaski.....	42	27	14	9	92
1783	1	Irving Smith.....	Richville.....	44	28	14	9	95
1784	1	James L. Wood.....	DeKalb Junction.....	43	27	14	9	93
1785	1	D. A. Goodrich.....	South Champion.....	45	28	14	10	97
1786	1	L. S. Pickin.....	Loraine.....	44	27	14	9	94
1787	1	C. L. Place.....	Gouverneur.....	43	28	14	9	94
1788	1	T. B. Quinlan.....	Van Hornesville.....	44	28	14	9	95
1789	1	Frank Northrup.....	Wegatchie.....	43	29	14	9	95
1790	1	Fred Green.....	DeKalb Junction.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1791	1	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica.....	44	28	14	9	95
1792	1	John H. Berry.....	Spragueville.....	43	29	14	9	95
1893	1	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica.....	44	26	15	9	94
1794	1	W. E. Smith.....	Gouverneur.....	40	27	14	10	91
1795	1	James Wafer.....	Newville.....	42	26	14	9	91
1796	1	Charles Austin.....	Deer River.....	43	29	14	9	95
1797	1	Zenas Eldred.....	Bridgewater.....	43	28	14	8	93
1298	1	H. L. Western.....	Canton.....	43	29	14	9	93
1799	1	C. B. Still.....	Theresa.....	43	29	14	9	95
1800	1	John C. Hardy.....	Copenhagen.....	43	28	14	10	95
1801	1	H. J. Green.....	Brier Hill.....	43	28	14	10	95
1802	1	James Rice.....	Little Falls.....	43	27	14	9	93

1803	1	W. A. Cowden	Attica	44	27	15	9	95
1804	1	C. A. Ford	Little Falls	44	26	15	9	94
1805	1	N. W. Swift	Paine's Hollow	43	27	13	9	92
1806	1	M. D. Winchester	Attica	43	28	15	9	95
1807	1	F. H. Rackus	Scriba	43	28	13	9	93
1808	1	H. H. Hill	West Pierrepont	43	26	14	9	92
1809	1	G. S. Alger	Marinsburgh	42	26	17	9	94
1810	1	Frank Stockwell	Copenhagen	42	27	15	9	94
1811	1	Frank Biche	Bigelow	43	28	15	9	95
1812	1	Mich Herley	Constableville	44	27	15	9	95
1813	1	J. P. Douglass	Theresa	43	28	15	9	95
1814	1	George Young	North Hammond	44	29	15	9	97
1815	1	William S. Griffith	De Peyster	44	27	15	9	95
1816	1	J. W. Ford	Fairfield	44	28	14	9	95
1817	1	M. D. Winchester	Attica	43	29	14	9	95
1818	1	J. H. Smith	Houseville	42	27	14	9	92
1819	1	H. E. Truesdell	Canton	40	26	14	9	89
1820	1	J. E. Finster	Lacona	44	28	14	9	95
1821	1	G. C. Swift	Jordanville	43	28	14	10	95
1822	1	Arthur Gilson	Canton	42	27	14	9	92
1823	1	M. A. Shannon	Edenton	43	28	14	9	94
*1824	1	Lincoln & Cramer	Canton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825	1	B. Dickinson	South Rutland	43	28	15	9	95
*1826	1	W. J. Hanna	Lisbon Centre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827	1	G. A. Laloue	De Kalb Junction	43	27	14	9	93
1828	1	F. P. Dunaway	East Rodman	43	23	14	9	94
1829	1	J. P. Conroy	Cedars	42	27	14	9	92
1830	1	A. J. Smith	Mannsville	43	28	15	9	95
1831	1	F. H. Fitch	North Hammond	43	26	14	9	92
1832	1	H. S. Mayne	Lisbon Centre	42	23	10	9	84
1833	1	D. H. Miller	Rodman	44	27	15	9	95
1834	1	C. J. Shoulette	Rossie	43	27	13	8	91
1835	1	E. A. Sheffner	Edwards	44	27	14	10	95
1836	1	A. Miller	Adams	43	28	15	9	95
1837	1	Pickard & Baker	Heron	43	27	15	10	95
1838	4	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville	42	23	13	10	88
1839	4	S. C. Wheelock	North Winfield	44	23	14	9	95
1840	4	J. J. Sharpe	Howard	44	27	15	9	95
1841	4	L. Mowers	Mill's Mills	44	27	14	9	94
1842	4	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville	43	27	15	10	95
1843	4	Sid Brown	Edwards	42	26	14	9	91
1844	2	Young & Young	Fillmore	44	28	15	9	96
1845	3	S. C. Wheelock	North Winfield	45	27	15	9	96
1846	3	Charles Ives	Little Falls	42	23	14	9	88
1847	3	Barber & Minor	Oxford	42	25	14	9	90
1848	2	S. C. Wheelock	North Winfield	43	27	14	9	93

* Ruled out; marks of trier on side.

CHEESE — JULY — (Concluded).

Number of entry.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.				Total.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Packing.	
*1849	2	Experiment Station	Geneva	35	28	14	9	86
+1850	R 15	Experiment Station	Geneva	43	28	15	10	96
1851	R 15	Experiment Station	Geneva	42	26	15	10	93
+1852	1	Experiment Station	Geneva	40	28	14	9	91
†1853	4	Experiment Station	Geneva	41	25	15	9	90
‡1854	5	Experiment Station	Geneva	35	28	14	9	86
1855	2	W. C. Spencer	Lowville	43	28	15	9	95
1856	2	John Foster	Hermon	43	26	14	9	92
1857	2	D. G. Thomas	Alexander	43	27	15	9	94
1858	2	C. W. Ransom	Dolgeville	43	27	15	9	94
1859	2	B. Dickinson	South Rutland	44	28	15	9	96
1860	2	Albert Davey	Minden	43	27	14	9	93
1861	2	D. E. Kent	Watson	44	27	14	9	94
1862	2	Mrs. Wigglesworth	Russell	43	26	14	8	93
1863	2	S. P. Lints	East Schuyler	43	28	14	9	94
1864	2	M. C. Mortz	Mohawk	41	25	14	9	89
1865	2	B. F. Starin	Kirkville	42	27	15	10	94
1866	2	P. M. Graves	Lowville	44	28	15	9	96
1867	2	W. H. Fitch	Lowville	44	27	14	9	94
1868	2	Young & Young	Fillmore	44	28	14	9	95
1869	3	Young & Young	Fillmore	44	28	15	9	96
1870	2	J. H. Lash	Lowville	44	28	15	9	96
1871	2	S. S. Steuber	Holland Patent	43	27	14	8	92
1872	2	Elmer Grant	Stamford	43	23	14	9	89
2358	2	A. F. Drury	Canton	44	26	14	9	93

* Fifteen cheese. † One barrel and five boxes Edam cheese. ‡ Two flats. § Young America.

CHEESE.
September.

Number of entry.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS				
			Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Totals.
2683	Robt. Norton & Co	Attica	43	25	15	10	93
2684	Lewis I. Raynor.	Copenhagen	43	28	15	10	96
2685	H. H. Gill.	West Pierpont.	43	26	14	9	92
2686	Zenas Eldred	Bridgewater	43	27	14	9	93
2687	C. B. Sill.	Theresa	43	28	15	9	95
2688	N. E. Clarke.	Potsdam.	43	27	15	9	94
2689	S. P. Lints, Jr.	East Schuyler.	41	27	14	10	92
2690	Oscar Oyer	East Schuyler.	43	28	15	9	95
2691	Robt Norton & Co	Attica	42	28	15	10	95
2692	C P Root	Gilbertsville	41	27	15	10	93
2693	N Van Horn	North Bay	43	28	13	9	93
2694	Z. Eldred. No. 2	Bridgewater	43	26	14	9	92
2695	D. A. Goodrich.	South Champion	43	28	15	10	96
2696	F. H. Fitch	North Hammond	42	28	15	9	94
2697	C. T. Wheelock.	West Winfield.	43	27	14	9	93
2698	I C. Cooper	Theresa	43	28	14	9	94
2699	J. J. Reed.	Lansing	40	26	14	9	89
2700	Chas Casler	West Amboy	42	24	12	9	87
2701	R. P. Grant, No. 2	Clayton.	43	27	15	9	94
2702	Albert Biven.	Boonville	43	28	14	9	94
2703	Irving Smith.	Richville	44	28	15	10	97
2704	N. Van Horn	North Bay	44	27	15	10	96
2705	Geo. Reynolds.	Theresa	42	27	15	9	93
2706	H E. Truesdale.	Canton	43	27	14	9	93
2707	N. A. Shannon	Edenton	44	28	15	9	96
2708	Gould & Bacon	Evans' Mills	42	27	14	9	92
2709	E. A Gove.	Pamelia Four Corners.	42	27	14	9	92
2710	Walter Travor	Daysville	42	27	15	9	93
2711	Emil George	Colosse	43	26	13	8	90
2712	W. H. Morton.	Attica	41	27	14	9	91
2713	J. H. Smith	Houseville.	43	27	14	8	92
2714	W. H. Morton.	Attica.	44	28	14	9	95
2715	N. E. Clark.	Potsdam.	44	28	15	9	96
2716	E. O. Coon	Mobawk	43	27	13	5	88
2717	Geo. A. Alger	Martinsburgh	43	27	14	10	94
2718	R. P. Grant	Clayton.	43	28	15	10	96
2719	A. Miller.	Adams	44	26	14	9	93
2720	One Thousand Island factory	St. Lawrence.	43	28	14	10	95

CHEESE — SEPTEMBER — (Continued).

Number of entry.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.				
			Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total.
2721	W. J. Hanna	Lisbon Centre	42	24	14	9	89
2722	C. P. Root, No. 2	Gilbertsville	42	27	14	9	92
2723	A. Countryman	Herkimer	42	27	15	10	94
2724	C. B. Cristman	Mohawk	41	26	13	9	89
2725	T. H. Dapson	Herkimer	43	27	14	9	93
2726	Alex. Getry	Jordanville	43	28	15	9	95
2727	F. Blanding	Hubardsville	44	28	15	10	97
2728	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville	43	27	14	9	93
2729	Fred. E. Klopsner	Port Leyden	44	28	15	9	96
2730	Jordanville factory	Mohawk	43	27	15	10	95
2731	John Hay	Ogdensburg	43	27	14	9	93
2732	J. Smith	Herkimer	42	25	13	8	88
2733	A. P. Brown	Fowler	42	28	15	10	95
2734	G. Merry	Verona	44	26	14	9	93
2735	H. M. Carpenter	Higginsville	43	28	15	9	95
2736	R. P. Grant, No. 8	Clayton	43	28	15	10	96
2737	Mrs. Maggie Gaynor	East Martinsburgh	43	27	14	10	94
2738	H. M. Carpenter, No. 2	Higginsville	43	27	15	9	94
2739	Line Road factory	Clayton	42	27	15	9	93
2740	E. Spink	Attica	42	23	15	10	90
2741	H. L. Grant	Rensselaer Falls	44	28	14	9	95
2742	Pickard & Baker	Herkimer	41	28	15	10	94
2743	C. T. Wheelock	West Winfield	44	28	15	9	96
2744	J. W. Dexter	Lycoming	43	27	15	10	95
2745	A. P. Merriam, No. 1	Phoenix	44	27	15	9	95
2746	A. P. Merriam, No. 2	Phoenix	43	28	14	8	93
2747	A. Smith	Norwich	42	28	15	10	95
2748	A. Smith	Norwich	43	28	15	10	96
2749	L. Mowers	Mills' Mills	42	26	14	10	92
2750	Chas. Beaver	Collins	41	28	15	9	93
2751	A. Parola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2752	W. McAdam	Centralia	42	28	15	9	94
2753	James Christ	Collins	44	28	15	9	96
2754	John Oliver	Collins	43	28	15	9	95
2755	H. S. Sweetland, No. 1	Randolph	43	28	15	9	95
2756	H. Erickson	Thornton	44	27	15	10	96
2757	H. S. Sweetland, No. 2	Randolph	42	28	15	10	95
2758	H. Erickson	Thornton	43	28	15	9	95

2759	L. A. Johnson.....	Collins.....	43	28	15	9	95
2760	Richard Reed.....	Sinclairville.....	40	25	14	9	88
2761	Burt Carpenter.....	Moon's.....	43	28	15	10	96
2762	C. B. Wakefield.....	Kennedy.....	44	28	15	9	96
2763	C. S. Olden, No. 1.....	Leon.....	44	28	15	9	96
2764	C. A. Green.....	Warsaw.....	41	25	15	9	90
2765	H. J. Bobsin.....	Collins.....	44	28	15	10	97
2766	C. S. Olden, No. 2.....	Leon.....	43	28	15	9	95
2767	H. Marsh, No. 1.....	Kennedy.....	43	27	15	9	94
2768	A. D. Hutchinson.....	Ellington.....	43	27	15	10	95
2769	Wm. McAdam, No. 2.....	Centralla.....	43	27	14	9	93
2770	E. H. Haynes.....	Haynes.....	42	24	14	9	89
2771	A. Fuss.....	Sinclairville.....	41	28	15	10	94
2772	L. Story, No. 1.....	Kennedy.....	44	27	15	9	95
2773	L. Story, No. 2.....	Kennedy.....	44	28	15	10	97
2774	H. Marsh.....	Kennedy.....	42	27	14	10	93
2775	T. E. Moon.....	Collins.....	43	28	15	9	95
2776	A. D. Hutchinson.....	Ellington.....	43	28	15	9	95
2777	S. C. Rowley, No. 1.....	Kennedy.....	43	28	15	9	95
2778	S. C. Rowley, No. 2.....	Kennedy.....	44	28	15	9	96
2779	C. B. Wakefield.....	Kennedy.....	44	28	15	9	96
2780	J. R. Holden.....	Franklinville.....	43	27	14	9	93
2781	J. R. Holden.....	Franklinville.....	43	27	15	10	95
2782	D. R. Davis.....	East Steuben.....	43	27	13	10	93
2783	C. F. Barnaskey.....	Pennellville.....	42	27	12	9	90
2784	John Baird.....	Newport.....	43	26	13	9	90
2785	W. H. Vary, No. 1.....	Harrisburgh.....	43	26	14	10	93
2786	J. Smith, No. 1.....	Herkimer.....	42	25	14	10	91
2787	E. A. Gray.....	South Hammond.....	43	26	14	9	93
2788	E. A. Holloway.....	Adams Centre.....	40	28	14	10	92
2789	R. P. Grant.....	Clayton.....	43	28	15	10	96
2790	F. Riche.....	Bigelow.....	43	28	15	9	95
2791	C. F. Clark.....	North Russell.....	42	27	15	9	93
2792	B. M. Graves.....	Lowville.....	42	28	15	9	94
2793	C. F. Barnaskey, No. 2.....	Pennellville.....	42	27	13	9	90
2794	H. L. Western.....	Canton.....	43	27	14	9	93
2795	R. P. Grant, No. 1.....	Clayton.....	41	27	15	9	92
2796	Geo. Flath.....	Philadelphia.....	43	28	15	9	95
2797	J. H. Parker.....	Gouverneur.....	43	27	14	9	93
2798	Countryman, M. Getman.....	Mohawk.....	43	26	14	9	92
2799	Geo. Young.....	North Hammond.....	44	28	15	9	96
2800	Jordanville factory, M. Getman.....	Mohawk.....	44	27	15	9	95
2801	W. S. Griffith.....	De Peyster.....	43	28	15	10	95
2802	A. Katsmeyer.....	West Leyden.....	43	28	14	9	94
2803	W. L. Spencer.....	Lowville.....	43	28	15	9	95
2804	F. Blanding, No. 2.....	Hubbardsville.....	43	27	14	9	93
2805	H. Peters, No. 1.....	Turin.....	44	28	15	10	97
2806	J. W. Reilly.....	Atica.....	44	28	14	9	92
2807	S. A. Hall.....	Watertown.....	44	28	15	9	96
2808	I. Ramsey.....	Morristown.....	44	28	15	9	93

CHEESE — SEPTEMBER — (Concluded).

Number of entry.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.				
			Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total.
2809	F. Northrup	Wegatchie	44	28	14	10	96
2810	S. Tschumey, No 1	Constableville	43	27	15	9	94
2811	G. S. Alger	Martinsburgh	43	27	15	9	94
2812	F. N. Christian, No. 1	Camden	42	27	15	9	93
2813	F. J. Stockwell, No. 1	Copenhagen	42	26	15	10	93
2814	W. H. Fitch, No. 1	Lowville	43	28	15	9	95
2815	J. R. Casler, No. 1	Parish	42	27	15	9	93
2816	D. Muller, No. 1	Constableville	43	26	14	9	92
2817	W. H. Vary, No. 2	Harrisburgh	44	27	15	10	96
2818	Cold Brook factory	Omar	44	27	15	10	96
2819	W. H. McAdam	Rensselaer Falls	43	28	15	9	95
2820	John H. Berry	Spragueville	44	29	15	10	98
2821	Fred. Dunaway	East Rodman	44	28	15	10	97
2822	Farmer factory	Depauville	43	28	15	9	95
2823	W. A. Cowden	Attica	42	27	15	9	93
2824	J. F. Burleigh, No. 1	Vernon	43	28	15	9	95
2825	C. J. Morganstern	Attica	44	27	15	9	95
2826	Gilbert Davey	Minden	43	27	15	10	95
2827	Hill Spring factory	Omar	44	28	15	10	97
2828	Kast Bridge factory, M. Getman	Mohawk	43	28	15	9	95
2829	A. D. Eames	Solsville	43	27	14	9	93
2830	N. W. Swift	Paine's Hollow	43	28	12	7	90
2831	Empire State factory	Clayton	43	28	15	9	95
2832	S. S. Stuber	Holland Patent	43	28	14	9	94
2833	Will Mutter	West Monroe	43	28	15	9	95
2834	E. A. Ayers	Rice's	44	28	15	10	97
2835	J. J. Reed	Lansing	40	25	14	9	88
2836	S. Tschumey, No. 2	Constableville	43	27	15	9	94
2837	W. H. Fitch, No. 2	Lowville	44	28	15	9	96
2838	J. H. Smith, No. 2	Houseville	42	25	14	9	90
2839	J. F. Burleigh, No. 2	Vernon	43	28	15	9	95
2840	R. P. Grant, No. 2	Clayton	43	28	15	10	96
2841	John R. Casler, No. 2	Parish	42	26	14	9	89
2842	W. J. Mellen, No. 1	Boonville	43	26	15	9	93
2843	J. L. Wood	De Kalb Junction	43	28	15	9	95
2844	A. E. De Garmo	Ilion	43	28	15	9	95
2845	W. J. Mellon, No. 2	Boonville	43	27	14	9	93
2846	A. Gety, No. 2	Jordanville	43	27	15	9	94

2847	Dan Ladd.....	Canastota.....	42	27	15	9	93
2848	Charles Casler.....	West Amboy.....	43	26	14	9	92
2849	M. C. Morts.....	Mohawk.....	43	26	15	9	93
2850	E. A. Hurst.....	Macomb.....	43	27	15	10	95
2851	H. Petrie, No. 2.....	Turin.....	43	26	15	9	93
2852	G. L. Bartlett.....	Edwards.....	42	28	15	9	94
2853	F. B. Barker, No. 1.....	Camden.....	43	27	15	10	95
2854	J. Farrell.....	Morristown.....	45	28	15	9	97
2855	L. D. Raynor.....	Copenhagen.....	44	28	15	9	96
2856	Jay Searl.....	Lowville.....	43	27	15	10	95
2857	F. E. Klopner, No. 2.....	Port Leyden.....	43	28	15	10	96
2858	F. P. Baker, No. 2.....	Camden.....	43	2	15	10	95
2859	H. J. Greer.....	Brier Hill.....	44	23	15	10	97
2860	C. P. Root.....	Gilbertsville.....	42	28	15	10	94
2861	D. E. Kent.....	Watson.....	43	28	15	10	96
2862	J. P. Douglas.....	Theresa.....	43	28	15	9	95
2863	J. Searl, No. 2.....	Lowville.....	43	25	15	10	95
2864	J. Smith, No. 2.....	Herkimer.....	43	28	15	9	95
2865	M. C. Morts.....	Mohawk.....	43	27	15	10	95
2866	George B. Porter.....	New Haven.....	43	27	15	10	95
2867	W. C. Spencer.....	Lowville.....	43	28	15	9	95
2868	A. Katsmeyer, No. 2.....	West Leyden.....	43	26	15	9	93
2869	S. C. Wheelock.....	North Winfield.....	43	28	15	9	95
2870	D. Miller, No. 2.....	Constableville.....	43	26	14	9	92
2871	Walter Travor.....	Daysville.....	42	27	15	9	93
2872	F. J. Stockwell, No. 2.....	Copenhagen.....	43	27	15	9	94
2873	S. S. Stuber, No. 2.....	Holland Patent.....	43	23	15	8	95
2874	S. C. Wheelock.....	North Winfield.....	42	28	15	9	94
2875	F. N. Christian, No. 2.....	Camden.....	41	27	15	9	92
2876	A. M. Stevens.....	Orwell.....	43	28	15	9	95
2877	Star Factory Co.....	Antwerp.....	44	28	15	10	97
2878	Elizabethtown Factory, M. Getman.....	Mohawk.....	43	28	15	9	95
2879	W. H. Morton.....	Attica.....	42	28	15	9	94
2880	F. W. Church.....	Caughdenoy.....	42	28	15	9	94
2881	Fred. Merry.....	Verona.....	43	28	15	9	95
2882	W. Flath.....	Philadelphia.....	43	28	15	9	95
2883	W. D. Winchester.....	Attica.....	44	28	15	9	96
2884	George B. Porter.....	New Haven.....	44	28	15	9	96
3179	J. & J. Neuenschwander.....	Monroe.....	42	28	15	10	95
3180	J. & J. Neuenschwander.....	Monroe.....	42	28	15	10	95
3181	J. & J. Neuenschwander.....	Monroe.....	43	28	15	10	95
3182	Lawrence & Deuland.....	Chester.....	43	27	15	10	95
3183	Lawrence & Deuland.....	Chester.....	43	28	15	10	96
3184	Lawrence & Deuland.....	Chester.....	42	28	15	10	95
3185	Lawrence & Deuland.....	Chester.....	43	28	15	10	96
3190	I. S. Weller.....	Fairfield.....	42	27	14	10	93
3191	I. S. Weller.....	Fairfield.....	43	27	14	9	93

CHEESE.
October.

Number of exhibit.	Class	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.				Number of pounds	Amount received for cheese.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total	
3317	1	C. L. Hayden.....	Morristown.....	43.5	29	14	9.5	96	\$7 04
3318	1	James Farrell.....	Morristown.....	43.5	23.5	14.5	10	93.5	7 04
3319	1	W. D. Conover.....	Leyden.....	43.5	29	14.5	10	97	7 70
3320	1	I. Ramsey.....	Morristown.....	43.5	29	14.5	9.5	96.5	7 15
3321	2	A. E. Miller.....	Siloam.....	43	27.5	14.5	10	95	4 51
3322	2	L. Mowers.....	Mill's Mills.....	43	28	14.5	9.5	95	2 42
3323	1	H. J. Greer.....	Brier Hill.....	42.5	28	14	10	94.5	8 03
3324	2	O. J. Tucker.....	Mill Strip.....	42	27	14.5	10	93.5	4 84
3333	1	W. J. Fitzgerald.....	Newport.....	42	27	14.5	10	93.5	8 03
3334	2	W. H. Morton.....	Attica.....	37	23	14	8	82	5 94
3335	1	Albert Davey.....	Minden.....	40	27	13	9.5	89.5	7 04
3336	2	D. E. Kent.....	Watson.....	43 5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	4 73
3337	1	George Flath.....	Philadelphia.....	44	27.5	14.5	9.5	95.5	7 37
3338	1	Burley Smith.....	Attica.....	42	28	14.5	9.5	94	6 82
3339	1	J. L. Halley.....	Rice's.....	43.5	27	14	9.5	94	6 60
3340	1	J. W. Ayer.....	Watertown.....	44	29.5	14.5	9.5	97.5	6 60
3341	2	A. B. Davis.....	Paine's Hollow.....	41.5	25.5	14.5	9.5	91	4 84
3342	15	John Hay.....	Ogdensburg.....	41	26.5	14.5	9.5	91.5	3 74
3343	1	I. S. Weller.....	Fairfield.....	43.5	27	14.5	10	95	7 92
3344	9	E. P. Norton.....	Attica.....	38	28	14	9	89	2 75
3345	2	J. P. Nellis.....	Gravesville.....	41	27.5	14.5	10	93	4 40
3346	2	Michael Heiley.....	Constableville.....	43	28	14.5	9	94.5	7 04
3347	1	W. H. Fitch.....	Lowville.....	39	27	14.5	10	90.5	5 06
3348	1	George Reynolds.....	Theresa.....	44	26	14.5	10	94.5	6 38
3349	2	E. G. Graves.....	Lowville.....	43	27.5	14.5	10	95	4 84
3350	3	R. G. Starkweather.....	Jordanville.....	43	26	14	9.5	92.5	5 17
3351	15	N. E. Clarke.....	Potsdam.....	43	26	14	9.5	92.5	6 60
3352	4	J. Zoller.....	Little Falls.....	43.5	27	14.5	9.5	94.5	3 41
3353	2	W. C. Spencer.....	Lowville.....	43.5	28	14.5	9	95	5 06
3354	2	S. P. Lints, Jr.....	Schuyler.....	41	27	14.5	10	93.5	6 05
3355	1	M. J. Johnson.....	De Kalb Junction.....	40	27.5	14.5	9.5	91.5	6 82
3356	2	A. L. Tuttle.....	South Edmeston.....	44	28.5	14.5	9	96	7 04
3357	1	A. Katsmeyer.....	West Leyden.....	43.5	23.5	14.5	10	96.5	7 04
3358	2	Chas Ives.....	Salisbury.....	42.5	23	14.5	9.5	94.5	5 61
3359	2	D. Freeman.....	Van Hornesville.....	42.5	28	14.5	9.5	94.5	6 27
3360	1	Z. Eldred.....	Bridgewater.....	38	25	14.5	10	87.5	6 49
3361	2	A. L. Tuttle.....	South Edmeston.....	42.5	27.5	14	9.5	93.5	7 04
3 62	2	Robert Norton.....	Attica.....	44	28	14.5	10	96.5	1 76

3363	J. Zoller	Little Falls	40	24	14.5	10	88.5	66	7 26
3364	M. C. Shea	Attica	43.5	28	14.5	10	96	62	6 82
3365	W. Flath	Philadelphia	42	27	14	9.5	92.5	63	6 93
3366	I. S. Weller	Fairfield	43	28	14.5	9.5	95	73	8 03
3367	B. M. Graves	Lowville	42	27	14.5	9.5	93	60	6 69
3368	J. D. Evans	Attica	43.5	28	14.5	9.5	93.5	60	6 60
3369	G. A. La Lone	De Kalb	43.5	29.5	14.5	9.5	97	71	7 81
3370	W. H. Morton	Attica	43	25	13	9	96	66	7 26
3371	N. Van Horn	North Bay	43.5	27	14	9.5	94	6	6 71
3372	Clark Fuller	Spragueville	42.5	28	14	9.5	94	66	7 26
3373	H. L. Grant	Rensselaer Falls	43	28.5	14.5	10	96	68	7 48
3374	J. H. Berry	Spragueville	44	28.5	14.5	10	97	68	7 26
3375	J. P. Douglas	Theresa	43	28.5	14	9.5	95	60	6 60
3376	J. Zoller	Little Falls	43	27	14.5	9.5	94	43	4 73
3377	Albert Blum	Leyden	43.5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	61	6 71
3378	J. D. Kelly	Deansville	39	26	14.5	10	89.5	42	4 62
3379	D. H. Miller	Rodman	39	28.5	13.5	10	91	72	7 32
3380	O. P. Stockwell	Attica	43.5	28	14.5	10	96	60	6 60
3381	Alex Getry	Jordenville	43	26.5	14	9	92.5	63	6 93
3382	Edward Valkins	Attica	41	29	14.5	9.5	94	64	7 04
3383	Zenas Eldred	Bridge Water	43	28.5	14.5	9.5	95.5	61	6 71
3384	E. A. Gray	South Hammond	43	27.5	14	9	93.5	70	7 70
3385	Grant Lindsey	Attica	41	28	14	9.5	93	56	6 16
3386	F. H. Fitch	North Hammond	43.5	29.5	14.5	10	97.5	70	7 70
3387	D. W. Water	Rice's	43.5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	60	6 60
3388	S. S. Stuber	Holland Patent	43	27	14.5	9.5	94	36	3 96
3389	George Young	North Hammond	43	28	14.5	10	95.5	70	7 70
3390	H. Peters	Turin	44	29	14.5	10	97.5	67	7 37
3391	Charles Boldof	Attica	41	28	14.5	10	93.5	65	7 15
3392	M. C. Morts	Mohawk	43.5	28	14.5	9.5	95.5	38	4 18
3393	M. Heiley	Constableville	43.5	29	14.5	10	9	69	7 59
3394	L. G. Rankin	Little Falls	41	27	14.5	9.5	92	65	7 15
3395	W. H. McAdam	Rensselaer Falls	44	29.5	14.5	9.5	97.5	67	7 37
3396	A. Casler	Little Falls	42.5	26	14	9.5	92	51	5 94
3397	M. D. Winchester	Attica	43	28	14.5	0	95.5	60	6 60
3398	John Hay	Ogdensburg	43	27	14	9	93	34	3 74
3399	E. A. Ayers	Rice's	43.5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	63	6 93
3400	W. A. Cowden	Attica	42	28.5	14.5	9.5	94.5	55	6 05
3401	M. C. Morts	Mohawk	39	27	14	10	90	38	4 18
3402	W. H. Morton	Attica	39	27	14	10	90	32	3 52
3403	F. P. Dunaway	East Rodman	43.5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	63	6 93
3404	D. A. Goodrich	South Champlon	43	28	14.5	10	95.5	70	7 70
3405	T. J. Williams	Rensen	43	28	14.5	10	95.5	53	5 83
3406	H. Nellis	Canajoharie	43	27	14.5	9.5	94	60	6 60
3407	Geo. S. Alger	Martinsburgh	43.5	27.5	14.5	10	95.5	62	6 82
3408	N. E. Clark	Potsdam	43.5	27.5	14.5	9.5	95	41	4 51
3409	C. B. Still	Theresa	43.5	28	14.5	6.5	95.5	62	6 82
3410	John R. Casler	Parish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	4 84
3411	Jay H. Searl	Lowville	43.5	29	14.5	10	97	44	4 84
3412	Frank Rich	Bigelow	43	29	14.5	9.5	96	58	6 38

CHEESE — OCTOBER — (Concluded).

Number of exhibit.	Class.	NAME OF EXHIBITOR.	Post-office address of exhibitor.	SCALE OF POINTS.					Number of pounds.	Amount received for cheese.
				Flavor.	Grain.	Color.	Finish.	Total.		
3413	1	A. Miller	Adams	39	27	13	10	89	72	\$7 92
3414	2	J. I. Parkhurst	Clymer	41	27	14.5	10	92.5	55	6 05
3415	2	J. I. Parkhurst	Clymer	41	25	14	9.5	89.5	57	6 27
3416	2	J. I. Parkhurst	Clymer	42	25	14.5	10	91.5	57	6 27
3417	2	J. I. Parkhurst	Clymer	42.5	27.5	14	10	94	56	6 16
3418	2	Young & Young	Fillmore	43	27.5	14.5	10	95	24	2 64
3419	4	Young & Young	Fillmore	41	25	13	10	89	39	4 29
3420	2	C. A. Green	Warsaw	39	27	14.5	9.5	90	58	6 38
3421	3	G. S. Marsh	Cuba	38	26	14.5	10	88.5	41	4 51
3422	1	F. N. Christain	Camden	42.5	26.5	14	9.5	92.5	72	7 92
3423	4	F. Lewis	Caneadea	43.5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	61	6 71
3424	1	F. P. Baker	Camden	42.5	28.5	14.5	10	96.5	61	6 71
3425	4	J. D. Ackley	Roxbury	41	27	14.5	10	92.5	36	3 96

In closing this report, I do not know that it is possible for me to say any thing in addition to what has been said to impress on the mind of the dairy farmer the points which are shown in the published score, which it is necessary for him to improve, if the State is to maintain the supremacy which it has held for so long a time, in that industry. It is to be hoped that they will realize this fact and study the scores, as they are published, with the determination to make every improvement possible in this great food product.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. A. SMITH,
Cheese Instructor.

Report of Michael Quigley.

Hon. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture*:

Dear Sir.—I respectfully submit a report of the operations of this division of the agricultural department, from April 10, 1893, the date when the bureau was transferred by chapter 338 of Laws of 1893 from the direct control of the Governor to that of the Department of Agriculture.

Shortly after such transfer, and by your orders, a set of rules and regulations were formulated by this division and approved of by you, for the better and more effective carrying out of the work prescribed by law for this division. They are as follows:

State of New York — Department of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OR PREVENTION OF
INFECTIOUS OR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG DOMESTIC ANIMALS
AND FOR THE DISINFECTION OF PLACES FROM OR BY MEANS OF
WHICH INFECTION OR CONTAGION MAY TAKE PLACE.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him as such by article 4 of chapter 33 of the general laws, hereby makes and publishes the following rules and regulations for the guidance of all appointees or employes of the Department of Agriculture of the State of New York, while engaged in the examination of domestic animals suffering, or supposed to be suffering, from infectious or contagious diseases other than tuberculosis or glanders, and for the guidance of owners, keepers or other persons having charge or control of domestic animals suffering from or with any such disease.

Rules and Regulations.

Rule 1. Appointees or employes of the Department of Agriculture shall use all reasonable means to discover infectious or contagious diseases in domestic animals and report, in writing, the result of their inspections at the close of each week, and as much oftener as may be called for by the Commissioner of Agriculture, stating in such report the territory, as near as may be, over which said disease has spread.

Rule 2. All owners, keepers or other persons having charge of domestic animals shall permit the appointees or employes of this department to make such examination or inspection of such domestic animals as this department considers necessary, upon the said appointee or employe presenting due evidence of his appointment or employment. All orders made by the Commissioner of Agriculture, or an assistant commissioner of agriculture, relative to the isolation, disinfection or care of domestic animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease, or suspected of being diseased, will be obeyed by the owners, keepers or other persons having charge of such animals.

Rule 3. Should the appointees or employes of this department find contagious or infectious disease existing in domestic animals examined by them, they shall report the facts immediately to the assistant commissioner in charge of the division in which the disease exists, giving the name and residence of the owner and a description of the animals affected and the place where they are to be found. The assistant commissioner to whom such report is made shall report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Albany, not later than at the close of the same week in which he receives his report, the facts as reported to him and the action he has taken, or caused to be taken, in the case.

Rule 4. All owners, keepers or persons in charge of domestic animals suffering or affected, or believed to be, with contagious or infectious disease shall, for the purposes of proper examination thereof, if requested so to do by an appointee or employe of this department, place the animal or animals in stanchions or other suitable place of restraint for the time necessary for examination by the employe or employes of this department.

Rule 5. To guard against the improper use or disposal of animals affected, or suspected to be affected, with an infectious or contagious disease, the appointee or employe of this department to whom such fact is known, shall place or fasten upon such animal a metal tag or other device bearing a number for the purpose of designation. At the time of so fixing or fastening the tag or device upon the animal the person so doing shall give to the owner, keeper or person in charge of the animal or animals a statement, in writing, which shall describe the animal upon which the tag or device was placed and give the number on the tag and the reason for so marking the said animal. It must also state that the removal of said animal or the defacing or removal of said tag or device upon the animal would be in violation of the rules of this department, made in pursuance of article 4 of chapter 33 of the general laws, and thereafter such cattle must not be removed nor such tag removed or defaced without due permission, in writing, from the Commissioner of Agriculture or an assistant commissioner.

Rule 6. In case the owner, keeper or person in charge of the animal or animals so marked for identification shall remove or deface, or cause or permit said mark or tag to be removed or defaced, or shall remove or cause the animal or animals so marked to be removed, the employes of this department under whose supervision the marking was done, shall report such fact forthwith to the assistant commissioner in charge of the division, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture not later than the close of the same week, with a statement in detail of the action taken or instructions given in the case.

Rule 7. No domestic animal shall be killed under the provisions of chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893, except upon the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture, but when such an animal is killed upon such an order the appointee or employe, under whose supervision the killing is done, shall give to the owner, keeper or persons in charge of the animal a certificate, to which he shall make affidavit; said certificate shall set forth a description of the animal, name and place of residence of the owner, keeper

or person in charge, the reason for appraisal, and the place and time of killing.

Rule 8. All domestic animals killed upon the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture of this State shall first be appraised as provided in section 68 of chapter 338 of the Laws of 1893. Such appraisal shall be made at or before the time of such killing.

Rule 9. Appointees or employes of this department are hereby directed to give written instructions to owners, keepers of cattle or persons having charge thereof, and to public carriers having charge of the transportation of cattle, directions and orders for the proper disinfection of premises, buildings, boats, railroad cars, stables and all other objects or places from or by which contagion or infection may take place or be conveyed, and for the proper disposition of the hides and carcasses of domestic animals killed by the order of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Rule 10. It shall be the duty of owners, keepers and persons in charge of domestic animals, and of public carriers having charge of the transportation of domestic animals, to obey and carry out all orders and instructions of the appointees and employes of this department, given for the purposes set forth in rule 9 hereof.

Rule 11. An appointee or employe of this department giving instructions or orders to owners, keepers or persons in charge of domestic animals for the purposes set forth in rule 9 hereof, must report forthwith to the assistant commissioner in charge of the division, reporting in detail the instructions or orders so given.

The assistant commissioner by whom such report is received must report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Albany, not later than the close of the current week, all the facts in the case as reported to him, and also the orders or instructions given by him in the case.

FRED. C. SCHRAUB,

Commissioner of Agriculture.

On April twenty-sixth I was called to Leon, Cattaraugus county, upon a report made by a veterinary surgeon at Jamestown that, in his opinion, a disease had broken out among the cattle of E. Nickerman and L. L. Kellogg, at that place, which seemed to be pleuro-pneumonia. I had one bull killed, and Dr. M. J. Henderson, veterinary surgeon, performed an autopsy and found that the cattle were suffering from anthrax, and proper measures were at once taken to control the disease.

In May, at the request of Assistant Dairy Commissioner Van Valkenburgh, of New York city, I went to New York and, accompanied by him, made a thorough inspection and examination of about 225 milch cows and other cattle in Brooklyn, Flatbush and Canarsie. I found some of the stables extremely filthy, and sanitary ventilation and arrangements very bad, but found no disease among the cows, whose milk was sold mostly in the city of Brooklyn. Mr. Van Valkenburgh at once took rigid measures with the owners as to cleaning up and ventilating their stables, which they agreed to do immediately, or else he would stop the sale of their milk.

On May twenty-third I was called to Willseyville, Tioga county, to examine a herd of sheep on the farm of G. M. Bogardus, and found them affected with grub in the head; on May twenty-fifth I went to the town of Hastings, Oswego county, and on the farm of H. A. Smith found his sheep suffering from the same cause. Preventive treatment in this disease seems to be best, as after the grubs get into the sinuses of the head, medical treatment appears to be hopeless, as the sheep gadfly, during the season, keeps depositing its larva in the nose of the sheep.

I then went to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, where I had been on March first, to again examine the herd of cattle on the farm of Edwin Babcock that were affected with malignant catarrh. I found that the quarantine I had established was still maintained; that the disease still existed on the farm, but had not spread to any other cattle in the vicinity. Remedies in this disease seem to have no effect, as it appears to defy

treatment, and we must rely upon disinfectants, sanitary treatment, and a rigid quarantine to control it until it dies out. Fortunately it has appeared so far only in St. Lawrence county.

In June, at the request of Assistant Dairy Commissioner J. H. Brown, of Holland Patent, and in company with him I examined the cattle on the farm of Jerry Williams, on Moose creek, near Booneville, Oneida county, and found one cow affected with anthrax. I learned from Mr. Brown that a number of cattle had died in that vicinity in the spring, and I examined the grounds along the creek through a number of farms where the cattle were pastured, found it low and swampy and was satisfied from the description of the disease given to me by several owners that there was an outbreak of anthrax along that creek during the spring, and also one in the summer of 1892, and that the losses in cattle were caused by it.

July second, I was called to Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, to examine the herd of cattle on the farm of one William H. Reese. He had thirty-six head, many of whom, I found, were suffering with foot-rot, caused by a foul and filthy barnyard. A good cleaning up of the yard and covering it with clean gravel, and proper treatment of the feet soon remedied this trouble.

July twelfth, I was informed that hog cholera existed in the town of Varick, Seneca county. I went there at once and found that it had broken out on the farm of Ogden H. Wheeler. Thirteen hogs had already died at the time of my arrival and thirty-five were alive, but some of these were affected. I learned upon inquiry that Mr. Wheeler had purchased fourteen hogs in Geneva, in May, at a sale, and that some of these hogs originally came from Buffalo, and, presumably, to Buffalo from the west, and it was among these hogs that the disease appeared first. I at once established a strict quarantine, and instructed Mr. Wheeler as to disinfectants and care, and on July twenty-sixth, I examined these again and found the disease subsiding, only four having died since July twelfth, the time of my first visit. The disease died out on this farm shortly after without any further loss, and has not appeared there since.

On August ninth, I was called to Clymer Centre, town of Sherman, Chautauqua county, and found that anthrax had broken out on the farm of William Teuhuysen; he had lost two cows since April fifteenth, and the four remaining, I found affected with the disease, one very bad, and she died shortly after my visit. The disease was kept confined to Mr. Teuhuy-sen's premises and spread no farther.

August thirteenth, on the complaint of the justice of the peace, at Corfu, Genesee county, that a contagious disease existed among the flock of sheep on the farm of Elijah Phelps, about five miles north of Corfu. I went to Mr. Phelps' premises and examined his sheep. I felt satisfied that the disease was of a parasitic nature, but Mr. Phelps insisted that it was contagious, and that the flock should be killed and paid for by the State, with which I did not agree. I then directed Dr. Henderson to kill one, which he did, and a post-mortem showed that the lungs were affected with the hair-lung worm, *Strongylus ovis-pulmonalis*, and that the disease was verminous-pneumonia, and I could see no necessity for slaughtering them.

August seventeenth, I inspected and examined the herd of cows on the farm of Palmer Austin, five miles east of Mannsville, Jefferson county. I found anthrax had broken out among them and three had died, and two were suffering with it at the time. I had the herd removed from a piece of swampy ground in which I found them, to a dry upland lot; the two sick ones on being properly treated recovered, and the disease disappeared at once, the cause being removed.

On August eighteenth, having been notified by Assistant Dairy Commissioner Zillig, at Buffalo, that hog cholera had appeared near Suspension Bridge, in company with him I examined the hogs on the farm of James Banks, near Niagara Falls, and found that a number of his hogs were sick with cholera; eleven had died previous to my arrival and twenty-four were alive; of the number about twelve were in another field and had not been exposed. At my suggestion Mr. Banks killed all that were sick and had been exposed, and this stamped it out at once. The disease broke out among some hogs he purchased at the

stock-yards in Buffalo, on August second, and on August eleventh two died from it. I went back there on October fourteenth and found that the premises were entirely clear of the disease.

On August twenty-eighth, I was directed by the department to investigate a supposed contagious disease among the cattle of William E. Simmons, at Jenksville, Tioga county. I did so and found that, in my opinion, three of them had tuberculosis and the matter was at once referred to the State board of health for such action as they might deem proper.

September fourth I was notified by Assistant Dairy Commissioner Geo. L. Flanders that a contagious disease had broken out among the cows at the almshouse, Troy, N. Y.; that a number had died, and the disease seemed to baffle local veterinarians there. I at once directed Dr. Henderson to meet me at Troy, which he did, and, after an examination, he at once found that the disease was Texas fever. It was brought there by cattle from the south, shipped by the way of Buffalo, which were kept in the same field with native cows. The affected cows were plentifully covered with ticks, which communicated the disease. Precautions were taken to prevent any other Texas cattle which might come into that vicinity from infecting native cattle until the first frost came, which destroys the larva of the ticks. No other cases of Texas fever have occurred, to my knowledge, during the past year in the State, and this outbreak did not spread any farther, as native cattle do not infect other natives. The infection always comes from cattle imported into the State from the south.

October seventeenth a complaint was made that a contagious disease had broken out among the cows on the farm of Avery Cole, four miles south of Brookfield, Madison county. On my arrival there I learned that seven yearlings had died very suddenly; the remainder of the herd were in apparent good health at that time. After a thorough investigation of the matter I was satisfied from the description of the disease that

there had been an outbreak of anthrax there, and this was confirmed when I went over the farm and found they had been pastured in a piece of swamp, and the appearance of anthrax had been preceded by a very dry spell of weather which had left stagnant pools of water. A change of the cattle to dry upland meadows, with proper treatment, resulted in a disappearance of the disease with no further loss.

Mr. W. H. Harris, of Morris, Otsego county, having written this department that his cows seemed to be affected with a cough and might have tuberculosis, Dr. Henderson and myself on October thirtieth, examined his herd, but could find no infectious or contagious disease.

On October thirty-first, we examined the herd of cattle on the farm of J. H. Fisher, at Davenport, Delaware county. Mr. Fisher had previously written this department, and also the State board of health, that he thought his cattle were affected with a contagious disease. Dr. Henderson examined his herd and stated that he could find no disease among them; they were all in good health.

On November twelfth, at the request of H. Fradenburg, I examined his herd of cattle near Barryville, Sullivan county, and found a number of calves affected with verminous-bronchitis or hoose, which was caused by pasturing the calves on a lot which formerly contained sheep affected with lung-worms.

November twenty-first, I examined the herd of cows on the farm of W. R. Reese, near Glendale, Lewis county. Mr. Reese had lost two cows and suspected tuberculosis in his herd. I could find no indications of it, and the herd appeared to be in good health.

November twenty-fourth, at the request of H. R. Kerr, health officer of the town of Hammond, St. Lawrence county, I investigated a disease among the cows of Henry Smith at that place. I found that since last June, at intervals, Mr. Smith had lost eight cows, the last dying two days before my arrival, and was there burned, so that no post-mortem could be had. The two

cows that were alive were in good health. From the history of the cases, and the symptoms as given me by Dr. Kerr and Mr. Smith, I think the disease was malignant catarrhal fever.

In conclusion, I am pleased to state that Dr. M. J. Henderson, veterinary surgeon, whose scientific knowledge, skill and practical experience is well known, has greatly aided me in my work.

Respectfully submitted,

M. QUIGLEY,

Inspector.

Report of M. J. Henderson.

HON. FRED. C. SCHRAUB, *Commissioner of Agriculture* :

Dear Sir.—I respectfully submit a report of my work in the veterinary division of this department, from April tenth, when I was transferred by law from the employment of the Governor to this department:

On May first I was directed by Mr. Quigley, inspector, to meet him at Leon, Cattaraugus county, on the farm of L. L. Kellog, to investigate a supposed outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia. While there I had a bull killed, and upon making a post-mortem examination I found that the disease was not pleuro-pneumonia but anthrax. I gave proper direction as to the treatment and prevention of the disease.

On June twenty-fifth I was ordered by Mr. Quigley to report to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. F. C. Schraub, at Lowville, to investigate a reported contagious disease among the cattle and horses in the town of Harrisburgh, Lewis county. Upon my arrival there, and in company with Mr. Schraub, I visited the farms of Mathew Edghill, Frank Wheeler, Patrick Vaughn and Samuel Roberts. Upon all those different farms I found some of the animals suffering from cadaveric poisoning and others from anthrax fever. In all of the cases the disease was manifested by enormous swellings of those parts that were least protected by the hair. In my opinion, the history of the disease dates back to the winter of 1892-93, at which time Mr. Edghill lost thirty-eight sheep from some unknown cause. Those sheep were not buried, but were allowed to remain upon the surface of the ground on the pasture lot and around his stables until after my visit to the premises. Decomposition had taken place and disease had developed in two of Mr. Edghill's

horses in the form of acute blood poisoning. This disease was transmitted through the medium of flies that had become engorged with cadaveric virus from the decomposing bodies. Immediately following the appearance of the disease at Mr. Edghill's it developed among the horses on the farm owned by Mr. Frank Wheeler, in the form of anthrax fever. About the time that the disease became apparent on the farm of Mr. Wheeler it broke out on the farms of Mr. Patrick Vaughn and Mr. Samuel Roberts. Mr. Vaughn had two horses suffering from anthrax presenting marks of inoculation by the flies. On Mr. Roberts' farm there was only one cow affected. It is my opinion that had there been proper precautions taken by Mr. Edghill in the disposition of the carcasses of the sheep, that all of this trouble might have been averted. From evidence elicited from the neighbors I think that the disease originated on that place from poor sanitary conditions. At the places I visited I informed the owners as to the treatment of the animals already affected; also, I prescribed measures that I thought proper for the prevention of the transmission of the malady to those not yet affected, and also to arrest its spread to surrounding farms. I have since been informed that no other cases of disease developed in the district.

August fourteenth, accompanied by Mr. Quigley, I visited the farm of Elijah Phelps, town of Pembroke, Genesee county, and inspected his flock of sheep that had been reported as suffering from a contagious disease. While there I had an opportunity of holding a post-mortem on one of the animals and found her suffering from pneumonia, caused by the presence of the lung worm or parasite known as *Strongylus ovis-pulmonalis*. I secured a section of the diseased lung tissue, and upon microscopic examination discovered indisputable evidence of the existence of the parasite.

September fourth, accompanied by Mr. Quigley, I visited the almshouse farm at Troy, N. Y., to investigate the report that a contagious disease had made its appearance among the cattle on the premises. Upon examination, I found the animals suffering from Texas fever, which had been transmitted from

Texas cattle that had been pastured on the place. This disease can be communicated to northern cattle from Texas cattle that are apparently in a sound, healthy condition. A peculiarity of this disease is that a northern cow suffering from the disease cannot transmit it to other northern cattle. Considering the fact that the disease cannot spread without the presence of Texas or southern cattle, and that the first frost destroys the virus necessary to the propagation, I did not think any further proceedings on the part of the State necessary. I informed the people in charge of the place to keep northern cattle out of the diseased pasture until all danger had passed.

September twenty-third, acting under orders from Geo. L. Flanders, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, I visited the farm of Orrin Vrooman, town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, to investigate an alleged contagious disease among his cattle. Upon examination I could find no evidence that an infectious or contagious disease had existed on the farm.

October thirtieth I was directed by Mr. Quigley to meet him at the town of Morris, Otsego county, and, accompanied by him, I examined a herd of cattle on the farm of W. H. Harris, whose complaint would seem to indicate that tuberculosis had developed among his cows. Upon examination I could find no evidence of tuberculosis or other contagious disease.

We then went to Davenport, Delaware county, and made an examination of the herd owned by Mr. J. H. Fisher of that place, who also supposed he had tuberculosis among his herd. After a thorough investigation I could find no symptoms of a contagious trouble of any kind.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

M. J. HENDERSON,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Agricultural Work at Cornell University.

Under chapters 20 and 460 of the Laws of 1863, and chapter 585 of the Laws of 1865, Cornell University became the Land Grant College of New York. The leading object of the institution (so far as the federal grant went) was, without excluding other branches of science and knowledge, declared to be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." The institution has nobly fulfilled its mission, and its work in scientific agriculture has been of invaluable service to the State. Not only has it trained more teachers and investigators in agriculture than any other college in the country, but it has also sent hundreds of students to devote their lives to practical agriculture or to give a large portion of their time to the same pursuit. Furthermore, Cornell University has shown a praiseworthy ambition to furnish to the farmers of the State the best results of scientific agriculture. In addition to its regular four-year course leading to the degree of B. S. in agriculture, which can be entered only by those who have passed certain examinations, the institution has long had a two-year course in the elements of agricultural science and practice, open without examination, to all who present evidence of ability to prosecute the work advantageously. And, last winter, the authorities made a still further effort, which was as wise as it proved successful, to popularize and diffuse scientific instruction in agriculture by establishing a short winter course of three months which was thrown open, without any examination, to all persons over 16 years of age who wished to learn the elements of agricultural science. All these courses, all instruction in agriculture at Cornell, are, and have always been, offered to all comers without money and without price. This very generous policy has imposed heavy burdens upon the institution, which, however, in its loyal devotion to the agricultural welfare

of the State, it has ungrudgingly borne. Other States, however, with scarcely an exception, have made legislative appropriations, aggregating in individual cases from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000, in aid of their Land Grant Colleges. Pennsylvania, for example, began only half a dozen years ago; and it has since voted about \$600,000. This universal policy of the States co-operating with the Agricultural Colleges founded on the National Land Grant was last year adopted by New York, when the sum of \$50,000 was appropriated for the construction and equipment at Cornell University of a building for dairy husbandry or other agricultural pursuits. The building has been completed, and is now used for the winter dairy course. It is constructed of white Ohio sandstone with a dark tile roof; it is 45 feet wide, 90 feet long, and about 40 high. The basement, which extends only under 20 feet of the eastern end of the building, contains a 65 horse-power boiler, a 25 horse-power Westinghouse engine, together with a fan and heating stack for the complete ventilation of every room in the building. The first floor, besides the entrance hall and stairway, contains a butter-room, 35 feet by 42, and a cold-storage room. The other end of the building is occupied by a cheese room, with press room and other necessary adjuncts, and is in immediate communication with an elevator for conveying the cheeses from the presses to the curing rooms, which are on the second floor and which can be maintained automatically at any temperature desired by means of an electrothermostat in each room. On the second floor are also to be found a lecture room with 85 sittings, a reading-room, a laboratory for general agricultural analysis, a smaller laboratory for special investigations, and the office of the professor of dairy husbandry. The central portion of the building is available as a third story for purposes of storage, and is served from the floors below by an elevator. The construction throughout is slow burning.

The College of Agriculture at Cornell University is divided into six principal departments, namely:

(1) Applied agriculture, including dairy husbandry; (2) Horticulture, including landscape gardening; (3) Phenogamic and

cryptogamic botany; (4) Veterinary medicine and surgery; (5) Economic and systematic entomology; (6) Agricultural and general chemistry. They are all very fully equipped for giving liberal, scientific, and practical instruction in all that pertains to agriculture. The College, apart from the rest of the University, has twenty professors, assistants and instructors. Those students who take the full course also receive instruction from about twenty other teachers in other departments, during their freshman and sophomore years. There are five different courses of study, distinguished by the length of time required of the student, the variety of subjects embraced, and the thoroughness with which they are acquired. The first covers the Advanced or Post-Graduate Course, which is designed to fit men for teachers and experimenters, and which may lead to the degree of Master of Science and Doctor of Science. The laboratories are well equipped for the prosecution of independent work of a high character. Next comes The Regular Course in Agriculture, covering a period of four years. It is designed to afford an education as broad and liberal as that given by other departments of the University, and leads to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. During the last two years of his course, the student selects his studies in those departments in which he is most interested. For admission to this course the candidates must be at least 16 years old, or if women, 17 and must pass an examination. Thirdly, there is the Special Course extending through two years or less, as the student desires. The selection of studies lies largely with the student, in the branches covered by the technical instruction offered in the regular or long course. The course is designed to give the elements of agricultural science and practice to those who can not afford to avail themselves of the broader education offered by the regular course. The special course is open to all students who are 18 years of age and who present evidence of ability to prosecute the work advantageously. Fourthly, since 1893, there is the Short Winter Course of Three Months for farmers' sons and daughters who can not spend two or more years at college, but who would receive great benefit

from lectures and practice during the winter months. To meet the needs of such persons, this course has been especially designed. Persons who are of good character and 16 years of age, may, without any examination, be admitted. The course of study is partly prescribed and partly optional. The prescribed subjects are: Agriculture, 5 hours per week, and Agricultural Chemistry, 3 hours per week, with two hours a day of educational work in barns, dairy houses, forcing houses, and laboratories. Besides these subjects, students must elect at least 7 hours a week from the following list: Entomology, 3 hours per week; Botany, 2 hours per week; Horticulture, 2 hours per week; Dairy Husbandry, 2 hours per week; Animal Industry, 3 hours per week; Poultry Keeping, 1 hour per week; Veterinary, 5 hours per week.

In the fifth place, beginning with the winter of 1894, there will be the Dairy Course, of three months from January 1st, which is open without examination and which is designed primarily to meet the needs of those butter and cheese makers who feel in need of more thorough and comprehensive instruction and to train those who are looking toward butter and cheese making as a profession. The demand for such instruction has led to the belief that the establishment of such a course would be attended with good results. The instruction will be partly by lectures but largely by actual practice in the creamery, cheese factory, and dairy laboratory. The order will be about as follows: Lectures on milk and its products, 2 hours per week; Lectures on subjects relating to dairying, 4 hours per week; Cheese room practice, 2 days per week; Butter room practice, 2 days per week; Dairy laboratory practice, 2 days per week; Problems and bookkeeping, 2 hours per week. The lectures on milk will include a full discussion of the structure of the milk gland, the secretion of milk and its care and preservation during all the processes of manufacture. The lectures will be supplemented by constant reference to the current dairy literature as found in periodicals and experiment station publications. These lectures will be given two days per week, extending through the term. On alternate days there will be given short courses of lectures (two to eight

or ten in a course) on various subjects intimately related to dairy husbandry and factory management. These will include the care and management of dairy cattle, the feeding and the compounding of rations, the symptoms and treatment of the more common diseases of cows, the care and management of engines and boilers, etc. These will be given by special lecturers of the College of Agriculture. The instruction in cheese making will be given in the cheese room, and for this purpose the class will be broken up into small squads and each squad will be put in charge of a vat and the members will actually make the cheese under the eye and hand of a competent instructor. The cheese factory room will be completely equipped with the best modern apparatus. The instruction in butter making will be given in the same way as the instruction in cheese making. The creamery will also be fully equipped with modern apparatus and all the more important makes of centrifugal separators will be run side by side. The use and care of these separators will form an important part of the creamery instruction, which will also be under the care of a thoroughly competent instructor. The laboratory work will consist largely in detecting adulterations and sophistications by means of the Babcock tester and lactometer, and opportunity will also be given to those who desire, for microscopical examination of milk and its products. It will be the single aim to make all of the instruction at once thorough and practical.

Besides the work in Dairy Husbandry, it may be well to describe the work in the other departments of the College of Agriculture. In Practical Agriculture, it includes instruction in the preparation of the soil, fertilizers, harvesting, and marketing for general and special crops; laying out and improving farms; drainage and irrigation; farm buildings and fences, location, plans, and construction; farm yard manures and commercial fertilizers, composition, manufacture, preservation, and application; farm accounts, business customs, rights, and privileges; employment and direction of laborers; farm implements and machinery, use, care, and repairs; grasses and forage plants; weeds and their eradication; swine, sheep, and horse

husbandry; breeds and breeding, care and management; besides practice in setting up and running machinery, as binders, mowers, etc.; the sharpening and repairing of small tools, as scythes, saws, spades, etc.; drawing up building plans and specifications; farm book-keeping, etc. In Horticulture, there is instruction in fruit-culture, with practical work in the most approved methods of pruning and training, methods of planting, determination, and discussion of varieties, etc., besides practice in methods of plant propagation, from the sowing of seeds to making of cuttings and budding and grafting. The instruction is given in the laboratory-houses — green-houses designed for the purpose. Instruction is also given in the management of ornamental plants, affording an excellent opportunity for young women. Practice is also given in the preparation and application of the most approved fungicides and insecticides. In Animal Industry, lectures are given on the origin and formation of the various breeds of dairy and beef cattle; their selection and improvement; the improvement of native cattle and the formation of new breeds; the composition of stock foods and their combination into rations suitable for various purposes. Practice is given in tracing and tabulating pedigrees; judging by the scale of points; computing rations, etc. In Poultry Keeping, the work includes instruction in breeds and breeding; incubation, artificial and otherwise; construction of poultry houses, etc. In Veterinary Science, the instruction consists of lectures on the more common diseases of farm animals, their diagnosis and their remedies, with such clinical instruction in surgical operations as opportunity may offer. In Entomology, there are lectures and laboratory work on the structure, habits, and life history of insects, together with a discussion of the best known methods of destroying insects affecting farm and garden crops.

For this varied instruction the College makes use of a rich material equipment. The farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres, is managed with a view not only to profit, but also to illustrate the best methods of general agriculture. A four years' rotation is practiced on the principal fields; one

year of clover, one of corn, one of oats or barley, and one of wheat. The live stock of the farm has been largely bred up from the common stock of the country by the use of thoroughbred males. This serves as an excellent object lesson, which can easily be practiced with profit by the student on his return home. The cows, twenty in number, are grade Holstein and grade Jersey. Twenty years ago their ancestors on the dams side gave 3,000 pounds of milk per year; in 1892 the whole herd averaged 7,240 pounds of milk and 285 pounds of butter fat. The horses are Percheron grades from common mares and the swine are high-grade Poland China. Dorset and Shropshire sheep are also kept. All the animals are managed with a view to the most profitable production of the various products for which they are kept. Considerable attention is given to raising winter lambs for the early city markets. A four-story barn provides for housing all the animals, machinery, tools, hay, grain, and manures. The stationery thresher, feed cutter, chaffer, and other machinery is driven by steam power. The barn also furnishes many facilities for carrying on investigations in feeding and rearing all classes of domestic animals. The farm is also furnished with a well-equipped piggery and tool house. Not far from the main barn has been constructed a hennerly, thirty-two feet long, with suitable yards and appliances for incubating and rearing domestic fowls. The agricultural class room is furnished with a collection of grains and grasses, implements of horse and hand culture and various appliances for carrying on instruction and conducting investigations. The whole plant is managed with a view to the greatest economy consistent with the greatest efficiency in imparting instruction. About thirty acres are devoted to garden and orchards. Upon this area have been planted numerous varieties of most of the cultivated fruits, berries, and edible nuts. Ten steam-heated forcing houses, with work rooms, offices, etc., and a barn give ample facilities for giving instruction and practice in horticulture both winter and summer. The forcing of vegetables during the winter is an important part of the horticulture labor. Tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, lettuce, raddishes, cauliflower, beans, rhubarb,

asparagus, and other vegetables are in season in the forcing houses during the college year. The botanical department is equally well equipped with specimens of rare and interesting plants and extended conservatories. The entomological department has not only class rooms, offices, and extended museums in White Hall, but also an insectary, sixty feet long, with a two-story cottage attached, for office and work rooms. These commodious quarters give ample opportunity for carrying on at all times of the year extended investigations in the numerous breeding cages, with which the building is furnished. The chemical department is very large and extended and has unsurpassed accommodations for both instruction and experimental work.

Besides the College of Agriculture and the State Weather Bureau, Cornell has also a large, productive, and eminently successful Agricultural Experiment Station. The Cornell University Experiment Station was organized at the University, in February, 1879, for the purpose of promoting agriculture by scientific experimentation and investigation. The Board of Control consisted of the Faculty of Agriculture of the University, together with delegates — one each — from the State Agricultural Society, State Dairymen's Associations, Western New York Farmers' Club, Central New York Farmers' Club, Elmira Farmers' Club, American Institute Farmers' Club, and Ithaca Farmers' Club. The first annual meeting of the Board of Control was held at Cornell University, June 20, 1879. The only funds of the station consisted of \$250 given by Miss Jennie McGraw for the printing of the first report. The work of the station was all done by volunteers. The first report was published in 1880 and contained 133 pages. The second report contained 162 pages, and was published in 1883. The trustees of the University made an appropriation of \$1,000 for the use of the station for the year 1881-2, and \$1,145 for the year 1882-3. The third report was issued in 1885 and embraced forty pages. These three reports record the largest part of the experiments which

were conducted from the time of the organization in 1880 up to the close of the year 1885.

The first report of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Cornell University, in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the act of Congress, March 2, 1887, establishing the station, was published in 1889. The station was fully organized on April 30, 1888, by the appointment by the trustees of the University of an experiment station council, a Director and Deputy Director, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The work of investigation was divided into six departments, and a portion of the laboratories, green-houses, barns, farm, and stock were assigned by the University for the use of the station. Four bulletins, of about 5,000 copies each, were published during the first year, also a republication of 2,500 copies later in the year. Without doubt these bulletins reached not less than 600,000 farmers. No. 1 treated of the construction of dairy houses; No. 2 of the effect of different foods on the production of fat and lean in sheep; No. 3 of the insectary, with illustrations, besides investigations with a view of preventing the ravages of wire worms and the destruction of the plum curculio; No. 4 gave the results of extended experiments in the economical growing of corn for fodder and ensilage. This single bulletin has revolutionized the methods of raising ensilage corn, as it showed that mature corn, raised in rows or drills, instead of by the broadcast method, raised the value of the crop from \$14 to \$17 per acre. In 1889, 11 bulletins, containing 216 pages, were published, together with an annual report. From 8,000 to 10,000 copies were sent direct to farmers, and through the papers the results of our investigations have been made known in brief to hundreds of thousands of farmers throughout the State and Union. No. 5 treated of the production of lean meat in mature animals and of the effect of heating milk on the quality of butter. No. 6 treated of the determination of hygroscopic water, a purely chemical subject, applied to agriculture, and of the determination of nitrogen by new methods, and the digestion of fodders and feeding stuffs.

No. 7 treated of the sprouting of seeds under certain conditions; No. 8 of the effect of different rations on

fattening lambs; No. 9 was a study of wind breaks in their relation to fruit-growing; No. 10 was exclusively devoted to recording experiments on the cultivation of tomatoes, varieties, etc., the experiments having been begun in another State and continued at the University for some 6 years; No. 11 was on the saw-fly borer in wheat; No. 12 was for the benefit of experiment station workers; it related to the extraction of fat and gave cuts of some new apparatus; No. 13 was on farm manures and their waste. This publication awakened wide interest and discussion, brought to the knowledge of the farmers facts which heretofore had not been observed, and resulted in preventing losses of fertility far exceeding in value the entire cost of the station since its establishment. No. 14 was a scientific treatment of the strawberry leaf blight. No. 15, the last bulletin of the year, termed the "omnibus," treated of miscellaneous subjects, sixteen in number.

In 1890, 10 bulletins, containing 187 pages, and an annual report were issued. No. 16 continued the experiments of 1888 on the growing of corn for fodder and ensilage. No. 17 was published for the use of dairymen in determining the fat in milk. No. 18 consisted of an exhaustive investigation into insecticides and spraying machines. No. 19 treated of apples, pears, grapes and small fruit grown in Western New York, and their diseases. No. 20 was on cream-raising by dilution and variation of fat in milks delivered in markets. No. 21 was on tomatoes and consisted in a continuation of experiments conducted in preceding years together with new experiments begun. No. 22 dealt with the effect of grain rations for cows at pasture; No. 23 with various insects injurious to fruits; and No. 24 with the clover rust. No. 25, the omnibus bulletin at the close of the year, treated on miscellaneous subjects, twenty in number. Twelve bulletins, containing 405 pages, and an annual report were published in 1891. No. 26 treated of egg plants; No. 27 of the production and care of farm manures; No. 28 of forcing tomatoes; No. 29 of cream-raising by dilution, the effect of delayed setting on cream, and the application of the Babcock method of determining fats in milk, buttermilk, and butter, and the rela-

tion of fibrin to the creaming of milk; No. 30 of the effect of electricity on green-house plants; No. 31 of forcing English cucumbers; No. 32 of continuation of experiments on tomatoes; No. 33 of wire worm; No. 34 of dew berries; No. 35 of fungicides and insecticides; No. 36 of grain rations for cows at pasture, and the effect on milk and butter. No. 37, the omnibus bulletin, treated briefly of miscellaneous subjects, sixteen in number. In 1892, 12 bulletins, containing 460 pages, and an annual report were published. No. 38 treated of the cultivation of native plums and cherries; No. 39 creaming and aerating milk; No. 40 effect of de-tasseling corn; No. 41 steam versus hot water for greenhouse heating; No. 42, second report upon electro-horticulture; No. 43 some troubles of winter tomatoes; No. 44 pear tree psylla; No. 56 investigations in tomatoes continued; No. 46 mulberry culture; No. 47 experiments in feeding lambs and pigs; No. 48 spraying apple orchards. No. 49, the omnibus bulletin at the end of the year, treated of sixteen miscellaneous subjects. In 1893, 12 bulletins containing 350 pages were issued up to the beginning of 1894. No. 50 the bud moth; No. 51 four new types of fruits; No. 52 cost of milk production; variation in individual cows; No. 52 adema of the tomato; No. 54 dehorning; No. 55 green-house notes; third winter report upon electro-horticulture; winter cauliflowers; steam and hot water heating of green-houses; No. 56 production of manure; No. 57 raspberries as a farm crop; No. 58 four-lined leaf-bug; No. 59 mulching, effects on maturity of fruits; No. 60 spraying of orchards; No. 61, omnibus bulletin, containing miscellaneous subjects.

The bulletins have attracted wide attention not only at home but abroad, especially those treating of wire worms (No. 33), the pear tree psylla (No. 44), the cost of milk production (No. 52), the dehorning of cattle (No. 54), the feeding of domestic animals (Nos. 2, 5, 8 and 47), electro-horticulture (Nos. 30 and 42), and the researches into the history of native plums and cherries (No. 38). Conservative agriculturists estimate that in some cases the publication of a single one of these bulletins has

saved a single county in a single year many thousands of dollars. Besides the means used for disseminating the results of the work already mentioned the State annually published several thousand complete volumes of the bulletins and the annual report. The newspapers also disseminate the more important results in every part of the State, and in addition to publishing bulletins the officers and workers in the station attend farmers' meetings throughout the State explaining and emphasizing the results of the experiments.

With its college of agriculture and numerous cognate departments and its Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University is the originating organ and radiating centre of scientific agriculture in New York. For the work it has done both in investigation and instruction it deserves the approval and gratitude of the State. The increasing desire of the authorities of the University is to bring scientific agriculture home to the actual and prospective farmers of the State and is above all praise. The policy will commend itself to the people of the State. The University now desires to multiply its teaching efficiency by the establishment of a University Extension Department in Agriculture, Horticulture, and Dairy Husbandry, the staff of which should be charged with the function of lecturing to the farmers, dairymen, and fruit-growers in every county of the State, and of giving instruction at institutes, conventions, and other similar gatherings. How far the co-operation of the State may be given in aid of this laudable and important enterprise (which the University, though training up suitable men, has not the means to establish) is a question respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Legislature.

Need of Veterinarians.

The State cannot with prudence or safety longer postpone the establishment of a veterinary college. Scientific veterinarians are now indispensable for the protection of the health of our people, the maintenance of our dairy industries, and the preservation of our domestic stock. The substitution of fraudulent and deleterious substances for butter can be detected and

exposed only by the scientific expert. This matter has received much attention in our State, but trained experts are now demanded to make our legislation effective. More need not be said of it in this connection. A still more terrible circumstance forces upon our consideration the policy of establishing a veterinary college. The recent outbreaks of tuberculosis in different parts of the country emphasize the duty, already too long delayed, of bringing veterinary medicine to the protection of the public health and the preservation of our animal possessions.

The vital statistics of the State show that for a period of eight years ending in 1888, every eighth death was caused by tuberculosis. This dreadful disease carries off between 12,000 and 13,000 inhabitants of our State yearly. No other single affection is so prolific of death; no epidemic is so devastating of human existence. Now, tuberculosis has for its cause the tubercle bacillus; and this germ or seed is almost always communicated to man by the lower animals, and in the great majority of cases by cattle. Milk is a prolific medium of infection, and meat is scarcely less pestiferous. There is next to no tuberculosis in countries which are without cattle, but it appears with their introduction. The disease flourishes most in districts in which cattle are kept a good deal indoors and used for the production of milk. This is true of our own State. Is it not criminal to allow our people to be decimated—literally decimated—by this terrible disease, when, by the aid of veterinary science, it might be extirpated from our domesticated herds which communicate it to man and which are the most common vehicles of its increase and diffusion?

So far reference has been made to the public health, which is, of course, the supreme point of consideration. It is necessary, however, to call attention also to the enormous value of the domestic animals which tuberculosis and other diseases attack. There are in the State of New York about 10,000,000 farm animals—horses, asses, mules, cattle, sheep and swine—apart altogether from city animals, which are not recorded in the census. The value of the farm animals is between \$130,000,000

and \$140,000,000, being one-twelfth of the value of the farm live stock of the United States. These enormous animal possessions constitute a very unstable property; they are liable to injury and destruction from exposure, unwholesome or unsuitable rations, unsanitary environment, and disease and infection in great variety, of which tuberculosis and anthrax are only the best known types. Yet the State has not provided for the safety and preservation of this immense, valuable, but unstable property. In the dairy herd of a large New York State institution, Dr. James Law reports that he, a few years ago, found half the cows tuberculous, while the pigs, which were fed with the offal from the slaughtered cattle, were quite generally diseased in the same way. This is only a sample, though we may hope an extreme one, of a condition of things which close observers know to be far from uncommon. For such an alarming evil we cannot put our trust in occasional remedies and temporary expedients. We must not squander public money by employing uneducated quacks or imperfectly-educated sciolists to cope with this increasing and alarming plague. Our salvation lies in employing experts who have mastered veterinary science, in all its recent and astounding developments—microscopical, chemical, physical, biological and bacteriological. It is such men, with all the light, and skill, and power of modern science, that we must have inspect our herds, our meat and milk markets, our stock-yards, and our slaughter-houses, if we are to extirpate the protean and deadly malady of tuberculosis, the all but universal scourge of man and beast.

How are such men to be procured? They are not to-day obtainable in America, certainly not in such numbers as are now called for. The other States of the Union have been almost as backward as New York in recognizing the absolute indispensableness of veterinary medicine for the sake both of public health and of agricultural prosperity. The European governments, however, have long had their veterinary colleges. And these outbreaks of tuberculosis among our herds, and the annually recurring and appalling sacrifices of human life, now

imperatively summon New York to follow the example of Europe and inaugurate a life-saving reform for America.

The cost of a State College of Veterinary Medicine would be considerable; but whatever the cost New York State will not begrudge it for the lives of its citizens and the safety of its herds. It is respectfully suggested, however, that as about half of the three or four dozen subjects—theoretical and practical—which make up the curriculum of a Veterinary College are already taught at Cornell University, the State Land Grant College, with which the State has already entered into partnership in the promotion of scientific agriculture, dairy husbandry, and meteorology, it would conduce to economy, as it certainly would to the efficiency and reputation of the institution, if the State Veterinary College were located at, and federated with, Cornell University. A veterinary college of the same high character as the European type would, if alone, require at least \$400,000 for the original buildings and \$60,000 annually for maintenance. In connection with Cornell University it could probably be established and conducted for less than half that cost. And the location of the college, at the center of the State, and in the midst of a rural district abounding in flocks and herds, would be highly favorable to the best veterinary work with all the genera—horse, ox, sheep, goat, pig—while the proximity of the city of Ithaca would secure to it an abundance of sick horses which is the only advantage offered by a great city for the location of a veterinary college.

J. G. SCHURMAN,

President.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

OF THE

State Agricultural Society, the County and
Town Agricultural Societies, and the Iroquois
Agricultural Society, in the State of New York
for the Year 1893.

STATE.

NEW YORK STATE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$82 01
From gate receipts	\$10,343 00
From bills payable	49,197 00
From rent of privileges	1,402 00
From Farmers' Institute Fund	9,746 35
From sundries	2,783 89
From entries for races	865 50
From State (for premiums)	19,251 32
From State (annual appropriation)	1,877 40
From State (appropriation for buildings),	24,030 19
Receipts for 1893	119,496 85
Total receipts	\$119,578 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$24,030 19
For labor	308 10
For attractions	2,496 70
For salaries	2,286 60
For advertising and printing	2,668 44
For Farmers' Institute Fund	9,746 35
For bills payable	44,147 00
For interest	4,234 83
For premiums	19,245 32
For insurance	589 00
For sundries	9,476 97
Total disbursements	119,229 50
Balance (credit)	\$349 36

John B. Dutcher	President.
James B. Docharty	Secretary.
Austin C. Chase	Treasurer.

C O U N T Y .

ALBANY.

Altamont Driving Park and Fair Association.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$2,374 19	
From rent of grounds	23 88	
From rent of privileges	631 22	
From sale of shares	5,779 00	
From entrance fees of exhibitors.....	202 00	
From entries for races	627 50	
From Delaware and Hudson Canal Com- pany for fencing	250 00	
Receipts for 1893		\$9,887 79
Total receipts		\$9,887 79

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$7,616 00	
For labor and material	769 37	
For salaries of secretaries, special police and night watch	168 75	
For band	40 00	
For race purses	1,155 42	
For premiums on horses	\$158 00	
For premiums on cattle	112 00	
For premiums on sheep	35 00	
For premiums on swine	22 00	
Total premiums on stock	327 00	
For premiums other than above	403 85	
Total disbursements		10,480 39
Balance (debit)		\$592 60

Isaac V. Reamer	President.
Junius D. Ogsbury	Secretary.
Jacob H. Elsass	Treasurer.

ALLEGANY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$694 62	
From cash borrowed from Mrs. Weaver,	150 00	
From rent of privileges	152 50	
From annual members	101 00	
From life members	18 00	
From entries for races	182 72	
From State	302 43	
From A. J. Hibbard (former treasurer),	261 76	
From bank (overdraft)	10 31	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		\$1,873 34
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$1,873 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$337 79	
For permanent improvements	105 45	
For labor	214 41	
For material	58 80	
For salaries	100 00	
For printing bills, etc	86 00	
For miscellaneous, band, etc	81 75	
For payment on indebtedness	400 86	
For race purses	442 00	
For premiums on horses.....	\$141 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	104 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	25 00	
For premiums on swine.....	9 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock.....	279 00	
For premiums other than above.....	105 07	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		2,211 13
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)		\$337 79
		<hr/>

S. H. Whitcomb	President.
H. E. Dudley	Secretary.
Frank H. Jackson	Treasurer.

BROOME.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$24 94
From gate receipts	\$1,926 80
From rent of privileges	822 80
From stock	436 05
From entries for races	111 25
From State	646 67
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	3,943 57
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$3,968 51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$181 92
For labor, etc	1,179 45
For material	294 99
For salaries	200 00
For payment on indebtedness	101 55
For race purses	553 75
For premiums on horses.....	\$221 00
For premiums on cattle.....	414 00
For premiums on sheep.....	99 00
For premiums on swine.....	69 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock.....	803 00
For premiums other than above.....	653 85
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	3,968 51

H. J. Wattles	President.
D. L. Maxfield	Secretary.
P. H. Landers	Treasurer.

CATTARAUGUS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report		\$153 98
From gate receipts	\$1,149 30	
From rent of grounds	20 00	
From rent of privileges	265 10	
From annual members	432 00	
From entries for races	257 00	
From State	230 65	
From Ives Pool Fund	303 66	
From hay sold	22 12	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893		2,679 83
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,833 81

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$84 23	
For permanent improvements	110 00	
For labor	274 50	
For material	60 14	
For salaries	80 00	
For printing, stationery, etc.....	191 80	
For judges	16 00	
For payment on indebtedness	588 95	
For race purses	856 26	
For premiums on horses.....	\$104 00	
For premiums on cattle	129 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	43 50	
For premiums on swine	13 00	
	<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock.....	289 50	
For premiums other than above	251 78	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		2,803 16
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$30 65
		<hr/> <hr/>

C. R. Rhodes	President.
Robert F. Winship	Secretary.
S. Lewis Sweetland	Treasurer.

CAYUGA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$226 39
From gate receipts	\$1,705 60
From rent of privileges	228 00
From annual members	483 75
From entries for races	210 00
From Ives Pool Fund	376 38
From sundries	17 00
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	3,020 73
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$3,247 12

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements (sidewalk assessment)	\$467 29	
For labor	325 41	
For material	44 24	
For salaries	100 00	
For interest and insurance	869 59	..
For advertising, printing, feed, etc.....	659 35	
For race purses	660 00	
For premiums on horses	\$154 50	
For premiums on cattle	238 50	
For premiums on sheep.....	92 50	
For premiums on swine	128 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	613 50	
For premiums other than above	400 00	
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Total disbursements	4,139 38	
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)	\$892 26	

E. D. Mosher	President.
C. F. Barber	Secretary.
Robt. F. Young	Treasurer.

CHAUTAUQUA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$167 84
From gate receipts	\$2,108 33
From rent of grounds and rent of privileges	271 71
From annual members	427 00
From entries for races	50 00
From State	383 53
From Ives' Pool Fund	560 51
From note discounted	1,100 00
Receipts for 1893	4,901 08
Total receipts	\$5,068 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$292 64
For labor	310 40
For material	710 53
For salaries (secretary)	75 00
For race purses	772 36
For premiums on horses.....	\$389 00
For premiums on cattle.....	551 00
For premiums on sheep.....	158 00
For premiums on swine.....	85 00
Total premiums on stock	1,183 00
For premiums other than above.....	1,570 13
Total disbursements	4,914 06
Balance (credit)	\$154 86

Alonzo Halladay	President.
Ed. A. Brooks	Secretary.
C. M. Waite	Treasurer.

CHEMUNG.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$98 22
From gate receipts	\$1,431 47	
From subscriptions	601 56	
From entry fees	252 60	
From grand stand	119 75	
From sale of privileges	200 00	
From sale of buildings, fence, etc.....	1,942 56	
From annual members	222 00	
From fines	10 00	
From forage and telephone.....	9 66	
From State	132 41	
From Ives Pool Fund	453 78	
From supervisors	4,500 00	
From loan	900 00	
Receipts for 1893		10,775 79
Total receipts		\$10,874 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$7,395 13
For labor and police.....	250 65
For printing and advertising.....	273 40
For secretary's salary	100 00
For forage	188 35
For interest	52 70
For miscellaneous expenses	273 75
For loan	600 00
For race purses	466 00

For premiums on horses.....	\$449 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	165 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	44 00	
For premiums on swine.....	21 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	\$679 00	
For premiums other than above	604 40	
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Total disbursements		\$10,883 38
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Balance (debit)		\$9 37
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Frank J. Cassada	President.
Geo. McCann	Secretary.
Edwin J. Young	Treasurer.

CHENANGO.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$334 17
From gate receipts	\$1,510 22	
From rent of grounds	75 00	
From rent of privileges	423 90	
From annual members	1,128 00	
From life members	219 26	
From entries for races	357 89	
From State	327 20	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		4,041 47
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$4,375 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$435 64
For labor	135 00
For material	126 00
For salaries	25 00

For attractions and music	\$925 00	
For printing	235 00	
For payment on indebtedness	300 00	
For race purses	525 00	
For premiums on horses	\$197 00	
For premiums on cattle	381 00	
For premiums on sheep	45 00	
For premiums on swine	6 00	
	<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	629 00	
For premiums other than above	688 00	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		\$4,023 64
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$352 00
		<hr/>

M. H. Sullivan	President.
L. D. Smith	Secretary.
J. J. Bixby	Treasurer.

CLINTON.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$4,293 62
From gate receipts	\$5,635 05
From rent of grounds	10 00
From rent of privileges	701 78
From annual members	212 00
From interest on deposits	111 35
From entries for races	3,965 19
From State	450 43
From Ives Pool Fund.....	486 32
From other sources	28 78
	<hr/>
Receipts for 1893	\$11,600 90
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$15,894 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$690 97	
For labor and expenses	2,300 10	
For dividend	1,133 40	
For salaries	350 00	
For real estate	188 84	
For furniture	1 50	
For payment on indebtedness	4 00	
For race purses	5,178 25	
For premiums on horses	\$327 00	
For premiums on cattle ..	516 00	
For premiums on sheep	248 00	
For premiums on swine	138 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	1,229 00	
For premiums other than above	685 25	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		\$11,761 31
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Balance (credit)		\$4,133 21
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David F. Dobie	President.	
William T. Burleigh	Secretary.	
M. F. Parkhurst	Treasurer.	

COLUMBIA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$308 32
Balance to credit of lady superintendents	105 00
From gate receipts	\$3,729 78
From grand stand	965 64
From rent of privileges	729 00
From annual members	128 00
From life members	20 00
From entries for races	1,080 00
From State	356 71
From Ives Pool Fund.....	401 77

From New York Central and Hudson

River railroad deposit returned	\$150 00	
From agricultural ball	12 30	
From note, six months, due May 2, 1894,	500 00	
From unpaid premiums of 1893	33 50	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$8,106 70
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$8,520 02

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$2,399 94	
For advertising, printing, tickets, etc..	372 75	
For labor during fair	332 01	
For insurance	50 73	
For material and supplies	155 03	
For repairs, tools, etc	11 05	
For salaries: Officers, \$75; judges \$122.15	197 15	
For railroad deposit, to guarantee train,	150 00	
For bands and special attractions.....	394 00	
For water rents and dues	67 99	
For care of stock	100 00	
For payment on indebtedness (interest),	179 00	
For race purses	2,805 00	
For premiums of 1892, as per resolution,	14 75	
For premiums on horses	\$368 00	
For premiums on cattle	139 00	
For premiums on sheep	192 00	
For premiums on swine	34 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock.....	733 00	
For premiums on poultry	136 00	
For premiums other than above	441 50	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		8,539 90
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$19 88

Charles Rosboro	President.
William V. Reynolds	Secretary.
Myron E. Clark	President.

CORTLAND.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$2,135 00	
From rent of grounds	268 00	
From rent of privileges	312 85	
From entries for races	3,449 00	
From State	660 22	
From grand stand, etc	610 65	
From fines	29 00	
From secretary National Trotting Association	46 20	
Receipts for 1893		\$7,481 92
Total receipts		\$7,481 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$534 68	
For permanent improvements	214 25	
For labor	310 73	
For material	67 89	
For salaries	50 00	
For speakers, attractions, stationery, postage, police, insurance, music, advertising, etc., etc	635 25	
For payment on indebtedness	234 68	
For race purses	5,110 00	
For premiums on horses	\$157 50	
For premiums on cattle	201 00	
For premiums on sheep	10 50	
For premiums on swine	46 00	
Total premiums on stock	415 00	
For premiums other than above	244 00	
Total disbursements		7,816 48
Balance (debit)		\$334 56

Harrison Wells	President.
George J. Mager	Secretary.
Hilton R. Rouse	Treasurer.

DELAWARE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$44 89
From gate receipts.....	\$1,089 63
From rent of grounds.....	50 00
From rent of privileges.....	197 00
From annual members.....	178 75
From State	284 29
From Ives Pool Fund.....	446 13
From advertising in premium list.....	94 00
From donation	85 00
From borrowed money.....	600 00
Receipts for 1893	3,024 80
Total receipts	\$3,069 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permaent improvements	\$412 53
For labor and material	878 10
For salaries	80 00
For attractions	210 00
For payment on indebtedness.....	276 50
For premiums on horses.....	\$114 00
For premiums on cattle.....	392 00
For premiums on sheep.....	75 00
For premiums on swine.....	11 00
Total premiums on stock.....	592 00
For premiums other than above.....	546 37
Total disbursements	2,995 50
Balance (credit)	\$74 19

T. D. Middlemart	President.
John M. Gordon.....	Secretary.
Jas. E. W. Thompson.....	Treasurer.

DUTCHESS.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$6,719 00	
From secretary, entries	407 50	
From rent of privileges	1,370 50	
From secretary and fines	211 48	
From entries for races	1,142 25	
From State	420 79	
From Ives Pool Fund	525 26	
From auction and sale of straw	30 78	
Receipts for 1893		\$10,827 56
Total receipts		\$10,827 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$107 45	
For labor, advertising and printing ...	3,488 90	
For material, feed, etc.....	598 15	
For salaries	1,268 00	
For expenses, transportation and board,	1,267 87	
For payment on indebtedness (old premiums)	178 00	
For race purses	2,405 00	
For premiums on horses	\$648 50	
For premiums on cattle	534 50	
For premiums on sheep	199 00	
For premiums on swine	4 00	
Total premiums on stock	1,386 00	
For premiums other than above	687 50	
Total disbursements		11,386 87
Balance (debit)		\$559 31

Ferdinand R. Bain	Secretary.
Edgar A. Briggs	Treasurer.

ERIE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$625 56
From gate receipts	\$3,443 00	
From rent of grounds	10 00	
From rent of privileges	936 00	
From annual members	910 00	
From entries for races	841 05	
From State	498 85	
From Ives Pool Fund	470 29	
From miscellaneous	17 50	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		7,126 69
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$7,752 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$51 40	
For labor	682 27	
For miscellaneous	612 23	
For salaries	130 00	
For advertising and printing	225 51	
For payment on indebtedness (principal and interest)	2,029 73	
For race purses	1,542 50	
For premiums on horses	\$370 00	
For premiums on cattle	276 50	
For premiums on sheep	72 50	
For premiums on swine	68 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	787 00	
For premiums other than above	1,374 30	
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Total disbursements		7,434 94
<hr/>		
Balance (credit)		\$317 31
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Horace Landon	President.
G. P. Dick	Secretary.
John W. Salisbury	Treasurer.

ESSEX.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$119 12
From gate receipts	\$1,192 25
From rent of grounds	226 80
From entries for races	233 75
From State	190 42
From Ives Pool Fund	344 08
From note	300 00
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	2,487 30
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$2,606 42

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$159 00
For labor and expenses	798 93
For material	148 30
For salaries	50 00
For payment on indebtedness (note)....	145 00
For race purses	550 00
For premiums on horses	\$191 70
For premiums on cattle	200 00
For premiums on sheep	100 80
For premiums on swine	45 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	537 50
For premiums other than above	214 38
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Total disbursements	2,603 11
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Balance (credit)	\$3 31
<hr/>	
W. D. Nicholas	President.
Geo. C. Osborn	Secretary.
A. E. Williams	Treasurer.

FRANKLIN.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$1,384 41
From gate receipts	\$5,758 06
From rent of grounds	139 50
From rent of privileges	1,059 00
From life members	806 00
From entries for races	1,477 00
From State	589 52
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	9,829 08
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$11,213 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$1,758 79
For salaries and help	1,026 88
For attractions	895 28
For printing and advertising expenses,	462 00
For insurance	177 84
For miscellaneous expenses	1,351 13
For race purses	2,850 00
For premiums on horses.....	\$272 00
For premiums on cattle.....	472 00
For premiums on sheep.....	94 00
For premiums on swine.....	76 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock.....	914 00
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	9,435 92
<hr/>	
Balance (credit)	\$1,777 57
<hr/>	
John Law	President.
L. L. Sayles	Secretary.
M. W. Hutchins	Treasurer.

FULTON.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....		\$163 73
From gate receipts	\$5,155 35	
From rent of grounds	574 77	
From rent of privileges.....	1,284 50	
From annual members	164 00	
From entries for races.....	840 00	
From entries for exhibits	375 15	
From State	160 80	
From Ives Pool Fund.....	456 74	
From borrowed money	1,393 25	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893		10,408 56
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$10,572 29

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements, including labor and material	\$3,308 74
For salaries	200 00
For expenses other than enumerated...	563 78
For payment on indebtedness.....	1,846 78
For race purses	2,410 00
For premiums on horses.....	\$202 00
For premiums on cattle.....	429 00
For premiums on sheep.....	76 00
For premiums on swine.....	177 00
	<hr/>
Total premiums on stock	884 00
For premiums other than above.....	1,220 50
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	10,433 80

Balance (credit)	\$138 49
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Oliver Getman	President.
Eugene Moore	Secretary.
William T. Briggs	Treasurer.

GENESEE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$14 62
From gate receipts (including annual members)	\$2,521 76
From rent of grounds and barns	200 00
From rent of privileges	357 00
From entries for races	230 25
From State	246 74
From Ives Pool Fund	359 37
From advertising in catalogue, \$71.50; note at bank, \$300	371 50
From fines	6 50
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	4,293 12
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$4,307 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$650 00
For labor: Day and team, police, gate- keeper, night watch, etc.....	411 85
For material	255 15
For salaries	75 00
For livery and treasurer's expenses...	15 50
For interest, \$194.42; printing and advertising, \$299.69	494 11
For dues to State Association and National Trotting Association, band, tent, dinners, insurance, expenses delegates to Albany, etc	483 79
For payment on indebtedness (paid note at bank)	300 00
For race purses	635 00
For premiums on horses	\$216 00
For premiums on cattle	82 00

For premiums on sheep	\$160 00	
For premiums on swine	88 00	
Total premiums on stock	\$546 00	
For premiums other than above	418 60	
Total disbursements		\$4,285 00
Balance (credit)		\$22 74

Wolcott Van DeBogart	President.
Albert E. Brown	Secretary.
Fred. B. Parker	Treasurer.

GREENE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$533 97
From gate receipts	\$1,479 75	
From rent of grounds	122 00	
From rent of privileges	364 50	
From annual members	29 00	
From life members	10 00	
From entries for races	300 50	
From State	244 06	
From Ives Pool Fund	323 63	
Receipts for 1893		2,873 44
Total receipts		\$3,407 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$350 00
For labor	470 81
For material	243 04
For salaries	131 72
For payment on indebtedness	51 19
For race purses	600 00

For premiums on horses	\$129 00	
For premiums on cattle	273 00	
For premiums on sheep	36 00	
For premiums on swine	48 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	\$486 00	
For premiums other than above	992 68	
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Total disbursements		\$3,325 44
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Balance (credit)		\$81 97
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John Morehouse	President.
A. B. Stevens	Secretary.
S. H. Hine	Treasurer.

HERKIMER.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,003 00	
From rent of grounds	87 00	
From rent of privileges	465 75	
From annual members	937 00	
From entries for races	597 75	
From State	307 60	
From Ives Pool Fund	300 38	
From borrowed money	600 00	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		\$4,280 48
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$4,280 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$834 28
For permanent improvements.....	358 31
For labor	414 79
For material	242 12

For salaries	\$90 00	
For payment on indebtedness.....	904 44	
For race purses	1,239 75	
For premiums on horses	\$199 00	
For premiums on cattle	182 00	
For sheep and swine	90 00	
Total premiums on stock	471 00	
For premiums other than above	396 80	
Total disbursements		\$4,951 49
Balance (debit)		\$671 01

V. Brown	President.
J. C. Morgan	Secretary.
W. E. Kay	Treasurer.

JEFFERSON.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$3,668 10	
From rent of grounds	100 00	
From rent of privileges	837 00	
From annual members	800 00	
From life members	10 00	
From entries for races	1,097 35	
From State	490 81	
From Ives Pool Fund	527 23	
From grand stand	666 71	
From sundry receipts	127 25	
From rent of barns	223 25	
Receipts for 1893		\$8,547 70
Total receipts		\$8,547 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$2,881 77	
For permanent improvements.....	675 96	
For labor	547 75	
For bills of 1892	682 92	
For salaries	459 00	
For advertising and printing	446 65	
For interest and insurance	180 00	
For miscellaneous accounts	783 68	
For attractions	299 00	
For race purses	1,906 50	
For premiums on horses	\$319 50	
For premiums on cattle.....	733 00	
For premiums on sheep	38 00	
For premiums on swine	155 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	1,245 50	
For premiums on poultry	69 60	
For premiums other than above.....	910 30	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		\$11,088 63
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)		\$2,540 93
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J. A. Snell President.
W. R. Skeels Secretary.
Frank M. Parker Treasurer.

LEWIS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$720 86
From gate receipts	\$2,336 83
From rent of grounds.....	237 42
From rent of privileges	858 25
From annual members	795 00

From entries for races.....	\$324 50	
From State	142 15	
From Ives Pool Fund	342 85	
From sundry items	12 63	
From loans refunded	1,800 00	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$6,849 63
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$7,570 49

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$150 00	
For labor	132 42	
For material	102 19	
For salaries	275 00	
For special attractions and music....	650 96	
For printing, advertising and postage..	506 02	
For clerk hire, police and gatemen....	142 75	
For sundry expenses	482 28	
For payment on indebtedness	1,635 47	
For loans refunded	1,800 00	
For race purses	691 30	
For premiums on horses.....	\$223 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	239 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	17 50	
For premiums on swine.....	57 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock.....	536 50	
For premiums on butter and cheese	87 00	
For premiums other than above.....	352 75	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		7,544 64
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$25 85
		<hr/>

L. A. Bostwick.....	President.
L. H. Stephens.....	Secretary.
W. J. Milligan.....	Treasurer.

LIVINGSTON.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....		\$406 22
From gate receipts and grand stand receipts	\$766 70	
From rent of stalls	79 00	
From rent of privileges	92 50	
From annual members	109 00	
From sale of hay	21 00	
From entries for races	30 00	
From State	342 22	
From Ives Pool Fund	492 48	
From proceeds of loan of W. A. Wads- worth	300 00	
From donation	32 94	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893		2,265 84
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,672 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor	\$162 43	
For material	176 07	
For salaries	200 00	
For payment on indebtedness.....	700 96	
For race purses	252 00	
For premiums on horses.....	\$400 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	248 00	
For premiums on sheep	248 00	
For premiums on swine	74 00	
	<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock.....	970 00	
For premiums other than above.....	173 00	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		2,634 46
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$37 60
		<hr/>

W. A. Wadsworth.....	President.
Henry V. Colt.....	Secretary.
Kidder M. Scott.....	Treasurer.

MADISON — BROOKFIELD.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$426 96
From gate receipts	\$1,022 15
From rent of grounds	154 00
From entries for races	19 75
From State	300 00
From hay	19 25
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	1,515 15
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$1,942 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$63 18
For labor	220 04
For salaries	54 00
For printing	71 01
For race purses	137 00
For premiums on horses	\$120 00
For premiums on cattle	228 00
For premiums on sheep	49 00
For premiums on swine	17 00
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Total premiums on stock.....	414 00
For premiums other than above	319 10
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	1,278 33
<hr/>	
Balance (credit)	\$663 78
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W. L. Spooner	President.
C. A. Burdick	Secretary.
William Stanbro	Treasurer.

MONROE — WESTERN NEW YORK.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$2,427 81
From gate receipts	\$4,366 60
From railroad tickets	462 20
From rent of privileges	601 00
From annual members	377 00
From life members, Ives Pool Fund and back railroad tickets	1,890 19
From entries for races	150 00
From State	8,000 00
From State (Monroe county proportion),	520 31
Receipts for 1893	16,367 30
Total receipts	\$18,795 11

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$4,000 00
For labor, including salaries	2,480 09
For advertising and printing	601 00
For general expense	7,300 92
For race purses	725 00
For premiums on horses	\$2,804 00
For premiums on cattle	1,417 00
For premiums on sheep	962 00
For premiums on swine	635 00
Total premiums on stock	5,818 00
For premiums other than above	2,824 00
Total disbursements	18,749 01
Balance (credit)	\$46 10

Joseph H. Sherman	President.
H. A. Kingsley	Secretary.
T. F. Crittenden	Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....		\$235 69
From gate receipts	\$1,897 35	
From rent of grounds	75 28	
From rent of privileges	483 84	
From annual members	105 00	
From life members	24 00	
From entries for races.....	800 00	
From State	394 86	
From grand stand receipts	235 50	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893		4,015 83
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$4,251 52

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor	\$473 02	
For material	10 14	
For salaries	185 00	
For merchandise, \$55.90; printing, \$149,	204 90	
For membership, \$20; baseball, \$20;		
coach stallion, \$20.....	60 00	
For insurance	52 18	
For bonds	179 25	
For payment on indebtedness (interest),	103 68	
For race purses	1,550 00	
For premiums on horses.....	\$357 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	151 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	107 00	
For premiums on swine.....	36 00	
	<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock.....	651 00	
For premiums other than above.....	325 90	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		3,795 07
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$456 45
		<hr/>

Peter F. Nellis	President.
Geo. L. Davis	Secretary.
William Wiles	Treasurer.

NEW YORK — AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$40,502 13
From real estate	\$10,853 80
From exhibition building	9,815 21
From sundries	345 60
From admission fees and dues.....	1,504 66
From State	2,546 20

Receipts for 1893	25,065 47
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Total receipts	\$65,567 60
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For real estate	\$2,415 01
For exhibition building	21,559 47
For library	178 58
For salaries	7,093 60
For sixty-first fair (1892).....	1,284 41
For printing notices, meetings and advertising	142 15
For sundries	5,543 34

Total disbursements	38,216 56
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Balance (credit)	\$27,351 04
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David Morgan, Moses Slater, E. R. McCarty..... Auditors.

NOTE — The American Institute held no Fair in 1893.

NIAGARA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$69 29
From gate receipts	\$2,055 21
From rent of grounds	230 79
From rent of privileges	108 50
From donations	50 00
From entries for races	555 00
From State	598 94
From mortgage and note	525 00
From other sources	1
	<hr/>
Receipts for 1893	4,123 45
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$4,192 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$71 00
For labor	176 50
For material	85 95
For salaries	372 00
For police, interest, printing, insurance, taxes, etc., etc	1,095 28
For payment on indebtedness	600 00
For race purses	1,400 00
For premiums on horses	\$225 00
For premiums on cattle	108 00
For premiums on sheep	82 00
For premiums on swine	37 00
	<hr/>
Total premiums on stock	452 00
For premiums other than above	610 75
	<hr/>
Total disbursements	4,863 48
	<hr/>
Balance (debit)	\$670 74

John P. Brown	President.
Lewis H. Hill	Secretary.
Benj. F. Gaskill	Treasurer.

ONEIDA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$172 27
From gate receipts	\$2,156 22
From rent of grounds	800 00
From rent of privileges	564 00
From annual members	443 00
From life members	50 00
From entries for races	905 00
From State	683 91
From Ives Pool Fund	520 83
From grand stand	522 25
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	6,645 21
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$6,817 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$797 54
For labor	882 69
For material	388 01
For salaries	100 00
For insurance	90 76
For Association County Agricultural Societies	21 80
For membership National Trotting Association	15 00
For payment on indebtedness (interest),	306 83
For race purses	1,812 50
For premiums on horses	\$362 00
For premiums on cattle	639 00
For premiums on sheep	97 00
For premiums on swine	143 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	1,241 00
For premiums other than above	928 50
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	6,584 63
<hr/>	
Balance (credit)	\$232 85
<hr/>	

B. D. Stone	President.
J. B. Cushman	Secretary.
W. Dewey Reese	Treasurer.

ONONDAGA — PHOENIX UNION.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,022 10	
From rent of privileges	199 75	
From annual members	311 00	
From life members	110 00	
From entries for races	189 00	
From State	421 45	
From advertising in premium list	30 00	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$2,283 30
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,283 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor	\$236 75	
For material	328 13.	
For salaries	65 00	
For rent of fair grounds	125 00	
For payment on indebtedness.....	400 00	
For race purses	520 00	
For premiums on horses	\$133 00	
For premiums on cattle	141 00	
For premiums on sheep	22 50	
For premiums on swine	34 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock	330 50	
For premiums other than above	184 20	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		2,189 58
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$93 72
		<hr/> <hr/>

J. W. Pendergast	President.
J. L. Decker	Secretary.
N. A. Hughes	Treasurer.

ONTARIO.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$822 32
From gate receipts	\$1,854 38	
From rent of grounds	49 00	
From rent of privileges	260 00	
From annual members	259 00	
From entries for races	105 00	
From State	348 66	
From Ives Pool Fund	516 14	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		3,392 18
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$4,214 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$667 40	
For labor (repairs)	60 00	
For material (repairs)	89 95	
For salaries	125 00	
For annual dues State Association of County Societies	10 00	
For expenses of delegates to State Society	30 47	
For printing	227 58	
For expenses of fall fair	725 73	
For insurance on buildings	73 87	
For race purses	266 00	
For premiums on horses	\$654 00	
For premiums on cattle	290 00	
For premiums on sheep	382 00	
For premiums on swine	215 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	1,541 00	
For premiums other than above	697 50	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		4,514 50
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)		\$300 00
		<hr/> <hr/>

William B. Osborne	President.
William H. Warfield	Secretary.
John B. Hall	Treasurer.

ORANGE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$6,179 66
From gate receipts	\$2,247 75
From rent of privileges	608 00
From annual members	327 00
From State	860 21
From interest on investments.....	272 74
From special premiums	20 00
From premiums donated	25 50
From sale of old buildings	81 00
Receipts for 1893	4,442 20
Total receipts	\$10,621 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$175 30
For labor	350 24
For material	70 83
For salaries	150 00
For printing	344 22
For police	166 50
For music	105 00
For supplies	273 06
For tickets and expenses of ticket seller and gatemen	182 25
For rent of ground and tents	480 00
For incidentals	451 71
For premiums on horses	\$345 00
For premiums on cattle	538 00

For premiums on sheep	\$53 00	
For premiums on swine	44 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	\$980 00	
For premiums other than above.....	1,581 50	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		\$5,310 61
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Balance (credit)		\$5,311 25
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Augustus Denniston	President.
D. A. Morrison	Secretary.
S. S. Van Saun	Treasurer.

ORLEANS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....		\$155 27
From gate receipts	\$1,195 00	
From grand stand	168 25	
From rent of grounds	10 50	
From rent of privileges	535 35	
From annual members	1,459 00	
From life members	20 00	
From Ives Pool Fund.....	383 77	
From State	201 15	
From hay sold after fair	25 26	
From interest on mortgage owned by society	49 80	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		4,048 08
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$4,203 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$292 31
For labor	632 31
For material	493 15

For salaries: Secretary, \$40; treasurer, \$25	\$65 00	
For insurance	15 00	
For land purchased	125 00	
For payment on indebtedness: Principal, \$1,100; interest, \$75.08.....	1,175 08	
For trials of speed	271 00	
For premiums on horses	\$233 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	115 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	207 50	
For premiums on swine.....	67 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock.....	622 50	
For premiums other than above	462 25	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements	\$4,153 60	
<hr/>		
Balance (credit)	\$49 75	
<hr/>		
John Bidelman	President.	
Lafayette H. Beach.....	Secretary.	
Augustus W. Barnett	Treasurer.	

OSWEGO.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,323 20	
From rent of privileges	393 00	
From annual members	597 00	
From entries for races	122 75	
From State	438 49	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893	\$2,874 44	
<hr/>		
Total receipts	\$2,874 44	

DISBURSEMENTS.

For rent	\$438 49	
For labor	577 50	
For material	820 46	
For salaries	150 00	
For race purses	505 87	
For premiums on horses.....	\$216 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	431 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	107 50	
For premiums on swine....	182 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock.....	936 50	
For premiums other than above.....	885 34	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		\$4,314 16
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)		\$1,439 72
<hr/>		

Henry D. McCaffrey.....	President.
Sam. G. Merriam.....	Secretary.
James Dowdle	Treasurer.

OTSEGO.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$2,492 36
From gate receipts	\$2,234 50
From rent of grounds	90 00
From rent of privileges	579 76
From annual members.....	419 00
From life members.....	30 00
From entries for races.....	140 00
From State	396 94
From Ives Pool Fund.....	363 56
From grand stand	98 90
From interest in savings bank.....	58 04
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	4,410 70
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$6,903 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year.....	\$19 44	
For permanent improvements	1,238 29	
For labor	193 25	
For material	48 65	
For salaries (secretary)	25 00	
For salaries (clerks and superintendent),	105 76	
For all other expenses.....	1,062 34	
For payment on indebtedness (interest),	75 00	
For race purses	390 00	
For premiums on horses.....	\$127 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	388 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	127 00	
For premiums on swine.....	43 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock.....	685 00	
For premiums other than above.....	693 40	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$4,535 63
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$2,367 43
		<hr/> <hr/>
W. D. Burditt	President.	
F. L. Quaif	Secretary.	
H. M. Pierce	Treasurer.	

PUTNAM.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,184 35	
From rent of grounds	100 00	
From rent of privileges	430 00	
From entries for races	325 00	
From State	104 00	
From Ives Pool Fund	414 36	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$2,557 71
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,557 71,

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$181 12	
For labor	244 60	
For material	272 97	
For race purses	657 50	
For premiums on horses.....	\$350 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	260 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	80 00	
For premiums on swine.....	87 50	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	797 50	
For premiums other than above.....	251 00	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		\$2,404 69
<hr/>		
Balance (credit)		\$153 02
<hr/>		
Wellington Kent	President.	
George R. Cole	Secretary.	
Geo. Hine	Treasurer	

QUEENS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$9,898 47
From gate receipts	\$12,273 50
From rent of stands	1,986 00
From carriage sheds	288 00
From annual members	1,767 00
From carriage tickets	590 00
From life members	400 00
From entries for races	3,082 25
From sinking fund	3,000 00
From State	243 91
From Ives Pool Fund	503 08
From miscellaneous receipts	89 91

From two notes (\$1,000 each)	\$2,000 00	
From interest from People's Trust Co..	240 13	
From donations	210 00	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$26,673 78
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$36,572 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$106 95	
For permanent improvement	3,713 17	
For labor	3,412 71	
For printing	796 78	
For advertising	463 85	
For salaries	1,700 00	
For incidental expenses	2,786 71	
For purchase of land	10,000 00	
For two notes (\$1,000 each).....	2,000 00	
For race purses	5,390 00	
For premiums on horses.....	\$595 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	778 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	90 00	
For premiums on swine.....	218 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock.....	1,681 00	
For premiums other than above.....	3,971 00	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		36,022 17
		<hr/>
Balance (credit)		\$550 08
		<hr/> <hr/>

G. Howland Leavitt	President.
Jacob Hicks	Secretary.
Thos. H. Bacon	Treasurer.

RENSSELAER—NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$8,746 18
From entry fees	1,482 82

From rent of privileges	\$994 10
From grand stand	491 53
From bicycle entries	126 60
From donations	162 50
From State	8,000 00
From State (Albany county proportion),	549 81
From hay, straw and manure	205 62

Receipts for 1893	\$20,677 16
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Total receipts	\$20,677 16
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$614 76
For office expenses	662 10
For labor, material and supplies.....	1,963 24
For rent of grounds	500 00
For salaries, office	1,585 80
For salaries, fair	2,203 73
For expenses, fair	2,254 62
For payment on indebtedness	337 05
For bicycle prizes	1,931 25
For amusements	847 00
For premiums on horses	\$2,137 50
For premiums on cattle	2,260 00
For premiums on sheep	963 00
For premiums on swine	584 00

Total premiums on stock	5,944 50
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For premiums other than above	2,520 50
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Total disbursements	21,364 55
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Balance (debit)	\$687 39
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Thomas Dickson	President.
Chas. P. Sanders	Secretary.
Geo. H. Treadwell	Treasurer.

ROCKLAND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$9 52
From gate receipts	\$576 50	
From rent of privileges	81 00	
From annual members	490 00	
From life members	10 00	
From State	386 36	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		1,543 86
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$1,553 38

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$70 00	
For rent of grounds	45 00	
For labor	223 71	
For material	93 50	
For salaries	100 00	
For attractions, band, bicycle races, baseball	165 00	
For dues to State Society, etc.	29 25	
For printing	61 50	
For premiums on horses	\$423 00	
For premiums on cattle	118 00	
For premiums on sheep	22 25	
For premiums on swine	17 50	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	580 75	
For premiums on poultry	106 00	
For premiums other than above	248 80	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		1,723 51
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)		\$170 13
<hr/>		
Thomas W. Suffern	President.	
George Inglis	Secretary.	
Alvin Graff	Treasurer.	

ST. LAWRENCE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$646 47
From gate receipts	\$4,881 20
From rent of grounds and privileges ..	1,007 38
From annual members	32 00
From entries for races	1,329 08
From State	911 37
From sundries	162 70
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	8,323 73
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$8,970 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvement	\$970 03
For labor	1,503 36
For material	429 83
For salaries	220 00
For printing and advertising	674 46
For sundries	117 52
For payment on indebtedness	168 00
For race purses	2,618 75
For premiums on horses	\$273 00
For premiums on cattle	590 00
For premiums on sheep	114 00
For premiums on swine	56 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	1,033 00
For premiums other than above	639 00
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	8,373 95
<hr/>	
Balance (credit)	\$596 25
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A. T. Martyn	President.
H. E. Seaver	Secretary.
C. J. Perkins	Treasurer.

SARATOGA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$856 27
From gate receipts	\$1,925 63	-
From rent of grounds	43 00	
From rent of privileges	470 50	
From annual members	553 00	
From entries for races	295 00	
From State	324 52	
From Ives Pool Fund	353 70	
From donations	775 00	
From other sources	32 21	
Receipts for 1893		4,772 56
Total receipts		\$5,628 83

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$400 00	
For labor	583 74	
For material	375 00	
For salaries	225 00	
For other incidental expenses	391 61	
For payment on indebtedness	883 35	
For race purses	855 00	
For premiums on horses	\$113 00	
For premiums on cattle	155 00	
For premiums on sheep	133 00	
For premiums on swine	85 00	
Total premiums on stock	486 00	
Balance premiums for 1892	40 75	
For premiums other than above	955 80	
Total disbursements		5,196 25
Balance (credit)		\$432 58

Wm. C. Tallmadge President.
A. Edson Hall Secretary.
Seymour Rowley Treasurer.

SCHOHARIE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$145 52
From gate receipts	\$1,982 41
From rent of grounds	150 00
From rent of privileges	562 50
From annual members	170 00
From agricultural notes	2,721 79
From entries for races	555 00
From State	610 18
From contributions	212 27
From penalties	45 00
From advertisements in premium list..	147 00
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	7,156 15
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$7,301 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$3,652 09
For labor	212 42
For material	844 38
For salaries	50 00
For payment on indebtedness	274 67
For race purses	1,170 00
For premiums on horses	\$281 00
For premiums on cattle	191 00
For premiums on sheep	68 00
For premiums on swine	32 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	572 00
For premiums other than above	395 25
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	7,170 81
<hr/>	
Balance (credit)	\$130 86
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Daniel W. Jenkins President.
H. F. Kingsley Secretary.
Charles Brewster Treasurer.

SCHUYLER.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$70 29	
From rent of grounds	133 50	
From rent of privileges	27 50	
From annual members	147 00	
From entries for races	145 50	
From State	385 60	
From error in report of 1892	30 26	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$939 65
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$939 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$74 80	
For labor	131 08	
For amusements: Havana band	68 00	
For material	210 82	
For salaries	50 00	
For balance due for rent of grounds....	33 50	
For balance due for rent of privileges..	15 00	
For payment on indebtedness	200 00	
For race purses	347 04	
For premiums on horses	\$158 00	
For premiums on cattle	63 00	
For premiums on sheep	141 00	
For premiums on swine	24 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock	386 00	
For premiums other than above, \$269.50; unpaid, \$33.27	236 23	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		1,752 47
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$812 82
		<hr/>

O. H. Budd	President.
A. L. Hunter	Secretary.
A. S. Fitzgerald	Treasurer.

SENECA.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$847 80
From gate receipts	\$1,110 26	
From rent of grounds.....	13 75	
From rent of privileges	174 00	
From annual members	740 00	
From entries for races	71 20	
From State	198 47	
From Ives Pool Fund.....	317 47	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893.....		2,625 15
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$3,472 95

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor	\$338 13	
For material	144 06	
For salaries	30 00	
For incidental expenses	77 02	
For printing	106 58	
For interest	240 00	
For payment on indebtedness.....	1,300 00	
For race purses	260 00	
For premiums on horses.....	\$217 00	
For premiums on cattle	135 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	72 00	
For premiums on swine.....	39 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock.....	463 00	
For premiums other than above.....	336 10	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		3,294 89
<hr/>		
Balance (credit)		\$178 06
<hr/>		

Benjamin Bacon	President.
Edward Nugent	Secretary.
Leonard Story	Treasurer.

STEUBEN.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts.....	\$3,970 55	
From rent of grounds	66 44	
From rent of privileges	584 00	
From annual members	234 00	
From grand stand	521 25	
From entries for races ..	570 50	
From State	892 39	
From donations	175 00	
From horse entries	127 00	
From miscellaneous	32 50	
Receipts for 1893		\$7,173 63
Total receipts		\$7,173 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$333 00	
For labor	74 75	
For forage	244 66	
For salaries: Secretary, \$300; general superintendent, \$125	425 00	
For salaries: Treasurer, \$50; clerks, judges, etc., \$426.70.....	476 70	
For sundry disbursements	1,096 40	
For payment on indebtedness	626 37	
For race purses	1,437 50	
For premiums on horses	\$366 00	
For premiums on cattle	388 00	
For premiums on sheep	616 00	
For premiums on swine.....	119 00	
Total premiums on stock.....	1,489 00	
For premiums other than above.....	970 25	
Total disbursements		7,173 63

J. L. Packer	President.
Azariah C. Brundage	Secretary.
Thomas N. Smith	Treasurer.

SUFFOLK.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$3,664 00	
From rent of privileges	533 95	
From error, \$8; wood sold, \$5.50	13 50	
From State	259 99	
From Ives Pool Fund.....	395 86	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		\$4,867 30
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$4,867 30

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$838 19	
For permanent improvements	1,279 05	
For labor	249 70	
For material	255 65	
For help, experts, clerks, etc.....	428 00	
For insurance and interest	135 00	
For hay, fodder, grain, etc.....	690 06	
For salary	200 00	
For race purses	922 25	
For premiums on horses	\$276 00	
For premiums on cattle	303 00	
For premiums on sheep	73 00	
For premiums on swine	74 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	726 00	
For premiums other than above	1,227 00	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		6,950 90
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$2,083 60
		<hr/>

John S. Havens President.
James L. Millard Secretary.
George H. Cooper Treasurer.

SULLIVAN.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$1,394 62
From gate receipts	\$1,121 65
From rent of privileges	186 50
From annual members	145 00
From State	500 64
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	1,953 79
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$3,348 41

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$21 50
For permanent improvements	218 34
For labor	295 25
For material	129 40
For salaries	35 00
For sundry expenses	95 50
For payment on indebtedness	50 00
For premiums on horses	\$337 00
For premiums on cattle	290 50
For premiums on sheep	29 00
For premiums on swine	60 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	716 50
For premiums other than above	413 50
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	1,974 99

Balance (credit)	\$1,373 42
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P. R. Pelton	President.
Geo. W. Decker	Secretary.
Stephen L. Strong	Treasurer.

TIOGA
RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,037 70	
From rent of grounds (sundries).....	25 08	
From rent of privileges	170 50	
From annual members	580 00	
From entries for races	162 00	
From State	163 50	
From Ives Pool Fund	327 58	
	<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893		\$2,466 36
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$2,466 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year (debit balance for 1892)	\$145 46	
For ground rent	200 00	
For permanent improvements	87 99	
For labor	220 50	
For material	89 42	
For salaries	20 00	
For band	50 00	
For advertising	216 21	
For judges	54 00	
For payment on indebtedness	55 00	
For race purses	755 06	
For National Trotting Association, for fines collected	17 50	
For premiums on horses.....	\$78 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	171 50	
For premiums on sheep.....	47 50	
For premiums on swine.....	32 00	
	<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	329 00	
For premiums on poultry	38 50	
For premiums other than above.....	388 45	
	<hr/>	
Total disbursements		2,667 03
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$200 67
		<hr/>

G. Henry Horton	President.
L. W. Kingman	Secretary.
J. M. Hastings	Treasurer.

TOMPKINS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$37 82
From G. C. McClure, ex-treasurer.....	\$52 08
From gate receipts	1,075 10
From rent of buildings.....	55 00
From rent of privileges	534 96
From annual members	2,666 00
From life members	620 00
From entries for races	312 00
From State	259 35
From Ives Pool Fund	488 05
From advertising in premium list.....	150 00
From note at Tompkins County National Bank	500 00
Receipts for 1893	6,712 54
Total receipts	\$6,750 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$111 64
For labor	495 51
For material, lumber, etc	186 77
For salaries	50 00
For printing, advertising, etc	670 71
For services of superintendent, police, watchmen, gatemen and clerks dur- ing fair	216 00
For supplies for fair: Ice, hay, feed, etc.,	204 84
For music during fair	115 00

For insurance, association fees and miscellaneous	\$85 66	
For race purses	866 00	
For payment on indebtedness	1,130 59	
For premiums on horses.....	\$285 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	666 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	340 00	
For premiums on swine.....	134 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock.....	1,425 00	
For premiums other than above.....	750 00	
For premiums paid for the year 1892...	183 29	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements		\$6,491 01
<hr/>		
Balance (credit)		\$259 35
<hr/>		
George H. Baker	President.	
John H. Rease	Secretary.	
Leroy H. Van Kirk	Treasurer.	

ULSTER.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,273 65	
From rent of privileges	157 00	
From annual members	244 00	
From State	706 36	
From rental of booths	50 00	
From grand stand and tent exhibition..	116 95	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		\$2,547 96
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$2,547 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$32 28	
For permanent improvements	150 00	
For labor	182 68	

For material	\$166 66	
For salaries	100 00	
For miscellaneous, music, entertain- ments, etc	523 09	
For rent	175 00	
For payment on indebtedness: Insurance, \$22.50; interest, \$2.55	25 05	
For advertising, printing, etc	187 90	
For premiums on horses	\$197 00	
For premiums on cattle	265 00	
For premiums on sheep	49 00	
For premiums on swine	32 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	543 00	
For premiums other than above	614 82	
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Total disbursements	\$2,700 48	
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)	\$152 52	
<hr/>		
Geo. B. Childs	Vice-President.	
L. R. Benedict	Secretary.	
Clark Eaton	Treasurer.	

WARREN.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$352 08
From rent of buildings	\$83 33
From annual members	29 00
From State	107 21
From Ives Pool Fund	292 58
From Warren County Agricultural Society (incorporated)	103 00
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	615 12
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$967 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$16 70	
For labor	2 50	
For salaries	100 00	
For payment on indebtedness (note and interest)	848 00	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		\$967 20
		<hr/> <hr/>

D. V. Brown Late Secretary.
C. W. Cool Late Treasurer.

 WARREN.

(INCORPORATED.)

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,023 00	
From rent of grounds and tracks.....	1,551 25	
From rent of privileges	75 00	
From annual members	26 00	
From grand stand receipts	236 20	
From entries for races	370 50	
From advertising	122 56	
From capital stock (\$1,012.50 not paid in),	21,487 50	
From mortgage on grounds	6,000 00	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$30,892 01
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$30,892 01

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements (buildings, \$1,500; fencing, \$3,000)	\$4,500 00
For labor, material, and all expenses during fair (except salaries of secre- tary and treasurer)	1,330 24

For 92 29-100 acres land	\$9,229 00	
For building new mile track.....	10,049 17	
For grading, \$1,000; draining, \$2,000...	3,000 00	
For payment on indebtedness of old society	103 00,	
For race purses	1,255 00	
For premiums on horses	\$65 00	
For premiums on cattle	286 00	
For premiums on sheep	110 50	
For premiums on swine	66 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	527 50	
For premiums other than above, includ- ing bicycles, plowing, etc	380 00	
<hr/>		
Total disbursements	\$30,373 91	
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)	\$518 10	
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Gordon Conkling President.
James H. Holden Secretary.
Daniel V. Brown..... Treasurer.

NOTE.—This society owes unsettled accounts and salaries of secretary and treasurer, in all about \$1,000.

WASHINGTON.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$27 63
From gate receipts	\$4,568 00
From rent of grounds	77 00
From rent of privileges	1,690 00
From annual members	304 00
From life members	350 00
From entries for races	624 25

From State and Ives Pool Fund	\$676 87
From other sources	720 35

Receipts for 1893	\$9,010 47
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Total receipts	\$9,038 10
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements.....	\$225 00
For labor	856 26
For material	953 98
For salaries	450 00
For police	235 50
For bicycle races	173 25
For printing and advertising	1,013 21
For payment on indebtedness	850 00
For race purses	1,500 00
For premiums on horses	\$392 00
For premiums on cattle	644 00
For premiums on sheep	179 00
For premiums on swine	194 00

Total premiums on stock	1,409 00
For premiums other than above	1,231 46

Total disbursements	8,897 66
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Balance (credit)	\$140 44
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Wm. D. Stevenson	President.
George Satterlee	Secretary.
Orville Griffin	Treasurer.

WAYNE.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$1,028 63	
From rent of grounds	50 00	
From rent of privileges	247 00	
From annual members	87 00	
From grand stand	42 69	
From entries for races	455 00	
From State	337 93	
From Ives Pool Fund	381 56	
From ten per cent entry fees on live stock	50 95	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		\$2,680 76
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$2,680 76

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor, material, etc., (including \$248.30, debtor balance for 1892)...	\$1,413 78	
For race purses	882 50	
For premiums on horses.....	\$127 00	
For premiums on cattle.....	359 00	
For premiums on sheep.....	129 00	
For premiums on swine.....	100 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock.....	715 00	
For premiums other than above.....	236 57	
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Total disbursements		3,247 85
<hr/>		
Balance (debit)		\$567 09
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Joseph C. Myers	President.
W. E. McCollum	Secretary.
Chas. M. Baltzel	Treasurer.

WESTCHESTER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report.....	\$400 95
From gate receipts	\$8,919 25
From rent of grounds	400 00
From rent of privileges	2,066 85
From entries for races.....	1,595 00
From State	901 79
From other sources	2,927 90
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	16,810 79
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$17,211 74

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$1,788 28
For labor and material.....	6,168 42
For advertising	1,500 00
For salaries	600 00
For dividends	500 00
For payment on indebtedness.....	1,780 39
For race purses	2,482 50
For premiums on horses.....	\$474 00
For premiums on cattle.....	435 00
For premiums on sheep	115 00
For premiums on swine.....	75 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	1,099 00
For premiums on poultry	375 00
For premiums other than above.....	918 15
<hr/>	
Total disbursements	17,211 74

John B. Tompkins	President.
Edward B. Long	Secretary.
Joseph B. See	Treasurer.

WYOMING.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$427 92
From gate receipts	\$849 00
From rent of grounds	50 00
From rent of privileges	108 50
From annual members	234 00
From entries for races	309 00
From State (appropriation for 1892)...	260 93
From Ives Pool Fund, 1892	363 32

Receipts for 1893.....	2,174 75
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Total receipts	\$2,602 67
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$161 46
For labor	175 00
For material	112 00
For salaries	104 00
For police, gate-keepers and night watch	36 72
For printing, postage, etc	142 82
For payment on indebtedness	60 00
For race purses	650 00
For premiums on horses	\$193 00
For premiums on cattle	184 00
For premiums on sheep	138 00
For premiums on swine	56 00

Total premiums on stock	571 00
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For premiums other than above	341 10
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Total disbursements	2,354 10
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Balance (credit)	\$248 57
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John B. Smallwood President.

James O. McClure Secretary.

Edward D. Gardiner Treasurer.

YATES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report		\$107 56
From gate receipts	\$733 69	
From rent of grounds	184 00	
From rent of privileges	111 00	
From annual members	324 00	
From entries for races	537 00	
From State	163 49	
From Ives Pool Fund	295 04	
<hr/>		
Receipts for 1893		2,348 22
<hr/>		
Total receipts		\$2,455 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$52 65	
For permanent improvement	25 00	
For labor	202 18	
For material	32 67	
For payment on indebtedness	560 00	
For race purses	800 00	
For premiums on horses	\$125 00	
For premiums on cattle	70 00	
For premiums on sheep	92 00	
For premiums on swine	47 00	
<hr/>		
Total premiums on stock	334 00	
For premiums other than above	434 28	
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Total disbursements		2,440 78
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Balance (credit)		\$15 00
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R. B. Lefferts President.
 James A. Thayer Secretary.
 Thomas N. Davis Treasurer.

COBLESKILL.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report	\$2,168 15
From gate receipts	\$2,922 50
From rent of grounds	100 00
From rent of privileges	623 35
From annual members	824 00
From life members	10 00
From entries for races	468 75
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	4,948 60
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$7,116 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvement	\$2,814 37
For labor, material, insurance and all other expenses	463 59
For salaries	75 00
For race purses	830 00
For premiums on horses	\$309 00
For premiums on cattle	397 00
For premiums on sheep	120 00
For premiums on swine	62 00
<hr/>	
Total premiums on stock	888 00
For premiums other than above	885 00
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Total disbursements	5,955 96
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Balance (credit)	\$1,160 79
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Sol. D. Karker	President.
George W. Bellinger	Secretary.
Martin D. Borst	Treasurer.

RACKET VALLEY AND ST. REGIS VALLEY.

RECEIPTS.

Balance received from late treasurer	\$387 45
From tickets	\$3,203 54
From rents	584 50
From grand stand	846 83
From fines	77 00
From hacks	29 00
From entries for races	873 00
From hay and corn sold	108 43
From gate checks (O. & L. C. R. R.)....	57 00
From gate checks (R., W. & O. R. R.)....	139 00
From cash, various sources	463 94
<hr/>	
Receipts for 1893	6,382 24
<hr/>	
Total receipts	\$6,769 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor	\$389 20
For material	96 40
For salaries and clerk hire	565 75
For water rent	25 00
For supplies	59 22
For miscellaneous expenses	1,327 89
For race purses	2,389 50
Total premiums	1,690 20
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Total disbursements	6,543 16
<hr/>	
Balance (credit)	\$226 53
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Martin V. B. Ives	President.
Elliott Fay	Secretary.
G. R. C. Smith	Treasurer.

IROQUOIS.

RECEIPTS.

From gate receipts	\$214 25	
From rent of grounds	15 00	
From rent of privileges	61 00	
From annual members	59 00	
From State	340 75	
		<hr/>
Receipts for 1893		\$690 00
		<hr/>
Total receipts		\$690 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Due from last year	\$333 25	
For permanent improvements	96 84	
For labor (including printing, police, music, etc)	214 94	
For material	36 66	
For salaries	45 00	
For race purses	10 00	
For premiums on horses	\$25 50	
For premiums on cattle	44 00	
For premiums on swine	14 00	
		<hr/>
Total premiums on stock	83 50	
For premiums other than above	257 25	
		<hr/>
Total disbursements		1,077 44
		<hr/>
Balance (debit)		\$387 44
		<hr/> <hr/>

John C. Lay	President.
Rush S. Wilson	Secretary.
O. C. Lay	Treasurer.

OSWEGO FALLS.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 18, 1893	\$71 17
Receipts for 1893	3,800 40
	<hr/>
Total receipts	\$3,871 57

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount disbursed to January 10, 1894	3,843 13
	<hr/>
Balance (credit)	\$28 44
	<hr/> <hr/>

H. H. Merrian	President.
D. H. Gilbert	Secretary.
Almon Bristol	Treasurer.

LIST

OF

Butter and Cheese Factories in the State, together
with the Amount of the Product of each for
the Season of 1892, and a Summary of
each County arranged by Towns.

ALBANY COUNTY.

BERNE.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Berne and Knox Cheese Factory Association	Thos. J. Wood	Berne, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	34,408

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

ALFRED.

Alfred	E. P. Fenner	Alfred Centre, N. Y.	do	.....	55,000
Brown	— Brown	do	do	.....	70,000
Collins	Alvin Baker	do	do	.....	60,000
Edwards	E. P. Fenner	do	do	.....	98,000
Five Corners	E. P. Fenner	do	do	69,000

ALLEN.

Allen	A. E. Perry	Belfast, N. Y.	do	150,000
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ALMOND.

Almond	A. J. Fenner	Almond, N. Y.	do	46,000
Bishopville	A. L. McIntosh	Bishopville, N. Y.	do	50,000
Kardale	W. McHenry	Kardale, N. Y.	do	.....	55,000
Valley	E. P. Fenner	Alfred, N. Y.	do	.....	51,000

AMITY.

Genesee Valley	F. J. Brown	Belmont, N. Y.	do	.....	165,000
Belmont	F. J. Brown	do	do	.....	80,000

ANDOVER.				
Andover.....	W. F. Snyder	Andover, N. Y	do	175,000
Andover No. 2.....	W. F. Snyder.....	do	do	156,000
ANGELICA.				
Angelica.....	J. B. Carpenter.....	Angelica, N. Y.....	do	60,000
Angelica Union.....	W. L. Hogg.....	do	do	110,000
BELFAST.				
Belfast	A. E. Perry	Belfast, N. Y.....	do	287,000
Oramel	A. E. Perry	do	do	120,000
Rockwell	A. E. Perry	do	do	177,000
Transit Bridge	A. E. Perry	do	do	105,000
White Creek	W. E. Williams	do	do	175,000
BOLIVAR.				
Bolivar	M. Smith	Bolivar, N. Y.....	do	125,000
South Bolivar	E. D. Smith.....	do	do	45,000
BURNS.				
Slater Creek.....	Elmer Swain	Canaseraga, N. Y.....	do	50,000
CANEADEA.				
Caneadea	Young & Young.....	Caneadea, N. Y.....	do	116,000
Haughton's	P. B. Loftis	do	do	115,000
Kellogg	Orin Edson	do	do	75,000
Shango	E. B. Jewell	do	do	106,000
CENTREVILLE.				
Centreville.....	J. Jones	Yorkshire Centre, N. Y.	do	100,000
Fairview Stock	Mr. Howders.....	Fairview, N. Y.....	do	60,000
Higginsville.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore, N. Y.....	do	75,000

ALLEGANY COUNTY — CENTREVILLE — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese
Hoag	Julius Hoag.....	Hume, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	75,000
Patchute.....	A. B. Wright	Pike, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	30,000
Star	Julius Hoag	Hume, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	50,000
CUBA.					
Cuba Village	A. S. Thompson	Cuba, N. Y	do .....	.....	100,000
Kellar Hill	A. J. Reynolds	do	do .....	.....	80,000
North Cuba	O. J. Warren	North Cuba, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	200,000
Rice.....	Herman Rice.....	Friendship, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	225,000
South Cuba	G. S. Marsh	Cuba, N. Y	do .....	.....	150,000
FRIENDSHIP.					
Amsden	M. J. Mulkin	Friendship, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	130,000
East Hill.....	M. J. Mulkin.....	do	do .....	.....	65,000
Friendship	Herman Rice.....	do	do .....	.....	85,000
Nile.....	M. J. Mulkin.....	do	do .....	.....	225,000
GENESEE.					
Little Genesee.....	Charles Thompson ...	Little Genesee, N. Y....	do .....	.....	99,800
HUME.					
County Line	Young & Young.....	Hume, N. Y	do .....	.....	50,000
Fillmore.....	Young & Young.....	do	do .....	.....	160,000
Hume	Young & Young.....	do	do .....	.....	60,000
Hunt's.....	Young & Young.....	do	do .....	.....	130,000
Mills' Mills.....	R. L. Boller	Mills' Mills, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	70,000

Rush Creek	Mrs. C. Willard	Fillmore, N. Y.....	do	.....	125,000
Short Tract	Young & Young	Short Tract, N. Y.....	do	.....	115,000
Union	Young & Young	Hume, N. Y.....	do	.....	83,000
Wiscony	Young & Young	Fillmore	do	.....	194,000

INDEPENDENCE.

Allentown.....	A. E. Hall.....	Scio, N. Y.....	do	.....	5,000
Cydnor Creek.....	Hakes & Boyce.....	Wellsville, N. Y.....	do	.....	40,000
Independence.....	Chas. E. Potter.....	Independence, N. Y.....	do	.....	115,000
Spring Mills.....	Wm Cobb.....	Spring Mills, N. Y.....	do	.....	170,000
Wildman	Chas. Wildman	Whitesville, N. Y.....	do	.....	80,000

NEW HUDSON.

Black Creek.....	E. M. Beebee.....	Black Creek, N. Y.....	do	.....	160,000
Fargo	John Beebee.....	Marshall, N. Y.....	do	.....	180,000
Hudson	M. J. Dunn	Black Creek, N. Y.....	do	.....	60,000
Hudson Centre	M. J. Dunn	do	do	.....	120,000
Laferty	James Loftus.....	do	do	.....	110,000
Marshall	John Beebee.....	Marshall, N. Y.....	do	.....	58,000
Mount Morroe.....	F. W. Hogg.....	New Hudson, N. Y.....	do	.....	85,000
Pearl Creek	E. M. Beebee.....	Black Creek, N. Y.....	do	.....	90,000
Sands.....	M. J. Sands.....	do	do	.....	60,000

RUSHFORD.

Brook Side.....	W. E. Gorden	Rushford, N. Y.....	do	.....	104,000
Hardy's Corners	J. G. James	do	do	.....	195,000
Pearl Creek	F. Hoag	do	do	.....	130,000
Podunk	J. G. James	do	do	.....	107,000
Rushford	C. J. Elmer	do	do	.....	204,000
West Branch.....	J. F. James	do	do	.....	100,000

ALLEGANY COUNTY — SCIO — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Scio No. 1.....	A. E. Hall.....	Scio, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	8,000
WARD.					
A. E. Hall	A. E. Hall.....	.....	do	.....	60,000
Phillip's Creek.....	O. W. Phillips .....	.....	do	.....	175,000
Vandermark.....	A. E. Hall.....	.....	do	.....	80,000
WELLSVILLE.					
Meade	Israel Meade.....	Wellsville, N. Y.....	do	.....	130,000
WEST ALMOND.					
Baker	James A. Baker.....	Phillip's Creek, N. Y..	do	.....	80,000
West Almond	Jay Cartwright.....	West Almond, N. Y...	do	.....	160,000
BROOME COUNTY.					
BARKER.					
Itaska	H. Bauck	21 Garden st., Brooklyn	Butter and cheese	13,440	711
BINGHAMTON.					
Binghamton Milk Association	E. A. Rogers	Binghamton, N. Y. ...	Butter	31,000	.....
H. H. Bishop.....	H. H. Bishop.....	do	do	3,000	.....
W. J. Carver.....	W. J. Carver.....	do	do	15,500	.....

COLESVILLE.

Hurd	S. P. B. Whittaker....	Belden, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	32,832	120,093
Tunnel	Frank H. Kingsley....	North Colesville, N. Y.	do	5,030	90,456

FENTON.

Port Crane.....	Port Crane Cheese Co..	Port Crane, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	65,169
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MAINE.

East Maine.....	W. T. Ingerson.....	East Maine, N. Y.....	Butter	14,085
Maine	E. Roberse	Appalachin, N. Y	do	35,000

UNION.

Willow Point Association...	S. L. Noosvickle	Willow Point, N. Y....	do	8,000
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CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

ALLEGANY.

Five Mile Union.....	J. B. Smith.....	Allegany, N. Y	Full cream cheese	79,450
Four Mile Union.....	John Carl.....	do	do	.....	81,784
Sheldon No. 15	Henry Wilber	do	do	.....	151,296

ASHFORD.

Ashford	Zeilman & Sedwick....	Ashford, N. Y	do	.....	101,461
Bellows	A. B. Neff	do	do	.....	111,586
Bigelow	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	do	.....	65,300
Block.....	Clair Bros.....	do	do	.....	60,451
Demmon	Joseph Demmon	Ashford, N. Y	do	.....	12,000
Franktown	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	do	.....	80,000
Riceville	A. B. Neff	Ashford, N. Y	do	.....	117,150
Schwertze	A. B. Neff	do	do	.....	76,190
Vance	Sam Vance.....	East Concord, N. Y....	do	.....	35,000

CATARAUGUS COUNTY -- COLD SPRING -- (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Randolph No. 1	Carpenter & Sons	Randolph, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	263,336
CONEWANGO.					
Axville	W. J. Bigelow	Conewango, N. Y.	do	.....	97,104
Clear Creek	J. D. Mather	Clear Creek, N. Y.	Butter	62,850	.....
Conewango	Carpenter & Sons	Randolph, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	135,000
Elam Creek	Dana Cowin	East Randolph, N. Y. ..	do	.....	112,402
Highland	W. A. Hopkins	Conewango, N. Y.	do	.....	79,262
Rutledge	Carpenter & Sons	Randolph, N. Y.	do	.....	140,104
DAYTON.					
Cottage	James Poland	Cottage, N. Y.	do	.....	75,000
Dayton	W. F. Rich	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Markham's	Mrs. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.	do	.....	65,000
Wesley	Ellis Brown	Wesley, N. Y.	do	.....	80,000
EAST OTTO.					
Frye	Clair Bros	Springville, N. Y.	do	.....	70,000
Gamp No. 1	J. Gamp	East Otto, N. Y.	do	.....	210,000
Gamp No. 2	J. Gamp	do	do	.....	235,000
Gamp No. 3	J. Gamp	do	do	.....	114,000
Gamp No. 4	J. Gamp	do	do	.....	102,000
Plato Union	A. B. Neff	Ashford, N. Y.	do	.....	156,542
Plato Union	C. J. Bauer	Plato, N. Y.	do	.....	145,000

ELLCOTTVILLE.

Beaver Meadows	John W. Clair	Springville, N. Y.	do	.....	75,000
Ellicottville	John W. Clair & Co ..	Ellicottville, N. Y.	do	.....	120,000
Irish Hill	A. B. Neff	Ashford, N. Y.	do	.....	115,000
Vedder	Zeilman & Sedwick ...	do	do	.....	100,000
Vinton	J. W. Clair & Co	Ellicottville, N. Y.	do	.....	115,000

FARMERSVILLE.

Bradford Flats	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	80,000
Bullock	G. E. Hogg	Franklinville, N. Y.	do	.....	119,000
Farmersville	Farrington & Wright ..	Farmersville, N. Y.	do	.....	112,000
Farmersville No. 1	C. E. Wright	Laidlaw, N. Y.	do	.....	98,000
Rock Spring	J. R. Holden	Franklinville, N. Y.	do	.....	75,000
Siloam	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	90,000
State Line	J. P. Wright	Farmersville, N. Y.	do	.....	50,000

FRANKLINVILLE.

Clair Bros	Clair Bros	Springville, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Franklinville No. 1	Jane M. Button	Franklinville, N. Y.	do	.....	188,000
Franklinville No. 2	T. E. Sherman	do	do	.....	180,000
Franklinville No. 3	P. T. B. Button	do	do	.....	140,000
Rock Spring	J. R. Holden	do	do	.....	71,000

FREEDOM.

Elton	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	112,677
Fairview	D. L. Hooper	Fairview, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Freedom	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	111,039
Freedom	S. J. Owens	Freedom, N. Y.	do	.....	125,000
Marble Spring	E. D. Mainwaring	Elton, N. Y.	do	.....	80,000
Sandusky	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	173,479

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — GREAT VALLEY — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Randall	L. Randall	Great Valley, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	16,000
Sandusky	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	130,000
Somerville	John Clair	Springville, N. Y.	do	.....	140,000
HINSDALE.					
Fay Hollow	Mark Costello	Hinsdale, N. Y.	do	.....	81,000
Haskell Flats	Peter Pellett	do	do	.....	63,000
Scott's Corners	C. B. Allsworth	do	do	.....	87,000
HUMPHREY.					
Humphrey	Farrington & Frank	Franklinville, N. Y.	do	.....	130,000
Number 6	Farrington & Sherman	do	do	.....	160,000
Number 8	Farrington & Sherman	do	do	.....	125,000
Sugartown	Farrington & Frank	do	do	.....	120,000
ISCHUA.					
Abbott's Union	Thomas McVey	Abbott's, N. Y.	do	.....	165,000
Dutch Hill No. 8	E. H. Ferrington	Franklinville, N. Y.	do	.....	90,000
Home	James Brown	Cuba, N. Y.	do	.....	160,000
Willson No. 1	I. A. Willson	Ischua, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Willson No. 2	I. A. Willson	do	do	.....	70,000
LEON.					
Columbia	W. E. Smith & Co	New York city, N. Y. ..	do	.....	84,000
East Leon	Albert Howard	Leon, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese	.....	87,000

Ellington.....	Rowley & Older	do	.....	do	135,000
North Leon No. 1	Albert Acker	do	.....	Full cream cheese	66,892
North Leon No. 2	Albert Acker	do	.....	do	53,335
Peacedale	Buskist & Ditmer	do	.....	Cheddar cheese .	101,000

LITTLE VALLEY.

Hufstader	George O. Sacket	Little Valley, N. Y. ....	.....	Full cream cheese	180,000
Little Valley Center	George O. Sacket	do	.....	do	108,308

77

LYNDON.

Case.....	T. Case & Co.....	Franklinville, N. Y. ....	.....	do	175,000
Elgin	Wm. Little & Co	Elgin, N. Y. ....	.....	do	75,000
Sheldon	Mrs. L. Sheldon.....	Cuba, N. Y. ....	.....	do	150,000
Stone	D. C. Stone	Franklinville, N. Y. ....	.....	do	65,000

MACHIAS.

East Machias	Chas. Smith	Machias, N. Y. ....	.....	do	124,860
Napier's	Ed. Napier	do	47,450	Butter .....	.....
Rock Spring No. 2	J. Holden	Franklinville, N. Y. ....	.....	Full cream cheese	106,000
Rock Spring No. 3	J. Holden	do	.....	do	109,000
West Machias	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y. ....	.....	do	100,000

NAPOLI.

North Napoli	Eben Sibley	Napoli, N. Y. ....	.....	do	151,426
South Napoli	Hufstader & Co.....	Cattaraugus, N. Y. ....	.....	do	227,521
Spring Valley.....	Wm. T. Peaslee.....	East Randolph, N. Y. ..	.....	do	120,665

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY -- NEW ALBION -- (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Cattaraugus	Geo. Sacket	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	110,000
Champlin	Wm. Champlin	Little Valley, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
New Albion	Chas. Buskist	New Albion, N. Y.	do	.....	200,000
Snyder Hill	Edward Pritchard	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	do	.....	50,000
OTTO.					
Dublin	J. Eddy	Little Valley, N. Y.	do	.....	79,000
Dursay	Joseph Dursay	Otto, N. Y.	do	.....	119,367
Five Points	J. B. Jark	do	do	.....	215,000
Lime Brook	J. B. Jark	do	do	.....	288,665
Number One	P. F. Jark	do	do	.....	125,293
Number Two	P. F. Jark	do	do	.....	231,968
Rider	E. Rider	do	do	.....	84,000
Ross No. 1	J. Ross	do	do	.....	75,083
Ross No. 2	J. Ross	do	do	.....	70,957
Stebbins	A. B. Jark	do	do	.....	80,000
Union	P. F. Jark	do	do	.....	77,845
Williams	J. B. Jark	do	do	.....	88,000
PERRYSBURGH.					
Dewey	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.	do	.....	50,000
Perrysburgh	R. McCubbin	Perrysburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	150,000
Ticknor	R. McCubbin	do	do	.....	70,000

PERSIA.

Broadway	S. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.	do	.....	44,242
Rich Valley	C. A. Facklam	Cattaraugus, N. Y.	do	.....	15,403

PORTVILLE.

Bedford Corners	Lester Murphy	Portville, N. Y.	do	.....	15,000
Haskil .....	.....	Weston's Mills, N. Y. ..	do	.....	118,000
Main Settlement	A. W. Van Brunt	Carroll, N. Y.	do	.....	45,000

RANDOLPH.

Coldspring	Wm. E. Smith & Co. .	Randolph, N. Y.	do	.....	109,000
Randolph No. 2.	Carpenter & Sons	do	do	.....	143,000
Randolph No. 3.	Carpenter & Sons	do	do	.....	128,000
Sample Hill	Wm. E. Smith & Co. .	do	do	101,000

SOUTH VALLEY.

Onoville	Ira and C. P. Marsh. .	Onoville, N. Y.	do	41,669
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YORKSHIRE.

Block	E. L. Jones	Delevan, N. Y.	do	67,573
McKinstry	E. L. Jones	do	do	77,337
Studly	A. J. Studly	Springville, N. Y.	do	.....	31,000
West Yorkshire	E. L. Jones	Delevan, N. Y.	do	.....	52,447
Yorkshire	E. L. Jones	do	do	.....	87,084
Yorkshire Center	E. L. Jones	do	do	223,366

CAYUGA COUNTY.

BRUTUS.

Edminster	M. S. Allen	Weedsport, N. Y.	Butter	40,000
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CAYUGA COUNTY — IRA — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Bethel Corners	L. D. Harmon	Bethel Corners, N. Y..	Cheese.....	.....	30,243
Ira	Levi Wormuth	Ira, N. Y	do .....	.....	80,614
LOCKE.					
Locke Butter and Cheese Co.	J. J. Main	Locke, N. Y.	do .....	.....	38,897
Owasco Valley.....	Wm. C. Skinner	do	Butter	21,000	.....
MORAVIA.					
Moravia	O. E. Strough	Moravia, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	34,188
STERLING.					
North Victory	James Douglas	Red Creek, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	73,189

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

ARKWRIGHT.					
Arkwright Center	F. W. Horton	Lacona, N. Y	do .....	.....	54,370
Canadua	D. H. Thompson	Randolph, N. Y	do .....	.....	93,000
Forestville Branch	John McAdam	Forestville, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	71,615
BUSTI.					
Busti	L. J. Bradway	Busti, N. Y	Butter	24,900	.....
Palmer Spring.....	F. H. Aldrich	Lakewood, N. Y.....	do	43,313	.....
CARROLL.					
Frewsburgh	Stock Company	Frewsburgh, N. Y	do	129,750	.....

CHARLOTTE.

Charlotte Center	F. S. Clark	Charlotte Center, N. Y.	Cheese.....	113,307
Moon.....	D. H. Thompson	Randolph, N. Y.	do	63,351
Rood's.....	D. H. Thompson.....	do	do	69,822.
Sinclairville	D. H. Thompson.....	do	do	123,793

CHAUTAUQUA.

Clear Creek Station	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.....	Butter.....*	.....
DeWittville	Stock Company	DeWittville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	79,614
Mayville	Frank Cadwell	Mayville, N. Y.....	do	28,400
Summer Dale Station	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.	Butter.....*	.....

CHERRY CREEK.

Factory No. 1	C. D. Leonard	Cherry Creek, N. Y. ...	Cheese.....	114,000
Village	C. D. Leonard	do	do	171,000

CLYMER.

Card's	Henry Card	Clymer, N. Y.....	do	34,320
Clymer	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.....	Butter.....	137,318
Clymer Center.....	W. H. Cook.....	do	do	29,480
Clymer Hill	Wreslink & Tecrony ..	Clymer, N. Y.....	do	54,000
North Clymer	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.....	do	57,887

ELLERY.

Alden's	A. D. Alden	Sinclairville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	94,360
Bemus Point	D. H. Thompson	Randolph, N. Y.....	do	53,345
Ellery Center.....	George Barnes.....	Ellery Center, N. Y. ...	do	162,167.
Red Bird.....	D. H. Thompson	Randolph, N. Y.....	do	76,618
Walterman	Perry Walterman	DeWittville, N. Y.....	do	25,000
West Ellery.....	Frank Stowell	Bemus Point, N. Y.....	do	129,202

* Amount of product included in "Sherman factory."

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — ELLICOTT — (Continued).

NAME OF CREAMERY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Fluvana	Miles Mackey	Fluvana, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	10,000
Levant	O. D. Bedient	Falconer, N. Y.	Butter	114,007	.....
ELLINGTON.					
Ellington No. 1	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	128,000
Ellington No. 2	E. F. Rowley	do	do .....	.....	98,822
Ellington No. 3	E. F. Rowley	do	do .....	.....	134,000
Ellington No. 5	E. F. Rowley	do	do .....	.....	116,525
FRENCH CREEK.					
Cutting Brook	Henry Case	Cutting, N. Y.	do .....	.....	76,785
French Creek	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.	Butter	84,868	.....
Morgan's Corners	J. I. Parkhurst	Clymer, N. Y.	Cheese ..	.....	74,081
GERRY.					
Alliance	Stock Company	Gerry, N. Y.	Butter	31,985	.....
Gerry	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	79,678
Gerry Creamery	E. P. Stearns	Gerry, N. Y.	Butter	76,008	.....
HANOVER.					
Empire	John McAdam	Forestville, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	65,432
Forestville	John McAdam	do	do .....	.....	70,200
Nashville	C. Montgomery	Nashville, N. Y.	do .....	.....	106,000
Smith's Mills	J. McCubbin	Smith's Mills, N. Y.	do .....	.....	27,000

HARMONY.

Blockville	G. H. Burlage	Blockville, N. Y.	do	65,000
Gochen	James Pardee	Bear Lake, N. Y.	do	65,765
Open Meadows	Mr. Vergihl	Open Meadows, N. Y. ..	Butter	85,784
Panama	C. Eddy	Panama, N. Y.	do	98,135
Town Line	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.	Cheese	19,205
Watts Flats	Mr. Colwell	Panama, N. Y.	do	26,871

KIANTONE.

Kiantone Valley	R. R. Houghwot	Kiantone, N. Y.	Butter	49,623
Stillwater	A. B. Carter	Jamestown, N. Y.	do	76,197

MINA.

Findley's Lake	A. C. Tillotson	Findley's Lake, N. Y. ..	do	75,819
Marshall's Corners	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.	do	76,312
Mina Cream Station	F. W. Edmunds	do	do	39,708

POLAND.

Poland	E. F. Rowley	Kennedy, N. Y.	Cheese	88,364
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POMFRET.

Laona	Gerry Bartlett	Laona, N. Y.	do	85,000
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RIPLEY.

Cold Spring	Stock Company	South Ripley, N. Y.	Butter	40,000
Empire	Stock Company	do	do	43,000
Shelden's Corners	F. W. Edmunds	Sherman, N. Y.	do	*
Star	Stock Company	South Ripley, N. Y.	do	37,741

* Amount of product included in "Sherman" factory.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — SHERIDAN — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese
Sheridan	John McAdam.....	Forestville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	68,649
SHERMAN.					
Equity.....	W. A. Cook.....	Sherman, N. Y.....	Butter.....	165,087	.....
Sherman	F. W. Edmunds	do	do	400,000*	.....
STOCKTON.					
Bear Creek.....	C. C. Pierce.....	Stockton, N. Y.....	do	28,000	.....
Cassadaga.....	Stock Company.....	Cassadaga, N. Y.....	do	35,000	.....
Centralia ...	D. H. Thompson.....	Randolph, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	94,360
Lewis.....	Stock Company.....	Stockton, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	19,000
VILLENOVA.					
Block.....	John McAdam.....	Forestville, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	2,000
Maple Hill	Delos Tanner.....	Hamlet, N. Y.....	Butter.....	33,588	.....
Wright's Corners	John McAdam.....	Forestville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	69,641
WESTFIELD.					
Lombard	Wm. T. Green.....	Sherman, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	53,365
CHEMUNG COUNTY.					
ASHLAND.					
Wellsburgh	A. C. Wright.....	Wellsburgh, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	160,000	100,000

BALDWIN.

Monson	Moses Monson	North Chemung, N. Y.	Butter .....	.....
North Chemung	Lowman & Whitland..	do	do	.....

BIG FLATS.

Grove Spring	Geo. M. Wells	Big Flats, N. Y	Butter and cheese	80,000
Silver Spring	Henry Snyder	Horseheads, N. Y	do	75,974

CATLIN.

Pine Valley.....	H. M. Laltin.....	Pine Valley, N. Y.....	do	75,000.
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CHEMUNG.

Hulbert	John Hulbert.....	Chemung, N. Y	do	50,000
Lowman	E. M. Lowman.....	Lowman, N. Y	do	20,000

ELMIRA.

Collins.....	J. E. Collins.....	Elmira, N. Y	do	1,200
Elston	N. S. Elston.....	do	do	1,000
Manly	S. A. Manly	do	do	500
The Dairy.....	E. P. Nichols	do	do	1,500
Third Street	S. L. Fowler	do	do	1,800

ERIN.

Erin.....	J. H. Rochburn & Co..	Erin, N. Y.....	do	80,000
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HORSEHEADS.

Guernsey	Taber & Holbert.....	Horseheads, N. Y	do	20,000
Hoffman	Sayer Holbert	do	do	115,000
Home Farm Jersey.....	VanDuzer & Smith....	do	do	100,000

* The product of "Clear Creek Station," "Summer Dale Station," and "Shelden's Corners" factories is included in this amount.

CHEMUNG COUNTY — VETERAN — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Excelsior.....	Tabor & Eddy.....	Horseheads, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	80,000	30,000
All cheese made in this county is "cottage" (skimmed).					
CHENANGO COUNTY.					
AFTON.					
E. M. Johnson.....	E. M. Johnson.....	Afton, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	2,717	98,802
North Afton.....	George McDaniels....	do	do	17,013	47,065
Star	Nathan Stowell .. .	do	do	40,369	120,885
BAINBRIDGE.					
Bainbridge	C. C. Hovey.....	Bainbridge, N. Y.	do	360,663	75,000
West Bainbridge.....	C. F. Bentley.....	West Bainbridge, N. Y.	do	12,000	38,000
COLUMBUS.					
Brookside	William Casey.....	Sherburne, N. Y.	do	12,124	30,621
Columbus	E. A. Sage	New Berlin, N. Y.	do	47,894	136,452
Pope	E. A. Sage	do	do	25,277	67,992
Rock Spring.....	C. K. Ingham.....	Sherburne, N. Y.	do	18,576	83,344
South.....	E. A. Sage .. .	New Berlin, N. Y.	do	24,875	68,867
Tallet.....	E. A. Sage	do	do	26,571	67,416
COVENTRY.					
Church	George Church.....	Afton, N. Y.	do	40,167	124,676
Coventryville	Stoddard & Burke....	Coventryville, N. Y....	do	48,380	159,987
T. B. Foote.....	T. B. Foote	Coventry, N. Y.	do	15,505	61,473

Maple Grove	T. D. Parker.....	do	29,516	103,159
Tuttle	T. D. Parker	do	35,477	111,076

GREENE.

Johnson's	Charles A. Johnson....	Greene, N. Y.....	17,708	75,308
Marcy	L. A. Gross	do	4,204	132,888
Osburne	T. D. Parker.....	Coventry, N. Y.....	33,185	105,016

GUILFORD.

Arctic	York & Brown	Rockdale, N. Y.....	38,224	90,312
Arctic	E. A. Sage	New Berlin, N. Y.....	150,000	.....
Humphrey Trestle.....	E. A. Sage	do	25,000	60,000
North Guilford	Albert Davis.....	Norwich, N. Y.....	31,135	95,210
Smith.....	George Mead....	Guilford, N. Y.....	22,092	54,372
Summit	H. Phelps	Sidney, N. Y.....	19,817	54,431

NEW BERLIN.

Davis.....	E. A. Sage	New Berlin, N. Y.....	24,328	80,008
Great Brook.	E. A. Sage	do	43,455	104,458
New Berlin.....	E. A. Sage	do	102,576	262,027

NORWICH.

Greenfield	Field & Green	Whitestore, N. Y.....	31,050	84,769
Midland	W. H. Steward	Kirk, N. Y.....	21,989	23,336

OXFORD.

Farmers' Union.....	Stock Company.....	South Oxford, N. Y....	21,397	68,805
Fly Creek.....	Barber & Miner.....	Oxford, N. Y.....	.....	225,256
Hopkins.....	F. Hopkins.....	do	26,626	77,663
Hull	A. P. Stanton.....	South Oxford, N. Y....	32,500	100,000

CHENANGO COUNTY — OXFORD — (*Continued*).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Lyon Brook.....	E. L. Haynes	Haynes, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	.....	210,510
Midland.....	James Burke	Oxford, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	22,913	94,843
Robinson.....	Theo. Hodge.....	South Oxford, N. Y....	Butter	10,000	.....
Stone.....	Booth & Stone.....	Oxford, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	27,504	73,472
PLYMOUTH.					
South Plymouth	W. G. Hatch	Lebanon, N. Y.....	do	5,000	50,000
PRESTON.					
Spring Hill.....	Ed. Lewis.....	Oxford, N. Y... ..	do	14,308	51,597
SHERBURNE.					
Cottage.....	Wm. Casey	Sherburne, N. Y	do	27,786	80,850
SMITHVILLE.					
Benedict	Kate Benedict	Brisbin, N. Y.....	do	40,296	119,985
Coles	Geo. D. Coles.....	Greene, N. Y.....	do	6,702	46,362
Tyner	O. Cahart	Tyner, N. Y.....	do	22,102	53,209
SMYRNA.					
Pleasant Brook	W. G. Hatch.....	Lebanon, N. Y.....	do	18,000	51,000
Smyrna Hill.....	David Campbell	Smyrna, N. Y	Cheese.....	.....	79,930

CLINTON COUNTY.

ALTONA.

Irona	Homer Brooks.....	Irona, N. Y.....	Butter	50,000
Rock Side	N. Trombly & Son.....	Altona, N. Y.....	do	69,217

BECKMANTOWN.

Beekmantown	Thos. McGurney	W. Beckmantown, N. Y.	do	45,454
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CHAMPLAIN.

Champlain	Homer Brooks	Irona, N. Y.....	do	25,000
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CHAZY.

Crystal Spring.....	Wm. McGaulley	West Chazy, N. Y ..	do	54,000
Dunn Farm	Seth Gordon... ..	Chazy, N. Y	do	9,994

CLINTON.

Churubusco	A. D. Boomhower	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	do	60,000
Marble River.....	Humphrey Bros.....	Churubusco, N. Y.....	do	80,000
Valley Springs	Humphrey Bros	do	do	78,000

ELLENBURGH.

Ellenburgh Centre	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	do	66,000
Gilt Edge	M. T. Bohen.....	Churubusco, N. Y.....	do	52,320
Maple Grove	Geo. McGregor	Ellenburgh Depot, N. Y.	do	16,000
West Hill.....	John Haughran.....	Ellenburgh Centre, N. Y.	do	53,947

MOOERS.

English River	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	do	41,000
Mooers	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	do	39,000

CLINTON COUNTY — PERU — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Peru	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburgh, N. Y.....	Cheese .....	.....	120,000
PLATTSBURGH.					
Plattsburgh	A. D. Boomhower.....	Plattsburgh, N. Y....	Butter	200,000	.....
SARANAC.					
Irondale	M. W. McGaulley.....	Clayburgh, N. Y.....	do	40,000	.....
Saranac	D. Lyon	Saranac, N. Y.....	do	45,000	.....
COLUMBIA COUNTY.					
CHATHAM.					
Columbia County Creamery Association.....	Oscar L. Schoonmaker..	Chatham.....	do	5,000	.....
CORTLAND COUNTY.					
CINCINNATUS.					
H. Boyd	H. Boyd	Cincinnati, N. Y.....	do	50,000	.....
Crittenden	Leroy Crittenden	do	do	20,000	.....
White	Stephen White	do	do	38,000	.....
Wright Bros.....	Wright Bros.....	do	Butter and cheese	35,000	63,000

CUYLER.				
Andrews	H. P. Andrews	Cuyler, N. Y.	Cheese	33,500
Cuyler Hill	W. G. Gordon	Cuyler Hill, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	59,000
Patrick's	W. Patrick	Cuyler, N. Y.	Cheese	30,000
FREETOWN.				
Freetown	Horace Martin	Freetown, N. Y.	Butter	38,000
Goodell	Mr. Goodell	Marathon, N. Y.	Cheese	73,000
HARFORD.				
Harford	John Blumer	Harford, N. Y.	do	48,500
Maple Grove	Standard Butter Co.	Owego, N. Y.	Butter	119,431
HOMER.				
East Homer	E. Maynard	East Homer, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	29,000
Homer	E. R. Hall	Homer, N. Y.	Butter	81,300
Little York	Little York Factory	Little York, N. Y.	Cheese	85,000
MARATHON.				
Hallock	John Hallock	Marathon, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	34,000
Texas Valley	L. Harvey	Texas Valley	do	49,000
Wrightman's	L. Wrightman	Marathon, N. Y.	Cheese	80,000
SOLON.				
Bingham	J. G. Bingham	Solon, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	58,000
G. W. Davis	G. W. Davis	McGrawville, N. Y.	do	45,000
Ellis	C. W. Ellis	do	do	46,000
TAYLOR.				
Miner	O. P. Miner	Taylor, N. Y.	do	47,000
Taylor	G. N. Skinner	do	Butter	40,000
Taylor	H. Smith	do	do	40,000

CORTLAND COUNTY — TRUXTON — Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Chauncy Kenny	Chauncy Kenny	Truxton, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	59,000
Keeney's Settlement	D. E. Smith	Keeney's Settlement, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	29,000	40,000
Truxton	Wm. McAdam	Truxton, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	90,000
VIRGIL.					
Virgil	D. E. Stillman	Virgil, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	27,000	83,000
DELAWARE COUNTY.					
DAVENPORT.					
Davenport	Orlando Coss	Davenport, N. Y.	Butter	40,000	.....
DEPOSIT.					
Axtell Bros	Axtell Bros	Deposit, N. Y.	do	75,000	.....
FRANKLIN.					
Arctic	Wm. Stringer	Franklin, N. Y.	do	20,000	.....
Farmers'	Farmers' Association	Sidney Centre, N. Y.	do	30,000	.....
Munn's	Daniel Munn	Croton, N. Y.	do	100,000	.....
Munson's	E. S. Munson	Franklin, N. Y.	do	20,000	.....
KORTRIGHT.					
Sanford's	Z. E. Sanford & Co	Bloomville, N. Y.	do	4,000	.....

MASONVILLE.

East Masonville.....	F. W. Smith	Masonville, N. Y.	do	.....	50,000	.....
East Masonville.....	Farmers' Association ..	do	do	.....	50,000	.....
Masonville	F. W. Smith	do	do	.....	75,000	.....
O. K	Farmers' Association ..	do	do	.....	30,000	.....
Willis ..	Farmers' Association ..	do	do	70,000

STAMFORD.

Hobart.....	J. S. Ayers	Hobart, N. Y.	do	20,000
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TOMPKINS.

79 Cannonsville	Wheeler Finch	Cannonsville, N. Y.	do	95,000
Little York	David W. Lewis	Shuruak, N. Y.	do	70,000
Shuruak	David W. Lewis	do	do	.....	70,000	.....
Trout Creek ..	David W. Lewis	do	do	.....	90,000	.....

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

LA GRANGE.

La Grange	Cheney & Hoyt	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	do	70,000
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PLEASANT VALLEY.

Salt Point.....	Co-operative Company..	Salt Point, N. Y.	do	65,743
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RED HOOK.

Red Hook.....	R. D. Kerley	Upper Red Hook, N. Y.	do	41,500
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ERIE COUNTY.

AURORA.

East Aurora.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	80,000	
Willink	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	do	do	.....	31,459	

ERIE COUNTY — BOSTON — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Boston	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	.....	40,000
BRANT.					
Brant.....	Samuel D. Vanance...	East Concord, N. Y...	do	.....	95,000
Estes	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.....	do	.....	40,000
Stickney	Samuel D. Vanance ...	East Concord, N. Y...	do	.....	25,000
COLDEN.					
Colden.....	Samuel D. Vanance ...	East Concord, N. Y...	do	.....	60,000
Colden Centre	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y ...	do	.....	100,000
Glenwood	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	do	.....	73,000
North Colden	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.....	do	.....	75,000
South Colden	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	do	do	.....	130,000
Wyandale.	Samuel D. Vanance ...	East Concord, N. Y...	do	.....	105,000
COLLINS.					
Collins No. 2.....	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.....	do	.....	125,000
Collins Centre No. 1.....	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	160,000
Collins Centre No. 3.....	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	70,000
Gowanda	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	125,000
Marshfield, South Branch.....	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	60,000
Union	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	100,000
Zoar.....	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	75,000

CONCORD.

Dye	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	do	.....	91,000
East Concord.....	Samuel D. Vanance ..	East Concord, N. Y....	do	.....	103,953
East Concord.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	do	.....	48,000
North Concord	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.....	do	.....	65,000
Smith.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.....	do	.....	87,000
Springville No. 1.....	Clair Bros.....	do	do	.....	149,000
Townsend Hill.....	Clair Bros.....	do	do	.....	52,000
Waterville	Samuel D. Vanance ..	East Concord, N. Y....	do	.....	35,000
West Concord	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.....	do	.....	175,000
Wheeler Hollow	Samuel D. Vanance ..	East Collins, N. Y.....	do	84,000

EDEN.

Eden Valley	Fred. Mersmann.....	560 B'way, Buffalo, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.....	40,000
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EVANS.

Pontiac	Samuel D. Vanance ..	East Concord, N. Y....	Full cream cheese	35,000
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HAMBURGH.

Hamburgh.....	Fred. Mersmann.....	560 B'way, Buffalo, N. Y.	Swiss cheese.....	35,000
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HOLLAND.

East Holland.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	140,000
Holland.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co. |	do	do	.....	130,000

MARILLA.

Marilla	Richardson, Beebe & Co. |	East Aurora, N. Y.....	do	.....	90,000
Porterville	Richardson, Beebe & Co. |	do	do	.....	100,000

NORTH COLLINS.

Boston.....	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.....	do	.....	65,000
Collins No. 1.....	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	115,000

ERIE COUNTY — NORTH COLLINS — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Marshfield, East Branch.....	Fred. Mersmann.....	560 B'way, Buffalo, N.Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	120,000
Marshfield, Main.....	L. A. Johnson	Collins, N. Y.....	do	.....	100,000
Marshfield, North Branch...	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	140,000
Marshfield, South Branch...	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	90,000
New Oregon	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	50,000
Taber.....	L. A. Johnson	do	do	.....	130,000
SARDINIA.					
Chaffee	F. M. Metcalf	Chaffee, N. Y.....	do	.....	97,000
Crossman	Clair Bros	Springville, N. Y	do	.....	39,000
Henshaw	Clair Bros.....	do	do	.....	52,000
Matteson Corners	F. M. Metcalf	Chaffee, N. Y.....	do	.....	135,000
Newton.....	F. M. Metcalf	do	do	.....	70,000
Pratham	Samuel D. Vanance ...	East Concord, N. Y. ...	do	.....	80,000
Protection	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.....	do	.....	60,000
Richmond.....	Clair Bros.....	Springville, N. Y.	do	.....	41,000
Sardinia	J. Simons	Sardinia, N. Y.....	do	.....	140,000
WALES.					
Hunter's Creek	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	East Aurora, N. Y.....	do	.....	115,000
Wales	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	do	do	.....	130,000
Wales Center.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co.	do	do	.....	160,000

ESSEX COUNTY.

MORIAH.

Moriah	S. H. Woodruff and H. Curtes	Moriah, N. Y.	Butter	9,979
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WILLSBOROUGH.

Adirondack	A. D. Smith	Willsborough Pt., N. Y. do	4,877
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FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BANGOR.

Adirondack	Isaac Carpenter	South Bangor, N. Y.	do	23,500
Cool Spring	Humphrey Bros.	Churubusco, N. Y.	do	.....	80,000	.....
Donaldson	Ira S. Potter	West Bangor, N. Y.	do	.....	55,457	.....
Gilt Edge	Jos. Labarge	Cook's Corners, N. Y.	do	.....	40,292	.....
Jenkins	Horace Jenkins	Brushton, N. Y.	do	.....	55,000	.....
South Bangor	A. S. Knapp	Bangor, N. Y.	do	.....	35,926	.....
Stony Creek	C. J. Lawrence	West Bangor, N. Y.	do	.....	14,199	.....

BELMONT.

Brainardsville	Reynolds & Chase	Brainardsville, N. Y. ..	do	.....	32,566	.....
West Belmont	W. H. Foster, Jr.	Malone, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	77,440	.....

BOMBAY.

Dog Hollow	E. A. Forbes	Fort Covington, N. Y. ..	Butter .....	.....	28,000	.....
Hogansburgh Creamery	J. H. Kenyon	Hogansburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	36,000	.....
Hogansburgh	H. E. Bowker	do	Cheese .....	.....	94,076	.....

FRANKLIN COUNTY — BRANDON — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Skerry	G. A. Lane.....	Skerry, N. Y	Butter	15,822	.....
West Brandon.....	Geo. A. Taylor	West Bangor, N. Y	do	22,146	.....
BURKE.					
Arctic	F. C. Ketchum	Burke, N. Y	do	55,000	.....
Elm Grove.....	R. Bassett	do	do	27,531	.....
Jordan	Henry Jordan	Sun, N. Y	do	20,000	.....
Rose Dale.....	J. P. Foland.....	Burke, N. Y	Cheese.....	.....	66,442
White	Eli Darling	do	Butter	40,000	.....
CHATEAUGAY.					
Amber.....	Wm. B. Ryan	Chateaugay, N. Y	do	47,737	.....
Bennet Spring	B. O. Routston.....	do	do	41,000	.....
Maple Street	Chas. C. Douglas	do	do	73,200	.....
River Street	Miller & Boyd.....	do	do	41,700	.....
Seabury.....	George Green	do	do	24,384	.....
CONSTABLE.					
Golden	Wilson & Harmon	East Constable, N. Y	do	30,000	.....
Wentworth	W. Wentworth.....	do	do	54,955	.....
DICKINSON.					
Alburgh	S. H. Burnap.....	Alburgh, N. Y	do	50,000	.....
Cold Spring	Byron W. Brown	Dickinson, N. Y	do	40,133	.....
C. H. Taylor.....	C. H. Taylor	East Dickinson, N. Y	do	80,291	.....

FORT COVINGTON.

Gold Coin.....	Sid Ellsworth.....	Fort Covington, N. Y..	do	.....	95,000	.....
Salmon	E. O. Forbes	do	do	.....	78,122	.....

MALONE.

Berry.	M. F. Berry	Malone, N. Y.	do	.....	36,996	.....
Excelsior.....	T. R. Williams	do	do	.....	21,166	.....
Hagen & Smallman.....	Wm. E. Smallman	do	do	.....	11,002	.....
Keeler	S. A. Childs.....	do	do	.....	27,964	.....
Mountain Spring.....	Benj. Lester.....	do	do	.....	14,500	.....

MOIRA.

Burnap	Chas. Burnap	Moir, N. Y.	do	.....	50,110	.....
Cold Well.....	Webster Wescott.....	do	do	.....	22,303	.....
Crystal	Anderson Bryant.....	do	do	.....	36,274	.....
J. H. Griffin.....	J. H. Griffin	do	do	.....	43,265	.....
Moir.....	Myron Crandall.....	Brushton, N. Y.....	do	.....	48,000	.....
Silver Spring	B. L. O'Connor	do	do	61,000

WESTVILLE.

Crystal Spring.....	E. F. & J. W. Rowley..	Westville Centre, N. Y..	do	38,750
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FULTON COUNTY.

JOHNSTOWN.

Cross Roads.....	Elmer J. Dorn.....	Johnstown, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	38,000
Crown	Charles O. Cross	do	Butter	40,000	.....	.....
Johnstown	H. S. Yost	do	Home t'de cheese	.....	15,891	.....

FULTON COUNTY — OPPENHEIM — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Cream Creek	Wm. H. Yonkers	Ingham's Mills, N. Y. . .	Swiss cheese.....	.....	51,621
Willow Spring.....	J. O. Bennett.....	Oppenheim Centre, N. Y. .	Shipping cheese..	.....	100,000
Zimmerman Creek.....	Eugene Failing	St. Johnsville, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	69,678
STRATFORD.					
Pine Grove	E. W. Leavitt	Emmonsburg, N. Y. ....	.....	.....	37,100
GENESEE COUNTY.					
ALEXANDER.					
Alexander	Warren Moulton.....	Alexander, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	75,000
BERGEN.					
Cold Spring	B. N. Walker	Bergen, N. Y.	Butter	60,000	.....
BYRON.					
Byron	H. C. Norton.....	Byron Centre, N. Y. ...	Cheese.....	.....	50,000
DARIEN.					
Darien Centre	Fred. Mersmann	560 B'way, Buffalo, N. Y. .	Butter and cheese	2,600	30,000
Sawens	W. H. Morton.....	Attica, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	45,000
West Darien	W. H. Morton.....	do	do .....	.....	42,000

HERKIMER COUNTY.

COLUMBIA.

Columbia Centre.....	N. S. Harter.....	Columbia, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	.....	120,000
Demson's Corners.....	M. Getman.....	Mohawk, N. Y.....	do	.....	170,000
Elizabethtown.....	M. Getman.....	do	do	.....	107,000
Getman.....	M. Getman.....	do	do	.....	62,000
M. J. Grant.....	J. Lehine.....	Columbia, N. Y.....	do	.....	45,000
Miller's Mills...	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield, N. Y.....	do	.....	94,000
South Columbia.....	M. Getman.....	Mohawk, N. Y.....	do	.....	96,000

DANUBE.

Crystal Spring.....	Albert Davy.....	Minden, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	130,000
Elm Grove.....	Fayette Wagner.....	do	do	.....	85,950
Glenside.....	D. H. Burrell & Co....	Little Falls, N. Y.....	Butter.....	89,370	.....
Hickory Grove.....	W. F. Lansing.....	do	Cheddar cheese..	.....	100,000
Newville.....	Geo. W. Spoor.....	Newville, N. Y.....	do	.....	209,000

FAIRFIELD.

Barnes.....	H. S. Barnes.....	Herkimer, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	.....	24,000
Barton Hill.....	J. W. Ford.....	Fairfield, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	142,499
Davis.....	A. Davis.....	do	Home t'de cheese	.....	60,000
Fairfield Association.....	T. Adkins.....	do	Cheddar cheese..	.....	180,000
Fairfield Branch.....	Geo. Veitch.....	Middleville, N. Y.....	do	.....	60,000
Fairfield Centennial.....	Alex. McKerrow.....	do	do	.....	200,000
Fenner.....	D. R. Martin.....	do	Butter and cheese	4,500	50,000
Middleville.....	A. W. Ford.....	do	do	19,617	168,307
Old Fairfield.....	A. C. Wilson.....	Fairfield, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	250,000
Peterie.....	A. Peterie.....	Middleville, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	.....	20,000

HERKIMER COUNTY — FRANKFORT — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
George H. Davis.....	George H. Davis.....	Frankfort, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	.....	135,000
Frankfort	J. C. Morgan	Mohawk, N. Y.....	do	.....	55,000
Gilt Edge.....	E. Hall	Frankfort, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	75,000
Union	C. W. Wetmore	Frankfort Hill, N. Y..	Butter and cheese	35,035	100,077
HERKIMER.					
Big Spring.....	William McKervan....	Middleville, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	102,000
Countryman's	M. Getman	Mohawk, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	101,960
Herkimer	Peter Miller.....	Herkimer, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	.....	71,000
Kast Bridge.....	Alvin Countryman	do	Cheddar cheese..	.....	143,417
Small's Bush	Adam Casler	do	do	.....	153,319
Snell's Bush	James A. Crum	Eatonville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	120,000
GERMAN FLATS.					
Fort Herkimer	D. Allen.....	Mohawk, N. Y	Butter and cheese	12,000	90,000
Fulmer Creek	O. B. Christman	do	Home t'de cheese	.....	90,938
M. C. Morts.....	M. C. Morts	do	Cheese.....	.....	75,000
Paine's Hollow Association ..	George H. Van Slyke..	Edicks, N. Y.....	do	.....	120,000
Rising Star.....	John Conrad	Paine's Hollow, N. Y..	do	.....	149,000
LITCHFIELD.					
Cedar Lake	W. D. Histed	Cedar Lake, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	166,000
Cedarville.....	D. W. Morris	Cedarville, N. Y.....	do	.....	208,000
Cold Spring	C. T. Wheelock.....	West Winfield, N. Y..	do	.....	133,000

Kinnie.....	D. W. Morris.....	Cedarville, N. Y.....	do	147,000
North Litchfield	H. H. Davies.....	North Litchfield, N. Y.	Cheese.....	157,000
Norton	J. Donnehoe.....	Gulph, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	105,000

LITTLE FALLS.

Burt Grove .	W. Wakeman	Little Falls, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	50,000
Clover Valley	S. Garline	do	do	146,000
Eatonville.....	B. I. Cooper.....	do	do	281,000
Hill	L. J. Rankin	do	do	145,000
Mohawk Valley.....	S. Garline.....	do	do	100,000
Star	H. A. Skinner	do	Home trade Swiss cheese	30,000

MANHEIM.

Brockett & Carley	N. S. Brockett.....	Dolgeville, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	50,000
J. J. Cook & Co	M. G. Brunner	Little Falls, N. Y.....	do	47,642
Dolgeville.....	Isaac Fox	Dolgeville, N. Y.....	do	88,000
A. Keller	W. Keller.....	Little Falls, N. Y.....	do	75,000
Little Falls.....	H. Broat	do	do	117,044
Manheim Centre	George Markell	do	do	80,000
Manheim Cold Spring	Norman Loucks.....	do	do	100,000
Manheim Turnpike.....	Frank Van Valkenburg.	do	do	82,000
Maple Grove	J. W. Wudecker.....	do	do	60,000
Meadowdale.....	E. J. Burrell	do	do	60,000
New Manheim.....	John Garlock.....	do	do	136,000
Old Manheim	J. Rice	do	do	81,000
W. Peck	W. Peck.....	Dolgeville, N. Y.....	do	49,400
Pickert	Joel Pickert.....	Little Falls, N. Y.....	do	67,000
R. & B	Ransom & Bellingher...	Dolgeville, N. Y.....	do	90,000
Snell's Bush.....	D. Cassidy.....	East Creek, N. Y.....	do	180,000
South	L. Carryl ..	Little Falls, N. Y.....	do	48,000

HERKIMER COUNTY — NEWPORT — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Clover Leaf	Brown Bros	Newport, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	75,000	218,000
Hassenclever	W. J. Fitzgerald	do	Cheddar cheese .	.....	200,000
Newport	C. G. Babcock	do	Butter and cheese	10,000	131,000
Newport Hill	Ira Baird	Poland, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese .	.....	114,692
Shed Brook	C. G. Babcock	Newport, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	8,000	100,000
NORWAY.					
Black Creek	D. Darling	Gray, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	70,277
Gray	A. E. Snyder	do	Cheddar cheese .	.....	124,799
La Rue	L. A. La Rue	Little Falls, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	100,000
Murphy	J. C. Murphy	Gray, N. Y.	do ..	.....	60,000
Norway	H. C. Nichols	Norway, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese .	.....	285,000
Norway Association	F. F. Turk	Newport, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	19,000	150,000
White Creek	John Baird	do	Cheddar cheese .	.....	240,000
OHIO.					
Ash Creek	T. E. Curtis	Ohio, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	100,400
RUSSIA.					
Cold Brook	Ed. Connors	Cold Brook, N. Y.	do ..	.....	98,000
C. F. Ferris	C. S. Ferris	Prospect, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	500	25,000
Hinkley	E. H. Hughes	Gravesville, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	101,660
W. B. Lanning	W. B. Lanning	Russia, N. Y.	do ..	.....	67,331

Lyons	J. Lyons	Cold Brook, N. Y.	do ..	.....	50,000
D. McArthur	D. McArthur	Grant, N. Y.	do ..	.....	68,000
Miles Moore	Miles Moore	Russia, N. Y.	do ..	.....	47,000
Northwood	J. Rathbone	Grant, N. Y.	do ..	.....	30,000
Poland	J. B. Reed	Poland, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	20,000	170,000

SALISBURY.

Avery & Ives	R. H. Strough	Salisbury Centre, N. Y. .	Home trade Swiss cheese .....	.....	73,000
Cold Creek	E. R. Hopson	Dolgeville, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese .	.....	100,000
Cook & Ives	Chas. L. Ives	Salisbury, N. Y.	do ..	.....	125,000
Old Salisbury	Mrs. Isaac Burrell	do	Home t'de cheese	.....	86,000

SCHUYLER.

North Schuyler	C. G. Babcock	Newport, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	10,000	128,000
Oyer	Oscar Oyer	East Schuyler, N. Y. ...	Home t'de cheese	.....	200,000
Schuyler Centennial	W. V. Minott	do ..	Cheddar cheese .	.....	127,000
Short Lots	W. W. Richardson	West Schuyler, N. Y. ..	do ..	.....	248,000
Sterling Creek.	C. G. Babcock	Newport, N. Y.	do ..	.....	90,000
West Schuyler	W. & J. M. Budlong ..	West Schuyler, N. Y. ..	do ..	.....	237,191

STARK.

Bush	Loadwick Springer	Van Hornesville, N. Y. .	Soft home trade cheese .....	.....	128,509
Cramer's Corners	Chas. Smith	Fort Plain, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	60,000
S. J. Galusha ...	S. J. Galusha	Starkville, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese .	.....	95,000
Van Hornesville	J. Wemple	Van Hornesville, N. Y. .	do ..	.....	157,000
Veddar	John Veddar	do ..	Home t'de cheese	.....	46,000

HERKIMER COUNTY — WARREN — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Caswell's Corners	J. Eckler.....	Warren, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	950	47,600
Crain's Corners	Clark Swift.....	Jordanville, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese .	.....	118,000
Cullen	C. Garline.....	Cullen, N. Y.	do	.....	60,000
Deck	Clark Swift.....	Jordanville, N. Y.	do	.....	65,000
Jordanville	M. Getman.....	Mohawk, N. Y.	do	.....	75,000
Henderson Association	Clark Swift.....	Jordanville, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
WINFIELD.					
Eggleston No. 1.....	O. E. Eggleston.....	West Winfield, N. Y. ..	Home t'de cheese	.....	76,000
North Winfield	C. T. Wheelock.....	do	Cheddar cheese .	.....	228,000
Wardell & Eggleston.....	O. E. Eggleston.....	do	Home t'de cheese	.....	108,000
JEFFERSON COUNTY.					
ADAMS.					
Green Settlement	Frank Trowbridge	Adams Centre, N. Y. ...	Butter and cheese	12,000	93,700
Harrison Fuller.....	Harrison Fuller.....	do	do	10,000	80,500
Lisk Bridge	Daniel E. Cool.....	Adams, N. Y.	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	95,500
Maxon	P. S. Maxon.....	Adams Centre, N. Y. ...	Butter and cheese	10,000	85,000
North Adams.....	E. Holloway	do	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	75,000
ALEXANDRIA.					
Bickelhaupt	Adam Bickelhaupt	Redwood, N. Y.	Limburg'r cheese	.....	*156,350
Cold Spring	M. Springer	do	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	155,350

Collins' Landing	W. Collins	Omar, N. Y.	do	60,000
Hill Spring	Chas. Grappotte	do	do	100,000
Plesis...	Geo. Augsberry	Plesis, N. Y.	do	73,670
Springer	M. Springer	Redwood, N. Y.	do	156,450
Taner's Corners	L. Walts	Omar, N. Y.	do	85,460
ANTWERP.				
C. O'Brien	C. O'Brien	Theresa, N. Y.	do	65,300
Riverside	J. P. Carpenter & Son.	Oxbow, N. Y.	do	239,241
Starr	Aaron Pennington	Antwerp, N. Y.	do	95,500
Starr	H. Harrington	do	do	73,450
Sterling	H. Sterling	do	do	104,500
White Oak	Helmer & Keys	Philadelphia, N. Y.	do	102,000
ANTWERP AND PHILADELPHIA.				
Gebler Combination	M. Gebler	Philadelphia, N. Y.	Cream and lim- burger cheese.	†480,000
BROWNVILLE.				
Bay View	I. Taylor	Dexter, N. Y.	Eng.Ched. cheese	52,300
Brownville	H. Bacon	East Hounsfield, N. Y.	do	74,500
Excelsior	Edward Spicer	Perch River, N. Y.	do	95,600
Phillip's Corners	William Elmer	Dexter, N. Y.	do	65,750
Pillar Point Union	J. Fitzgerald	do	do	70,300
CAPE VINCENT.				
Warren Settlement	L. Correair	Rosiere	do	70,000
CHAMPION.				
Babcock	A. Greenfield	Felt's Mills, N. Y.	do	60,503
Champion Village	Chester Colburn	Champion, N. Y.	do	115,850

*This is the product of four factories.
† This is the product of twelve factories.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — CHAMPION — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Hadsall & Morro.....	A. W. Hadsall.....	Black River, N. Y.....	Eng.Ched. cheese	.....	115,500
Hewitt	Geo. D. Hewitt.....	Carthage, N. Y.....	do	.....	61,300
McNitt	McNitt Bros.....	Copenhagen, N. Y.....	do	.....	78,500
O. K.....	Olmstead & Kent.....	Great Bend, N. Y.....	do	.....	83,600
South Champion	D. A. Goodrich.....	South Champion, N. Y.	do	.....	137,054
Weller.....	Monroe Weller.....	Copenhagen, N. Y.....	do	.....	65,750
• CLAYTON.					
Empire State	R. P. Grant	Clayton, N. Y.....	do	.....	100,000
Farmers	R. P. Grant ..	do	do	.....	140,000
Grindstone Island	W. L. Delany	do	do	.....	70,000
Line Road.....	R. P. Grant	do	do	.....	120,000
Thousand Island	R. P. Grant	do	do	.....	102,000
ELLISBURGH.					
Belleville	Overton & Co.....	Belleville, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	30,500	325,800
Fillmore.....	Fillmore Bros.	Woodville, N. Y.....	do	16,500	192,300
King.....	Frank King	Ellisburgh, N. Y.....	do	18,600	365,800
Matterson	Floyd W. Matterson...	Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.	Eng.Ched. cheese	.....	105,400
Smith No. 1	A. J. Smith.....	Mannsville, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	2,750	107,500
Smith No. 2	A. J. Smith.....	do	do	2,500	140,400
Stone Combination No. 1....	E. L. Stone.....	do	do	12,750	230,000
Stone Combination No. 4....	E. L. Stone.....	do	Eng.Ched. cheese	.....	55,000
Woodville.....	N. Wood & Son	Woodville, N. Y	Butter and cheese	20,500	125,750

HENDERSON.

Alexander	E. Alexander	Henderson, N. Y	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	58,800
Henderson	Emery Fales	do	do	.....	155,600
Mather's	Mather Bros	Belleville, N. Y	Butter and cheese	1,575	124,850
Smithville	A. W. Ebley	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y ..	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	107,800

HOUNSFIELD.

Bay View	War'n Walsworth & Co.	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	do	.....	110,800
Camp's Mills	Clark Arnold	do	do	.....	54,300
Wind Mill	H. Bacon	East Hounsfield, N. Y ..	do	.....	70,500

LE RAY.

Gould	Gould & Bacon	Evans' Mills, N. Y	do	.....	75,500
Jefferson Valley	Daniel Walworth	do	do	.....	85,450
Martin	Geo. W. Martin & Bro.	3-5 Harrison st., N. Y. city	Limburg'r cheese	.....	63,450
Sunny Side	A. L. Helmer	Evans' Mills, N. Y	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	68,570
Sunny Side	E. B. Helmer	do	do	.....	65,750

LORRAINE.

Fox	George A. Fox	Lorraine, N. Y	do	.....	80,750
Grow	Caulkins & Grow	do	do	.....	70,600
Kellogg	Delbert Kellogg	Worth Centre, N. Y	Butter	18,650	.....
Maple Grove	G. Brown	Lorraine, N. Y	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	65,400
Pitkin	Erwin Pitkin	do	do	.....	87,300
Stone Combination No. 2	E. L. Stone	Mannsville, N. Y	do	.....	105,000
Stone Combination No. 3	E. L. Stone	do	Butter and cheese	15,000	65,000

LYME.

Ashland	John P. Douglas	Theresa, N. Y	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	60,660
Chaumont	Copley & Sons	Chaumont, N. Y	do	.....	80,500
Perry	J. Emerson	Limerick, N. Y	do	.....	45,400

JEFFERSON COUNTY -- ORLEANS -- (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Cold Brook No. 2	L. E. Walts	Omar, N. Y.	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	100,000
Howard	D. Schull	Stone Mills, N. Y.	do	.....	96,584
Howard	J. Howard	do	do	.....	55,650
Orleans Valley	R. P. Grant	Clayton, N. Y.	do	.....	108,000
Surprise	H. Getman	Stone Mills, N. Y.	do	.....	80,575
PAMELIA.					
Clover Dale	A. E. Groe	Pamelia Four Corners, N. Y.	do	.....	115,850
Fair View	E. B. Nichols	Watertown, N. Y.	do	.....	110,645
Pamelia Centre	W. A. Ebly	Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.	do	.....	59,500
PHILADELPHIA.					
Jersey	Bradford Stearns	Antwerp, N. Y.	do	.....	122,000
Philadelphia	William Flath	Philadelphia, N. Y.	do	.....	192,200
Spring	George Flath	do	do	.....	156,000
RODMAN.					
East Rodman	Fred. Dunaway	East Rodman, N. Y. ...	do	.....	121,400
Fassett	Milan Fassett	Rodman, N. Y.	Butter	23,375	.....
Miller	Anson Miller	Adams, N. Y.	Eng. Ched. cheese	.....	104,600
North Rodman	Sill & Dillin	Dillin, N. Y.	do	.....	75,675
South Rodman	J. Burke	Tremaine's Corners, N. Y.	do	.....	54,700

RUTLAND.

Cascade.....	George Canfield.....	Burr's Mills, N. Y.....	do	.....	117,600
Eames.....	H. C. Eames.....	East Watertown, N. Y.	do	.....	138,000
Parkinson.....	Parkinson Bros.....	do	do	.....	70,500
B. P. Smith.....	Christopher Clark.....	Black River, N. Y.....	do	.....	60,400
Tylerville.....	Byron Dickinson.....	South Rutland, N. Y..	Home t'de cheese	.....	55,655
Waldo.....	Jay Waldo.....	do	Butter.....	54,580	.....
Williams No. 3.....	John Williams.....	Rutland, N. Y.....	Eng.Ched.cheese	.....	144,050

THERESA.

Brooklyn.....	J. C. Cooper.....	Theresa, N. Y.....	do	.....	156,222
Cooper's Home.....	J. C. Cooper.....	do	do	.....	80,500
Douglas.....	John P. Douglas.....	do	do	.....	157,871
Douglas Creamery.....	John P. Douglas.....	do	Butter.....	26,250	.....
Jefferson Valley.....	Schell Bros.....	do	Eng.Ched.cheese	.....	64,800
Still.....	J. C. Cooper.....	do	do	.....	158,741
Tyler Combination.....	L. W. Tyler.....	do	Cream and lim- burger cheese..	.....	287,540
Yost's.....	George Yost.....	do	Stilton and other fancy brands cheese.....	.....	*158,695

PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.

Dickout Combination.....	George Dickout.....	Theresa, N. Y.....	Cream and lim- burger cheese..	†420,750
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WATERTOWN.

Ayers.....	E. A. Ayers.....	Rice's, N. Y.....	Eng.Ched.cheese	305,000
E. Ball.....	Mrs. E. Ball.....	Watertown, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	55,675

* This is the product of five factories. † This is the product of eight factories.

JEFFERSON COUNTY — WATERTOWN — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
East Watertown	John Parker	East Watertown, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	. . . . .	45,450
Watertown Valley	George Butts	East Rodman, N. Y. . .	Eng.Ched. cheese	. . . . .	90,600
WILNA.					
Duvoise Corners	Zural Sarvey	Carthage, N. Y.	do	. . . . .	103,700
Indian River	L. B. Gibbs	North Wilna, N. Y. . . .	do	. . . . .	88,800
Reedsville	William Cheeney	Sterlingville, N. Y. . . .	do	. . . . .	70,350
Spring Brook	Charles Chase	Natural Bridge, N. Y. . .	Home t'de cheese	. . . . .	70,400
Wilna Centre	Marion Hull	Wilna N. Y.	Eng.Ched. cheese	. . . . .	90,655
WORTH.					
Bullock No. 2	Reine Bullock	Worth Centre, N. Y. . . .	do	. . . . .	60,400
Worthville	Samuel Kellogg	Worthville, N. Y.	do	. . . . .	70,500
LEWIS COUNTY.					
CROGHAN.					
Champion Spring	C. Herschy	Beaver Falls, N. Y. . . .	Cheese . . . . .	. . . . .	76,818
Croghan	H. J. Henry	Croghan, N. Y.	do . . . . .	. . . . .	60,000
Haller	W. A. Haller	Beaver Falls, N. Y. . . .	do . . . . .	. . . . .	57,500
State Road	E. Monatt	Croghan, N. Y.	do . . . . .	. . . . .	65,000
Swiss Creek	Hiram Gowdy	Lowville, N. Y.	do . . . . .	. . . . .	109,062
Union "Croghan"	Owen Foley	Croghan, N. Y.	do . . . . .	. . . . .	60,000

DENMARK.

Copenhagen	Otis & Cook	Denmark, N. Y.	do	67,493
Denmark	A. & H. Cook	do	do	185,745
Farmers' United	Viekler "Syndicate" ..	Castorland, N. Y.	do	41,250
Harter	P. A. Harter	Copenhagen, N. Y.	do	68,376
Imperial	Warren Varce	do	do	87,689
Lanpher	Hiram Lanpher	do	do	76,809
McNett	McNett Bros	do	do	56,194
Rising Star	Otis & Cook	Denmark, N. Y.	do	153,871
Silver Spring	M. Petrie	Copenhagen, N. Y.	do	94,287
Standring	C. A. Austin	Deer River, N. Y.	do	174,544
Union Spring	G. E. Roberts	Castorland, N. Y.	do	49,884

DIANA.

Diana	Weeks Bros	Diana, N. Y.	do	35,776
West Harrisville	W. A. Wheeler	Bellwood, N. Y.	do	190,714

GREIG.

Independence	Lyman Burdick	Greig, N. Y.	do	38,836
River Dale	A. W. Van Arnam ..	do	do	55,199
Spring Brook	Martin Hoffman	do	do	82,321

HARRISBURGH.

New Model	W. J. Raynor	Copenhagen, N. Y.	do	62,648
Star	J. E. Haller	Harrisburgh, N. Y.	do	103,559
Valley Dale	W. A. Wheeler	Bellwood, N. Y.	do	58,520

HIGH MARKET.

Alpure	Fred. Ankin	High Market, N. Y.	do	131,524
Dairy Hill	David Miller	Constableville, N. Y. ...	do	203,862
High Market	C. A. Wilder estate ..	do	do	45,174
Legal Tender	T. E. McGrath	do	do	66,935

LEWIS COUNTY — LEWIS — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Fish Creek	H. G. Dice	Constableville, N. Y.	Cheese	.....	136,596
Grass Valley	Jared Loomis	Locust Grove, N. Y.	do	.....	122,272
Katsmeyer	A. Katsmeyer	West Leyden, N. Y.	do	.....	96,224
Mohawk Hill	M. B. Farrell	Constableville, N. Y.	do	.....	82,388
J. R. Mullin	A. Higby	do	do	.....	40,000
Sins Barley	A. Katsmeyer	West Leyden, N. Y.	do	.....	60,000
West Leyden	Michael Earnst	do	do	.....	108,470
LEYDEN.					
Cloverdale	Alfred Blum	Talcottville, N. Y.	do	.....	154,770
Leyden Association	Leyden Association	Locust Grove, N. Y.	do	.....	115,379
Malchalm	D. Karlen	Boonville, N. Y.	do	.....	65,000
Meadow Brook	Lambert Miller	do	do	.....	73,598
Moose Creek	A. Thayer	do	do	.....	148,588
Roaring Brook	Jared Loomis	Locust Grove, N. Y.	do	.....	71,300
Spring Hill	Fred. Klosner	Port Leyden, N. Y.	do	.....	117,080
Wartham	D. Karlen	Boonville, N. Y.	do	.....	60,000
LOWVILLE.					
Bowen	O. F. Bowen	Lowville, N. Y.	do	.....	132,495
Eagle	E. G. Graves	do	do	.....	87,000
High Mark	Wm. Fitch	do	do	.....	83,731
Lowville	J. F. Bowen	do	do	.....	134,418
Sharp	W. C. Spencer	do	do	.....	71,371
Sulphur Spring	Jay Searl	do	do	.....	148,049

MARTINSBURGH.

Alger	George S. Alger	Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	199, 298
Boston Brand	Nicholas Williams.	Gardner's Corners, N. Y.	do	.....	45, 110
Empire State	Thomas Mahoney	Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	96, 896
Gilt Edge	Milton Fassett	W. Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	106, 273
Glendale	Rudolph Regets	Glendale, N. Y.	do	.....	145, 173
F. C. Gowdy	F. C. Gowdy	W. Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	146, 428
Hill Side	W. S. Benton	Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	60, 162
Rawsam Spring	C. M. Henry	W. Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	96, 737
Roaring Brook No. 2	W. E. Gaynor	E. Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	95, 683
Staring	J. H. Staring	Lowville, N. Y.	do	.....	65, 000
Valley Spring	Fred. Loucks	do	do	.....	96, 737

MONTAGUE.

Brookside	Wm. Spenser	Boyd, N. Y.	do	.....	64, 916
Forks	J. E. Murphy	Montague, N. Y.	do	.....	103, 078
Gardner's Corners	C. F. Neibergall	Gardner's Corners, N. Y.	do	.....	54, 450
Rector	Morgan Smith	Rector, N. Y.	do	.....	64, 715

NEW BREMEN.

Beach Hill	Joseph Murz	New Bremen, N. Y.	do	.....	43, 440
Clover Valley	W. S. Benton	Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	71, 306
Cold Spring	C. E. Murz	Croghan, N. Y.	do	.....	108, 905
Farmer's Choice	W. S. Benton	Martinsburgh, N. Y.	do	.....	94, 821
Kirschnerville	Nicholas Heiffer	Kirschnerville, N. Y.	do	.....	98, 874

OSCEOLA.

Christian	F. N. Christian	Camden, N. Y.	do	.....	182, 477
Cronizer	Joseph Cronizer	Florence, N. Y.	do	.....	123, 750

LEWIS COUNTY—PINCKNEY--(Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Carroll.....	Patrick Finn	Copenhagen, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	118,382
Furgerson	C. H. Williams	do	do .....	.....	47,500
New Boston.....	T. W. McGrath	New Boston, N. Y.	do .....	.....	132,807
River Street.....	G. H. Monroe.....	Copenhagen, N. Y.	do .....	.....	57,390
Union Pinckney	P. J. Dillon	do	do .....	.....	104,220
E. J. Williams.....	E. J. Williams.....	Barnes' Corners, N. Y. ..	do .....	.....	97,950
TURIN.					
Houseville.....	J. H. Smith	Houseville, N. Y.	do .....	.....	249,751
G. A. Perkins	G. A. Perkins	do	do .....	.....	72,394
Petrie	H. Petrie	Turin, N. Y.	do .....	.....	169,834
Valley	Chas. Austin.....	Glendale, N. Y.	do .....	.....	122,798
Welch Hill.....	E. H. Evans.....	Turin, N. Y.	do .....	.....	113,118
WATSON.					
Christaldale	Nicholas Ossant	Petrie's Corners, N. Y. ..	do .....	.....	37,500
Union "Watson"	Studer "Syndicate" ...	Watson, N. Y.	do .....	.....	64,000
WEST TURIN.					
Collinsville	James Roberts.....	Collinsville, N. Y.	do .....	.....	113,220
Miller	Michael Hiley	Constableville, N. Y. ...	do .....	.....	187,528
Plummer.....	George Plummer.....	do	do .....	.....	122,809
Regetz.....	John Regetz.....	do	do .....	.....	51,195

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

AVON.

Ashantee.....	Walter P. Andrews ...	Avon, N. Y	Butter and cheese	4,000		5,000
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PORTAGE.

Hunt's.....	Young & Young.....	Fillmore, N. Y	Cheese.....		90,000
Kishequa.....	Mrs. Sarah Wheeler ...	Dalton, N. Y	do		60,000

MADISON COUNTY.

BROOKFIELD.

Babeock's Mills	William Sergeant.....	South Brookfield, N. Y.	Cheese. ....	.....	|	80,000
Baldwin	A. B. Baldwin.....	Brookfield, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	13,000	|	75,000
Beaver Creek.....	William Clark.....	do	Cheese.....	.....	|	65,000
Blanding.....	Usher Holmes	do	do .....	.....	|	80,000
Brown	D. Brown.....	do	do .....	.....	|	90,000
Marsh	C. O. York.....	Leonardsville, N. Y ...	Butter and cheese	2,000	|	65,000
Mott	G. W. Rainey	do	do	1,000	|	140,000
Temple	J. A. Wager.....	North Brookfield, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	|	117,000
Union	Milton Morgan	Brookfield, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	|	60,000
York	York Bros.....	do	do .....	.....	|	40,000

CAZENOVIA.

Brooklyn.....	L. Blodgett	Cazenovia, N. Y	Butter	40,000	|	.....
Factory No. 9	W. C. Sherman.....	Webster Station, N. Y..	Butter and cheese	27,000	|	100,000
New Woodstock.....	C. A. Buckingham ...	New Woodstock, N. Y.	do	70,000	|	210,000
North Cazenovia.....	Wager & Tuttle	Chittenango, N. Y	do	10,000	|	50,000
Union Stock Co	M. S. Allen	Delphi, N. Y	Cheese.....	.....	|	40,000
Wendall	J. Wendall.....	Cazenovia, N. Y	Butter	40,000	|	...

MADISON COUNTY — DE RUYTER — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
De Ruyter	William McAdam.....	Truxton, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	80,000
De Ruyter Reservoir	S. D. Burdick.....	De Ruyter, N. Y.	do .....	.....	80,000
Shed's Corners	C. A. Buckingham	New Woodstock, N. Y.	do .....	.....	125,000
Stillman	Phin. Stillman.....	De Ruyter, N. Y.	do .....	.....	50,000
EATON.					
Eaton	Eugene Brown.....	Eaton, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	63,000	291,000
Morrisville	George York	Morrisville, N. Y.	do	47,834	181,000
FENNER.					
Hill Spring.....	Heirs of H. Cramphin..	Morrisville, N. Y.	do	12,000	50,000
Lake View	H. M. Stafford.....	Perryville, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	50,000
GEORGETOWN.					
Brown	James Brown.....	Georgetown, N. Y.	do .....	.....	60,000
Hawks	W. G. Hatch	Lebanon, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	15,000	44,000
Pine Woods	F. Saunders	Georgetown, N. Y.	do	30,000	100,000
Stevens	F. Saunders	do	Cheese.....	.....	60,000
HAMILTON.					
Bronson's	J. T. Bronson.....	Hamilton, N. Y.	Butter	4,000	.....
Cold Spring	D. W. Usher	East Hamilton, N. Y. .	do	10,000	.....
Dart's Union	J. S. Dart	Hubbardsville, N. Y. .	do	40,000	.....
Dresser	Hazel Dresser	South Hamilton, N. Y. .	Butter and cheese	30,000	75,000
Dresser & Harris.....	Dresser & Harris.....	do	do	28,000	60,000

Dunham	Clement Dunham	Poolville, N. Y.....	Butter	6,000	.....
Hillside Farm	N. Brownell	Hubbardsville, N. Y...	do	8,000	.....
Hubbardsville	F. Blanding	do	Butter and cheese	15,000	40,000
Lamb's	W. H. Lamb	do	Butter	30,000	.....
Larkin	Le Roy Larkin	East Hamilton, N. Y...	do	12,000	.....
Straddling & Sons	Straddling & Sons	Hamilton, N. Y.....	do	75,000	.....

LEBANON.

Lebanon No. 1	W. G. Hatch	Lebanon, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	80,000	260,000
Poolville	W. G. Hatch	do	do	50,000	166,000
Randallsville	Fred. Saunders	Georgetown, N. Y....	do	25,000	110,000
Snell	W. G. Hatch	Lebanon, N. Y.....	do	11,000	30,000

LENOX.

Bullock	C. F. Bullock	Bennett's Corners, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	60,000
Clockville	George Ritter	Clockville, N. Y	do .....	.....	70,000
Ladd's	Daniel Ladd	Canastota, N. Y	do .....	.....	65,000
Lenox Mills	Burgen & Miller	Wampsville, N. Y	do .....	.....	60,000
Oneida Valley	Edgar Hill	Oneida Valley, N. Y...	do .....	.....	130,000
Whitelaw	George Ritter	Clockville, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	60,000

MADISON.

Big Spring	C. E. Lovejoy	Madison, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	70,000
Bronson	Wells Bronson	Hamilton, N. Y.....	Butter	60,000	.....
Crystal Spring	O. J. Tucker	Solsville, N. Y.....	Cheese .....	.....	40,000
Evergreen Farm	Truman Cole	do	Butter	7,000	.....
Madison Centre	F. Saunders	Georgetown, N. Y....	Butter and cheese	15,000	55,000
Solsville	D. C. Eames	Solsville, N. Y.....	Cheese .....	.....	125,000
Two Elms	Ogden Cole	do	do .....	.....	20,000

MADISON COUNTY — NELSON — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Dapper	W. G. Hatch	Lebanon, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	20,000	60,000
Lebanon No. 2	W. G. Hatch	do	do	50,000	210,000
Nelson Flats	W. G. Hatch	do	do	2,000	56,000
Willow Grove	W. G. Hatch	do	do	15,000	42,000
SMITHFIELD.					
Peterborough	W. E. Davis	Peterborough, N. Y. ...	Cheese .....	.....	96,000
Smithfield	W. G. Hatch	Lebanon, N. Y.	do .....	.....	45,000
STOCKBRIDGE.					
Strip	La Munion & Clark	Munnsville, N. Y.	do .....	.....	62,000
Valley Mills	C. Adams	Valley Mills, N. Y.	do .....	.....	60,000
SULLIVAN.					
East Boston	Pennock & Sons	Chittenango, N. Y.	do .....	.....	85,000
Excelsior	Mrs. S. Rosemond Hill.	do	do .....	.....	100,000
Osgood	F. H. Gates	do	do .....	.....	78,000
Windsor	Pennock & Sons	do	do .....	.....	60,000
MONROE COUNTY.					
MENDON.					
Mendon	W. Champagne	Mendon, N. Y.	Cheese	40,000

PITTSFORD.

Pittsford Farms.....	T. W. Hawley	Pittsford, N. Y.....	Butter	21,500
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WHEATLAND.

Jersey.....	Isaac Budlong.....	Scottsville, N. Y	do	12,000
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CANAJOHARIE.

Ames.....	R. L. Wessels.....	Ames, N. Y	Full cream cheese	49,338
Bowman's Creek.....	Peter Koucher.....	Marshville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	37,905
Buel.....	C. R. Lane.....	Buel, N. Y	do .....	.....	84,726
Canajoharie	Gerard Jones	Canajoharie, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese .....	.....	60,402
Donckel	Albert Donckel	Fort Plain, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	41,049
Seeber Lane	T. A. Devoe.....	do	do .....	.....	50,000
Waterville	Mrs. Wm. Backus.....	Ames, N. Y	do	68,976

FLORIDA.

Minaville	A. Peck.....	Minaville, N. Y.....	do	90,458
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MINDEN.

Brookman's Corners	Martin A. Pickard.....	Fort Plain, N. Y.....	do	138,000
Fairview	Milton Ward	St. Johnsville, N. Y...	do	53,342
Frey's Bush	David Walts.....	Frey's Bush, N. Y	do .....	.....	65,867
Fort Willet	Jacob Zoller.....	Fort Plain, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese .....	.....	120,000
Hallsville	Charles Van Slyke.....	Hallsville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	154,178
J. A. Roof	J. A. Roof	Fort Plain, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	16,432	57,644
Sand Hill	Adam L. Failing.....	do	Full cream cheese .....	.....	73,500
Valley	George Rogers.....	Salt Springville, N. Y .	Skim cheese .....	.....	30,000

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — MINDEN — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Van Deusen	DeWitt Van Deusen ..	Frey's Bush, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	.....	79,971
Zoller.....	Jacob Zoller.....	Fort Plain, N. Y.....	do	.....	155,214
MOHAWK.					
Cayadutta	Thos. Schuyler.....	Fonda, N. Y	Cheese.....	.....	76,920
Empire Cheddar	Albert Fonda.....	do	do .....	.....	24,752
Mohawk	Daniel Dockstader	do	do .....	.....	85,000
Nellis.....	Benj. Nellis	do	do .....	.....	40,000
Tribes Hill	W. F. Getman.....	Tribes Hill, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	38,995
PALATINE.					
Dockstader	Wm. Dockstader..	Palatine Bridge, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	101,125
A. Nellis.....	J. C. Nellis.....	Stone Arabia, N. Y...	do	.....	50,480
Saltsman	Ezra G. Saltsman.....	do	Cheese. ....	.....	53,020
Slate Hill	Alva Gray	Ephratah, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	69,032
Smith	J. Harvey Smith	Fort Plain, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	10,898	90,676
Spraker	Josiah Snell	Palatine Bridge, N. Y.	Home trade ch'se	.....	50,000
Stone Arabia	A. Saltsman	Stone Arabia, N. Y...	Cheese.....	.....	119,099
Union	Philip G. Yost.....	McKinley, N. Y	do .....	.....	70,203
ROOT.					
Devendorf	H. A. Devendorf.....	Sprakers, N. Y	Full cream cheese	.....	20,000
Flat Creek	J. Vosburgh.....	Flat Creek, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	140,000
Lyker's Corners.....	J. V. Lyker	Lykers, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	.....	39,000
Randall	Geo. A. Dillenbeck....	Randall, N. Y	do	.....	35,000

Root	Alfred Crouse	Rural Grove, N. Y.	Cheese.....	126,464
Spraker's Basin	Burt Quackenbush	Sprakers, N. Y.....	do	43,000

St. Johnsville.

G. H. Christman	Chas. J. Smith.....	Crum Creek, N. Y....	do	103,000
Mother Creek.....	S. E. Clock	St. Johnsville, N. Y....	Full cream cheese	58,335
Nellis.....	Aaron C. Whitlock	do	do	72,000
A. Smith & Co.....	Alonzo & Oliver Smith.....	do	Cheese.....	100,000

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Wilson.

Wilson	H. E. Burnham.....	Randall Road, N. Y..	Full cream cheese 	40,000
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ONEIDA COUNTY.

Annsville.

Cole Hill.....	J. Karlen	Lorena, N. Y.....	Limburger cheese 	67,546
Wm. Greggins.....	Wm. Greggins.....	Glenmore, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	80,000
Mitchel	Fred Boegle.....	Taberg, N. Y.....	Limburger and sweitzer cheese.	3,000
Sawer	C. Auken	Lee Centre, N. Y.....	Limburger and Swiss cheese... ..	25,000
Sheehan Bros.....	Seman Mowers	Glenmore, N. Y.....	Colored cheese.. ..	111,000
Taberg	George J. Hass	Taberg, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	137,068

Augusta.

Augusta	J. E. Smith.....	Augusta, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese. 	50,000
Augusta Valley.....	J. W. Skerrett.....	Verona Centre, N. Y..	do	86,117

ONEIDA COUNTY — AVAL — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Blue Brook	R. C. Coon	Ava, N. Y.	Colored cheese..	.....	86,581
Capron	S. M. Capron	Boonville, N. Y.	Limburger cheese	.....	10,000
G. Castle	H. D. Morehouse	Ava, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	114,000
Hulbert	James W. Harris	do	White cheese...	.....	100,000
BOONVILLE.					
Ballou	Ellis Ballou	Boonville, N. Y.	Limburger cheese	.....	35,000
Briggs	D. Karlen	do	Munster cheese..	.....	25,000
S. M. Capron	D. Karlen	do	Limburger cheese	.....	35,000
Hawkinsville	C. Zwahlen	Hawkinsville, N. Y.	Limburger and Swiss cheese...	.....	60,000
Jackson Valley	D. Karlen	Boonville, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	100,000
Katsmayer Branch	Andrew Katsmayer	West Leyden, N. Y.	Yankee cheese..	.....	70,968
Porter	D. Karlen	Boonville, N. Y.	Limburger cheese	.....	40,000
Spring Brook	W. J. McComb	do	Cheese .....	.....	67,886
Sweet Violet	C. Alger	do	Limburger cheese	.....	80,000
Union	A. W. Walker	do	English cheese..	.....	137,724
Wheeler	C. Zwahlen	Hawkinsville, N. Y.	Limburger cheese	.....	40,000
Williams	D. Karlen	Boonville, N. Y.	Munster cheese..	.....	30,000
Willow Valley	Godfrey Teuscher	Stanwix, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	47,830
BRIDGEWATER.					
Bridgewater	Zenas Eldred	Bridgewater, N. Y.	Shipping cheese.	.....	260,416
Bridgewater Creamery	Oneida Milk & Cr'm Co.	84 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Butter	2,500	.....
North Bridgewater Creamery.	Andrew Knauer	N. Bridgewater N. Y.	Butter and cheese	3,870	34,657

CAMDEN.

Baker	Fred. P. Baker.....	Camden, N. Y.....	Cheese.	201,837
Hillsboro	Hamilton J. Wilson ..	do	do	90,000
Sly	E. R. Sly	West Camden, N. Y....	Cheddar cheese..	112,107

DEERFIELD.

Deerfield.....	S. J. Cotton	South Trenton, N. Y....	Butter and cheese	71,666
Deerfield Centre	J. J. Donnanfield	do	do	150,000
Maple Grove	Blue Bros.....	North Gage, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	80,000
North Gage	P. Welch	do	Butter and cheese	120,000
West Creek	N. W. Irwin	Poland, N. Y.....	do	213,000

FLORENCE.

Christian	W. A. Palms.....	Florence, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	142,000
Cornish	A. Cornish	do	do	74,424
John F. Hennessey.	John F. Hennessey.....	East Florence, N. Y....	Colored cheese..	107,663
Miller Branch.....	John Miller	Camden, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	70,980
C. F. Waterbury.....	James Kirkland.....	Florence, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	195,000

FLOYD.

Floyd Hill	Geo. Roscup, Jr.....	Floyd, N. Y.....	Lim'b'ger cheese.	17,500
Floyd Hill	Andrew J. Hoffman ..	do	Cheddar cheese..	85,000
E. E. McFarland	E. E. McFarland	Floyd Corners, N. Y....	Butter and cheddar cheese....	130,000
G. D. Thomas	G. D. Thomas	Camroden, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	193,000

FORESTPORT.

McGuire	Philip McGuire.....	Forestport, N. Y.....	Butter and English cheese.....	216,000
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ONEIDA COUNTY — KIRKLAND — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Franklin...	A. J. Callahan.....	Franklin Iron Works, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	60,000
Kirkland Creamery Assoc'n..	J. B. Foote.....	Kirkland, N. Y.....	Butter	100,000	.....
LEE.					
Mrs. C. Aukin	Mrs. C. Aukin.....	Lee Centre	Limburger and Swiss cheese..	.....	14,947
D. Aukin	D. Aukin	Delta, N. Y.....	Swiss cheese....	.....	10,500
S. Aukin.....	S. Aukin.....	do	do .....	.....	21,000
Blossvale.....	John Halstead	Blossvale.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	80,463
Seth Cornish	Godfred Anderegg	Delta, N. Y.....	Limburger and Swiss cheese..	.....	29,000
Jacob Davis.....	Henry Mulcurns	Stokes, N. Y	Cheese .....	.....	73,000
Delta	Jay Macomber.....	Delta, N. Y.....	Home-trade ch'se	.....	141,262
Holzinger	J. F. Holzinger	Lee Centre, N. Y.....	Lim'b'ger cheese.	.....	30,000
S. E. Johnson	Samuel Krebs	do	Swiss cheese ...	.....	26,000
Krebs	Samuel Krebs	do	do .....	.....	47,000
Lee Centre	H. M. Parke.....	do	Home-trade ch'se	.....	100,000
Lee Corners	D. B. Anderegg.....	Stokes, N. Y.....	Limburger and Swiss cheese..	.....	30,000
Lee Line	J. Karlen	Lorena, N. Y.....	Swiss and Mun- ster cheese ...	.....	71,559
Meyers	C. F. Meyers	Lee Centre, N. Y.....	Limburger and Swiss cheese..	.....	17,500
Point Rock.....	C. H. Walters	Point Rock, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	90,000

Saulpaugh	C. H. Saulpaugh	Rome, N. Y.	do ..	.....	82,000
C. Sporie	Chas. Sporie	Delta, N. Y.	Butter and lim- burger cheese.	1,500	30,000
Stream	J. & S. Streum	Lee Centre, N. Y.	Butter, limburger and sweitzer cheese	125	17,250
J. Wallace	G. Liebe	West Branch, N. Y.	Butter and lim- burger cheese.	100	30,734
West Branch	D. Karlen	Boonville, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	67,000
MARCY.					
McFarland's Oriskany	E. E. McFarland	Floyd, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	184,000
Marcy Centre	Geo. R. Wright	Marcy, N. Y.	Home-trade ch'se	.....	91,000
River Road	G. G. Prescott	Maynard, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	175,329
Stittville	Rowlands & Breish	Stittville, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	33,923	236,579
MARSHALL.					
Deansville But'r & Cheese Co. |	G. B. Northrup	Deansville, N. Y.	do	7,332	115,696
NEW HARTFORD.					
Chard	Robert Chard	Washington Mills, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	51,400
Cold Spring	Risley Bros.	New York Mills, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	50,000	20,000
PARIS.					
Davis, Halstead & Little	J. J. Davis	Cassville, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	100,000
Eggleston No. 13	O. E. Eggleston	West Winfield, N. Y. ..	Home-trade ch'se	.....	107,800
A. S. King	A. S. King	Norwich Corners, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	100,515
North Winfield Combination No. 5	C. F. Wheelock	West Winfield, N. Y. ...	Cheddar cheese..	.....	76,000
Sauquoit Dairy Co.	C. Hawk	158 East 91st street, New York city	Butter and cheese	25,000	75,000

ONEIDA COUNTY — REMSEN — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Conway	Wm. M. Conway.....	South Trenton, N. Y....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	87,690
B. H. Kent.....	B. H. Kent.....	East Steuben, N. Y....	Cheese.....	.....	78,000
Mitchell Union	Seward Mowers.....	Remsen, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	89,535
North Trenton.....	R. E. Jones	do	do ..	.....	120,800
Remsen.....	John O. Thomas	do	Colored cheese..	.....	173,490
ROME.					
Hatch Corners.....	Charles L. Clemons.....	Greenway, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	68,000
Ridge Mills.....	Robert McAdam & Son.	Rome, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	118,000
Rome Association.....	Amies & Conwell	Ridge Mills, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	104,190
Stanwix.	J. Karlen.....	Lorena, N. Y.....	Limburger and Munster cheese	.....	71,896
West Rome	L. Roth.....	Rome, N. Y.....	Small cheese....	.....	85,003
SANGERFIELD.					
Kellogg	Frank Blanding	Hubbardsville, N. Y..	Cheddar cheese.	.....	215,000
STEBEN.					
Star Hill	Everett Judson	Remsen, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	80,000
Steuben Association	J. J. Yager.....	Steuben, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	210,000
Steuben Centre	Herbert A. Johnson....	do	Colored cheese..	.....	75,300
North Steuben.....	H. H. Folts	North Steuben, N. Y..	Cheese.....	.....	136,000

TRENTON.

Bagg's Holland Patent.....	John C. Bagg	Holland Patent, N. Y..	Butter and cheese	40,000	260,000
Bagg's Home.....	Ashel S. Bagg	do ..	do	40,000	260,000
John Edwards	W. D. Grant.. ..	Stittville, N. Y.....	do	18,000	147,000
Kelley Tract	M. B. Combs	Holland Patent, N. Y..	Home t'de cheese	.....	100,000
South Trenton	Wilkinson, Geddes & Co.	Newark, N. J.....	Butter and cheese	45,656	139,692
Trenton.....	William H. Comstock..	Trenton, N. Y.....	Colored cheese..	.....	210,000
Union	Gordon F. Wood.....	do	Cheese.....	.....	169,386
Willow Grove	Miller, Gage & Co.....	do	Cheddar cheese..	229,477

CITY OF UTICA.

Utica Dairy	B. E. Brown.....	36 Fayette st., Utica ...	Butter	11,000
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VERNON.

Cream	J. F. Burleigh	Vernon, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	226,711
Red Brook.....	H. E. Blanchard.....	do	Butter and cheese	6,719	111,740

VERONA.

Doxtater.....	R. H. Doxtater.....	Higginsville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	84,630
Fitch & Bacon.....	H. H. Bacon	Verona, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	55,000
G. Merry.....	G. Merry	do	Butter and cheese	4,259	225,231
New London	J. J. Senn.....	New London, N. Y....	Cheese.....	.....	123,757
Rathbun	Charles Rathbun.....	Verona Mills, N. Y....	Home t'de cheese	.....	124,965
Rathbunville	R. F. Ford	do	Cheese.....	.....	150,000
V. and V.....	S. J. Burleigh	Vernon, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese .	.....	93,137
Vernon and Verona.....	S. J. Burleigh	do	Colored cheese..	.....	91,360
Verona Central.....	Fred. J. Merry	Verona Station, N. Y..	Cheese.....	.....	71,423
Verona Landing	Mrs. T. Breckinridge...	Higginsville, N. Y....	do .....	.....	208,983
Verona Landing	Jerome Jackson.....	do	do .....	.....	145,000

ONTIOTA COUNTY — VIENNA — (Continued.)

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
North Bay	Nicholas Van Horne...	North Bay, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	95,556
Vienna	Irving Blasier	Vienna, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	148,000
West Vienna.....	Frank Roberts.....	Trenton, N. Y.....	Home t'de cheese	.....	29,217
WESTERN.					
Cornish	G. A. Anderegg.....	Delta, N. Y	Butter, limburg'r and Swiss cheese	1,000	3,000
Farmers'	E. D. Franklin.....	Leila, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	126,574
F. T.....	Fred. Teuscher	North Western, N. Y..	Cheese.....	.....	50,000
Mullin Hill.....	Robert Roberts.....	Delta, N. Y	do .....	.....	57,056
Pillmore	W. F. Pillmore.....	Westernville, N. Y....	Butter and cheese	800	28,000
Porter.....	C. W. Porter.....	North Western, N. Y..	Cheese.....	.....	116,000
Quaker Hill	R. J. Wareup	Westernville, N. Y....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	100,000
South Western	H. R. Hill.....	Big Brook, N. Y	do ..	.....	86,240
Union of Western	E. L. Stevens.....	Rome, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	65,592
Walsworth.....	Gardner Haynes	Delta, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	100,000
Westernville	John McCurn	Westernville, N. Y....	do .....	.....	100,000
WESTMORELAND.					
Hecla	T. J. Olney	Hecla Works, N. Y ...	do .....	.....	87,800
Lowell.....	Brill & Hunter	Lowell, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	150,000
Storey	Storey Bros	Westmoreland, N. Y ..	Cheese.....	.....	112,000
Teal.....	A. W. Prescott.....	Westmoreland, N. Y ..	do .....	.....	64,507

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

CICERO.

Brewerton	Charles Moulton	Brewerton, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	20,000	80,000
Cicero	Dennis Smith	Cicero, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	60,000
Cicero Centre	A. J. Daniels	Cicero Centre, N. Y. ...	do .....	.....	100,000
Grange	H. W. Baker	North Syracuse, N. Y. ..	Butter and cheese	15,000	50,000
Loomis	A. J. Loomis	Cicero, N. Y.	Cheese	40,000

CLAY.

Clay Centre	F. M. Burliss	Euclid, N. Y.	do	80,000
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ELBRIDGE.

Cato Cheese Co.	G. A. Hopkins	Jordan, N. Y.	do	65,000
Elbridge Cheese Co.	Elbridge Cheese Co. ...	Elbridge, N. Y.	do	80,000
Fennellsville*	Fennellsville Cheese Co.	Fennellsville, N. Y.	do	100,000

FABIUS.

East Fabius	M. S. Allen	Delphi, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	20,000	60,000
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LYSANDER.

Barneskey	W. G. Barneskey	Lysander, N. Y.	do ..	15,000	60,000
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MANLIUS.

Manlius	Wm. H. Dagget	Manlius, N. Y.	Cheese	60,000
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POMPEY.

Benedict	R. Benedict	Delphi, N. Y.	do	40,000
Delphi	M. S. Allen	do	do	60,000

* This factory was reported from this town, but there is no such place in the State.

ONONDAGA COUNTY — POMPEY — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Gooseville.....	M. S. Allen.....	Delphi, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	20,000	80,000
Kenney Settlement.....	M. S. Allen.....	do	Cheese.....	.....	60,000
Pompey Centre.....	Moore, Southard & Co.	Pompey, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	80,000
Pompey Hollow.....	Charles Hunt.....	Delphi, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	60,000
Pulford.....	F. Pulford	do	Butter	30,000	.....
Union	Union Cream Co.....	Delphi Station, N. Y...	Butter and cheese	26,000	101,000
CITY OF SYRACUSE.					
Onondaga Milk and Cream Association.....	John Collin	Syracuse, N. Y.....	do	29,631	40,000
ONTARIO COUNTY.					
MANCHESTER.					
Crystal Springs	Chas. A. Hyman	Port Gibson, N. Y.....	Butter	90,000	.....
Sanitarium	A. S. Cotton.....	Clifton Springs, N. Y..	do	20,580	.....
NAPLES.					
Naples	Stock Company.....	Naples, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	20,000
SENECA.					
Stanley	Rice Macauley.....	Stanley, N. Y.....	Butter	70,000	.....

ORANGE COUNTY.

BLOOMING GROVE.

Fox and Crow Brand.....	J. & J. Neuenschwander Monroe, N. Y..... Cheese..... 132,560
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CHESTER.

Chester	Lawrence & Durland ..	Chester, N. Y	do	689,312
World Brand	Chas. H. Green	do	do	*

MONROE.

Monroe Cheese Co.	Monroe Cheese Co.....	988 Third av., cor. 59th	
		st., New York city..	
		do	160,000

ORLEANS COUNTY.

HOLLEY.

Holley	Webster Howard	Holley, N. Y..... Full-cream cheese 80,000
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OSWEGO COUNTY.

ALBION.

Albion Centre	W. J. Coville.....	Sand Bank, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	73,403
Dugway	John Doney.....	Dugway, N. Y.....	do ..	69,300
Howardville	E. P. Burch	Howardville, N. Y.....	do ..	68,000
Salmon River.....	H. M. Carleton	Sand Bank, N. Y.....	do ..	54,978

AMBOY.

Amboy Centre	Robert Foils	Amboy Centre, N. Y..| do	111,204
Hess.....	Philip Hess	West Amboy, N. Y...| do	85,000

* 8,120 boxes.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—BOYLSTON — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Le Clair	F. P. Le Clair	Lacona, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	133,738
CONSTANTIA.					
Bernhard's Bay	Clarence Jones.....	Bernhard's Bay, N. Y..	Cheddar cheese..	.....	31,614
North Constantia	V. Phelps	North Constantia, N. Y..	do ..	.....	28,089
GRANBY.					
Bower's Corners.....	G. D. Trimble	Palermo, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	29,000	140,000
Granby Centre.....	I. B. Cusack	Granby Centre, N. Y..	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	7,000	121,000
O. J. Jennings.....	O. J. Jennings.....	Fulton, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	3,470	21,700
Mill Brook	F. Stark.....	North Hannibal, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	46,020
South Granby	G. D. Trimble	Palermo, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	17,000	80,000
Wilcox	Milo Wilcox.....	Oswego Falls, N. Y...	Cheddar cheese..	.....	56,217
HANNIBAL.					
Hannibal.....	E. B. Tucker	Hannibal, N. Y.....	do ..	.....	55,885
South Hannibal	Trimble & Proctor....	South Hannibal, N. Y.	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	23,000	123,000
HASTINGS.					
Caughdenoy	F. W. Church	Caughdenoy, N. Y....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	9,000	125,000

Central Square.....	P. F. Boirgold.....	Central Square, N. Y..	Cheddar cheese..	.....	66,201
Hastings.....	J. Mallory.....	Hastings, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	5,068	73,283
Mallory.....	J. Mallory.....	Mallory, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	3,431	46,679
MEXICO.					
Arthur.....	John Pifer.....	Arthur, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	152,000
Colosse.....	Mrs. N. Peach.....	Colosse, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	3,716	97,713
C. Dewey.....	C. Bartell.....	Mexico, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	17,213	124,163
Empire.....	Geo. B. Cusack.....	Granby Centre, N. Y.	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	14,864	135,800
Farmers'.....	Chas. Haggerty.....	Mexico, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	8,500	89,700
Prattham.....	P. M. Weeks.....	Prattham, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	17,176	127,708
Union Square.....	Judson Smith.....	Union Square, N. Y...	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	5,300	75,000
NEW HAVEN.					
Demster.....	M. E. Gilson.....	Demster, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	52,750
Eagle.....	A. H. Snell.....	Butterfly, N. Y.....	do	.....	95,000
New Haven.....	S. Wilmoth.....	New Haven, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	158,361
ORWELL.					
Hilton.....	Fred. Hilton.....	Orwell, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	1,500	20,000
McKinney.....	A. C. McKinney.....	do	do	713	118,194
Molino.....	D. E. Fairchilds.....	do	Cheddar cheese..	.....	78,000
A. E. Olmstead.....	A. E. Olmstead.....	do	do	.....	87,000
Stevens.....	A. Stevens.....	do	do	.....	110,000
Stillwater.....	G. D. Hunt.....	do	do	.....	28,000

OSWEGO COUNTY — PALERMO — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Palermo Centre.....	D. H. Trimble	Palermo, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese.....	34,529	156,934
Peters' Corners	Clark & Bradford.....	East Palermo, N. Y...	Butter and Cheddar cheese.....	3,250	60,000
PARISH.					
Parish Centre.....	S. H. Crosby.....	Parish, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	61,970
Parish Cheese & Butter Co..	J. R. Casler	do	do ..	.....	128,000
REDFIELD.					
Mayflower	Andrew Ott.....	Redfield Square, N. Y..	do ..	.....	167,955
Merritt Jayner.....	Merritt Jayner.....	Greenboro, N. Y.....	do ..	.....	28,000
Star	Joseph Fox	Redfield, N. Y.....	do ..	.....	75,000
RICHLAND.					
Castor	Geo. L. Castor.....	Pulaski, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese.....	15,300	165,000
Holmes	W. C. Holmes	do	Butter and Cheddar cheese.....	5,005	284,100
Mowry	E. E. Mowry	Daysville, N. Y.....	Butter and stirred-curd cheese	5,493	97,077
South Richland.....	J. J. Miller.....	South Richland, N. Y..	Butter and Cheddar cheese..	19,000	189,000
G. A. Woods	E. E. Mowry.....	Daysville, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	136,459

SANDY CREEK.

I. E. Finster.	I. E. Finster.....	Sandy Creek, N. Y....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	138,000
Ingersoll	E. M. Ingersoll	Lacona, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	5,980	144,869
Salisbury	Brayton Salisbury.....	Pulaski, N. Y.....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	7,000	173,000
Willow Brook.....	S. G. Hadley	Sandy Creek, N. Y....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	94,000

SCHROEPPEL.

Gilbertsville	C. H. Brodis	Gilbert's Mills, N. Y..	Cheddar cheese..	.....	90,000
Hinmanville	W. H. Keller	Hinmansville, N. Y..	do ..	.....	89,651
Pennellville	C. F. Barnasky	Pennellville, N. Y....	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	15,292	101,604
Phoenix	A. P. Merriam.....	Phoenix, N. Y	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	3,000	200,000

SCRIBA.

Donnelly.....	Donnelly estate	Lycoming, N. Y	Cheddar cheese..	.....	123,366
East Scriba.....	H. E. Middleton	Scriba, N. Y	do ..	.....	69,000
North Road.....	F. H. Backus.....	do	do ..	.....	42,156
W. H. Wales.....	W. H. Wales.....	Oswego, N. Y	Butter	10,000	.....

VOLNEY.

Battle Island	C. L. Porter.....	Fulton, N. Y	Cheddar cheese..	.....	82,500
Druse Brothers	Druse Bros	North Volney, N. Y...	do ..	.....	35,000
W. W. Loomis	W. W. Loomis	Ingall's Crossing, N. Y.	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	28,919	163,478
Mount Pleasant.....	I. L. Hale	Mount Pleasant, N. Y..	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	37,000	168,000
Volney Centre.....	G. D. Trimble....	Palermo, N. Y	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	12,000	80,000

OSWEGO COUNTY — WEST MONROE — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
May Flower.....	H. E. Potter	West Monroe, N. Y....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	45,361
West Monroe Star.....	Will Multer	do	Butter and Cheddar cheese....	5,000	125,000
WILLIAMSTOWN.					
Davis.....	H. L. Davis	Kasoag, N. Y.....	Cheddar cheese..	.....	74,000
Ricard.....	D. E. West	Ricard, N. Y.....	do ..	.....	104,405
Williamstown	Greene Johnson.....	Williamstown, N. Y....	do ..	.....	182,124
OTSEGO COUNTY.					
BURLINGTON.					
Holdridge	G. F. Burke	West Burlington, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	62,000
D. C. Johnson.....	D. C. Johnson	Burlington Flats, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese .	.....	160,087
Parks.....	G. M. Ackerman & Son.	Burlington, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	5,500	151,077
Patten	Fred B. Rainey	do	Full cream cheese	.....	93,000
West Burlington No. 2	E. W. Wright	Burlington Flats, N. Y.	do	.....	167,366
E. W. Wright No. 1	E. W. Wright	do	do	.....	194,741
BUTTERNUTS.					
Bushnell's	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.....	Butter and cheese	11,365	47,357
Gilbert's	Gilbert & Root	do	Full cream cheese	.....	105,000
Highland	A. L. & J. M. Hakes ..	do	Butter and cheese	37,500	107,500
Maple Grove	E. S. Niles	Maple Grove, N. Y....	do	46,940	119,410
Root	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.....	Full cream cheese	.....	98,364
Shamrock	Charles F. Freer	do	Butter and cheese	9,000	51,000

CHERRY VALLEY.

Barringer	Edmund Barringer	Cherry Valley, N. Y.	Cheese	95,000
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EDMESTON.

Ambler Station	Sage, Brown & Co	New Berlin, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	27,042	97,896
Edmeston	H. C. Brockway	Richfield, N. Y.	do	20,000	210,000
Empire	Empire Cheese Co.	New Berlin, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	*
A. M. Nichols	A. M. Nichols	West Edmeston, N. Y. ..	Butter and cheese	43,361	189,212
Taylor Hill No. 85	N. N. Talbot	North Edmeston, N. Y. ..	Cheddar cheese .	.....	80,000

EXETER.

A. M. Baker	H. J. Baker	Schuylers Lake, N. Y. ..	Cheese .....	.....	70,000
Brainerd's Corners	H. C. Brockway	Richfield, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	15,000	163,083
Exeter	E. J. Williams	Exeter, N. Y.	Butter	38,240	.....
Pleasant Valley	H. C. Brockway	Richfield, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	2,000	120,150
J. J. Rider	J. J. Rider	Schuylers Lake, N. Y. ..	Cheese .....	.....	139,550
Wilnarth	H. C. Brockway	Richfield, N. Y.	do .....	.....	78,972

HARTWICK.

Hartwick	E. R. Hunt	Morris, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	17,042	58,018
Hartwick Seminary	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	117,680
Hinman Hollow	Gilbert & Root	do	Full cream cheese	.....	59,317
Mason	Lyman Wart	Hartwick, N. Y.	do	.....	41,000
South Hartwick	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	do	.....	134,483
White House	Lyman Wart	Hartwick, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	20,000	85,000

LAURENS.

Laurens	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	122,514
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* This factory reports 42,640 boxes fancy cheese.

OTSEGO COUNTY -- MARYLAND -- (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Chaseville	Peter Bush	Chaseville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	10,000
Elk Creek	Peter Bush	do.	do	.....	48,072
South Hill	E. Bennett	Schenevus, N. Y.	do	.....	26,041
MIDDLEFIELD.					
Hubbell Hollow	L. A. Chase	Lentsville, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	44,136
Lentsville	W. L. Wicks	do	do	.....	40,000
Middlefield	Thomas O'Connell	Middlefield, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	65,800
Ricetown	Charles Fitch	do	Home t'de cheese	.....	42,000
Stanley	George Neal	Cherry Valley, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	86,219
MILFORD.					
Crumhorn	D. F. Wilber	Oneonta, N. Y.	Butter	60,596	.....
Milford Center.	Levant W. Seeger.	Portlandville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	144,165
MORRIS.					
Dimmock Hollow	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	do	.....	126,857
Filer School-house	Gilbert & Root	do	do	.....	64,382
Morris	E. R. Hunt	Morris, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	65,121	142,955
NEW LISBON.					
Fall Brook	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Butter	38,990	.....
Garrettsville	M. D. Casler	Garrettsville, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	19,953	225,086
L. W. Gregory	L. W. Gregory	Welcome, N. Y.	do	12,000	55,000

S. C. Gregory	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	98,193
Lena	E. R. Hunt	Morris, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	29,439	62,281
New Lisbon	E. R. Hunt	do	do	11,992	26,511
Noblesville	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	95,799

ONEONTA.

East Oneonta	Mrs. J. R. L. Walling ..	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	do	.....	60,000
Oneonta	Daniel Van Deusen ...	Oneonta, N. Y.	Butter	52,150	.....
West Oneonta	C. P. Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	38,827

OTEGO.

Briar Creek	H. J. & W. G. Rowley ..	Wells Bridge, N. Y. ...	Butter and cheese	26,929	72,404
Cold Spring	S. A. Shepherd	Ayre, N. Y.	Butter	39,000	.....
Cook	Neil Terpening	West Oneonta, N. Y. ..	do	16,356	.....
Junction	Orville Wilsey	Otego, N. Y.	do	29,899	.....
Otego	Daniel Van Deusen ...	Oneonta, N. Y.	do	36,171	.....
Otsdawa	J. L. Haight	Otsdawa, N. Y.	do	24,600	.....
Potter	F. H. Potter	Otego, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	15,822	23,368
Silver Spring	Haight & Terry	Otsdawa, N. Y.	Butter	62,107	.....

OTSEGO.

Fawn Brook	August Aughman	Fly Creek, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	62,000
Pierstown	H. C. Brockway	Richfield, N. Y.	Home t'de cheese	.....	65,000
Snowden	J. P. Kinney	Snowden, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	80,000
W. H. Sponenburgh	W. H. Sponenburgh ...	Fly Creek, N. Y.	Cheese .....	.....	53,000
W. H. Sponenburgh Branch					
No. 1	W. H. Sponenburgh ...	do	do .....	.....	63,000
Wileytown	L. P. Young	Oakville, N. Y.	do .....	.....	65,071
Fred. L. Young	Fred. L. Young	do	do .....	.....	48,739

OTSEGO COUNTY — PITTSFIELD — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Home Made	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	73, 085
Pittsfield.....	Sage, Brown & Co	New Berlin, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	12, 679	51, 541
Smith's	Gilbert & Root	Gilbertsville, N. Y.	Full cream cheese	.....	48, 867
PLAINFIELD.					
Lloydsville	K. J. Wing	Unadilla Forks, N. Y. ..	do	.....	150, 000
Plainfield Branch	C. T. Wheelock.....	West Winfield, N. Y. ..	Cheese.....	.....	68, 000
Plainfield Union	C. T. Wheelock.....	do	do .....	.....	110, 000
E. W. Wright No. 5.....	E. W. Wright.....	Burlington Flats, N. Y. .	Full cream cheese	.....	120, 408
RICHFIELD.					
Barstow's Corners.....	H. C. Brockway.....	Richfield, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	107, 000
Brockway No. 7	H. C. Brockway.....	do	do .....	.....	70, 291
H. C. Brockway No. 1.....	H. C. Brockway.. .	do	do .....	.....	125, 357
Hyder	H. C. Brockway.....	do	do .....	.....	91, 695
Hyder No. 4	E. J. Parker.....	do	do .....	.....	77, 000
Wilmarth	H. C. Brockway.....	do	do .....	.....	70, 771
SPRINGFIELD.					
Cold Springfield	Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co.	Newark, N. J.	Butter and cheese	85, 000	75, 000
East Springfield.....	Isaiah Cook	East Springfield, N. Y. .	Full cream cheese	.....	105, 537
L. D. Young	Lyman D. Young	Warren, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	141, 368

UNADILLA.

Roger's Hollow	York & Brown.....	Unadilla Centre, N. Y. .	Butter and cheese	49,887	18,391
Sand Hill	York & Brown.....	do	do	34,325	70,198
Unadilla Centre.....	York & Brown.	do	do	68,740	77,849
Well's Bridge	York & Brown.....	do	do	25,261	54,381

WESTFORD.

Westford	C. E. McRorie.....	Westford, N. Y.	Cheese.....	104,428
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RENSSELAER COUNTY.

BRUNSWICK.

Brunswick	L. B. Thurston	Eagle Mills, N. Y.	Butter	100,000
Schaghticoke	J. E. Baucus.....	Schaghticoke, N. Y.	do	45,000	.....

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

BRASHER.

Brasher	Jeremiah Crowley.....	Brasher Falls, N. Y.	Butter	26,011	.....
Excelsior.....	R. W. Smith	Brasher Iron W'ks, N. Y.	do	18,335	.....
Grou's	S. G. Grou	Hogansburgh, N. Y.	do	50,000	.....
Helena.....	Hall & Lantry.....	Helena, N. Y.	do	83,638	.....
River Side	William Vallance	Brasher Centre, N. Y. ...	do	15,676	.....
Silver Spring	Daniel Leary	Brasher Falls, N. Y.	do	30,000	.....

CANTON.

Apple Grove	W. A. Aldons	Canton, N. Y.	Cheese. ....	.....	123,600
Barnes.....	S. L. Barnes.....	do	do .....	.....	135,619
Canton Village	Ansel Watson	do	Butter and cheese	4,322	194,166
Clover Hill.....	H. B. Southworth.....	do	Cheese....	.....	98,300

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — CANTON — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
East Canton.....	Leslie Wallace.....	Canton, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	80,000
Faville	H. L. Western.....	do	do .....	.....	148,000
High Falls	W. A. Richardson ...	do	do .....	.....	122,333
Highland	G. S. Farmer	Watertown, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	152,239
Jerusalem	John Lincoln	Canton, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	149,649
Langdon Springs.....	Theo. Leonard.....	do	Butter.....	96,671	.....
Long Rapids	John E. Lewis.....	Morley, N. Y.....	do	87,42	.....
Phoenix	Eugene Gray.....	do	Cheese.....	.....	102,000
Rensselaer Falls.....	H. L. Grant	Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	do .....	.....	231,299
Settlement	W. E. Brainerd.....	Canton, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	117,849
South Canton.....	Wallace & Mead.....	do	Butter and cheese	3,292	121,383
West Canton.....	Myron Messervey	do	Cheese.....	.....	185,000
Clare	E. F. Van Brocklin....	CLARE. Clare, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	35,000
Cook's Corners.....	P. E. Boswick	COLTON. Colton, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	42,931
Crystle Spring.....	John Cruze.....	South Colton, N. Y....	Butter.....	15,670	.....
Wildwood	Brown, Casey & Russell	Colton, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	156,471
Bichie	Mrs. Frank Bichie.....	DEKALB. Bigelow, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	123,011
Brees	George Cameron.....	Richville, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	80,000
Cheshire	Fred. Green	DeKalb Junction, N. Y.	do .....	.....	115,000
Cow Path.....	M. J. Johnson	do	do .....	.....	120,000
East DeKalb	G. A. Lalone	do	do .....	.....	199,924

Howard.....	William H. McAdam..	Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	do	.....	177,148
Maple Wood	Gardner Murphy.....	Boston, Mass.....	Butter and cheese	11,000	175,000
Osburn Lake	H. W. Overacker.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	67,645
Richville.....	I. G. Smith.....	Richville, N. Y.....	do	.....	275,000
River Road	C. E. Griffin.....	do	do	.....	139,076
Schofield.....	I. L. Wood.....	DeKalb Junction, N. Y.	do	.....	139,171

DEPEYSTER.

DePevster	W. S. Griffith	DePevster, N. Y.....	do	.....	156,631
Fish Creek	N. A. Shannon.....	Edenton, N. Y.....	do	.....	242,628
Lake View	O. G. Rounds	DePevster, N. Y.....	do	.....	96,960
Royal	Lester N. Rickett	do	do	.....	165,000
West Howard	J. S. Holland	do	do	.....	106,858

EDWARDS.

Belleville	E. A. Sheffner	Edwards, N. Y.....	do	.....	167,200
Edwards	Sidney Brown	do	do	.....	55,400
Edwards Village.....	G. L. Bartlett.....	do	do	.....	152,003
Pleasant Valley.....	G. L. Bartlett.....	do	do	51,864

FINE.

White Clover.....	Herbert Ames	Fine, N. Y.....	do	30,194
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FOWLER.

Forrest	D. E. Parker	Fowler, N. Y.....	do	20,608
Fowler	A. P. Brown	do	do	116,566
Hailesborough	G. J. Bowman.....	Hailesborough, N. Y....	do	150,920
Island Branch	F. E. Carney	Sabbath Day Point, N. Y.	do	.....	127,338
South Fowler.....	J. D. Ellis	Antwerp, N. Y.....	do	.....	36,100
Sprague	F. W. Sprague	Hailesborough, N. Y....	do	.....	94,051
West Fowler.....	Bradford Sterling	Antwerp, N. Y.....	do	.....	87,734

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — GOUVERNEUR — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Cream of the Valley.....	A. W. Overacker	Gouverneur, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	186,000
Crystal Spring.....	Wm. E. Smith.....	do	do ..	.....	105,584
East Gouverneur.....	W. A. Freeman.....	do	do ..	.....	134,293
Johnstown	M. Gebler.....	Philadelphia, N. Y.	Limburg'r cheese	.....	47,304
Little Bow	James Mills	Gouverneur, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	190,212
N. Y. S. No. 33.....	Thomas Dalton	do	do ..	.....	154,350
Sheldon.....	G. B. Shelden	do	Butter	8,700	.....
South Gouverneur.....	E. Mills.....	do	Cheddar cheese..	.....	117,287
J. E. Sprague.....	J. E. Sprague.....	do	do ..	.....	175,212
West Gouverneur	Herbert Overacker	Osburnville, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	103,410
HAMMOND.					
Calaboga.....	E. A. Gray.....	South Hammond, N. Y.	do .....	.....	80,972
Hammond.....	More & McAdam	Hammond, N. Y.	do .....	.....	138,800
Marvin Hill	J. S. & D. More	do	do .....	.....	123,500
North Hammond.....	F. H. Fitch	North Hammond, N. Y.	Cheddar cheese..	.....	139,097
Norton	Aaron Norton	Hammond, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	54,850
Thousand Island	D. F. Babcock.....	Chippewa Bay, N. Y....	do .....	.....	75,104
HERMON.					
Elm Grove.....	Pickard & Baker.....	Hermon, N. Y.	do .....	.....	209,760
Hermon Village.....	J. L. Knox.....	do	do .....	.....	160,184
Marshville	F. C. Loucks	do	Cheddar cheese..	.....	135,499
Porter Hill.....	J. H. Foster.....	do	do .....	.....	70,095

South Hermon.....	C. F. Place.....	Gouverneur, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	150,000
Town Line.....	W. E. Fairbanks.....	Bigelow, N. Y.....	do.....	75,600
West Hermon.....	J. B. Newell.....	Hermon, N. Y.....	do.....	112,200

HOPKINTON.

Fort Jackson.....	F. W. Davis.....	Fort Jackson, N. Y.....	Butter.....	.....
Highland.....	D. I. Trevis.....	Parishville, N. Y.....	do.....	.....
Lyde Brook.....	R. I. Sandford.....	Hopkinton, N. Y.....	do.....	.....
Spring Brook.....	W. H. DeCar.....	do.....	do.....	.....

LAWRENCE.

Day's.....	Morris W. Day.....	Nicholville, N. Y.....	do.....	.....
Deer River.....	W. S. Jenkins.....	do.....	do.....	.....
Eagle.....	D. E. Sanford.....	do.....	do.....	.....
Lawrenceville.....	L. L. Dewey.....	Lawrenceville, N. Y.....	do.....	.....
Merchant Street.....	Wagstaff Bros.....	do.....	do.....	.....

LISBON.

Centennial.....	W. G. Vosburg.....	Lisbon, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	89,762
Cold Spring.....	C. B. Wright.....	Lisbon Centre, N. Y..	Butter.....	.....
Empire.....	S. Young.....	Flackville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	81,000
Excelsior.....	H. G. Mayne.....	Lisbon Centre, N. Y..	do.....	62,300
Flackville.....	Mrs. M. A. Fuller.....	Flackville, N. Y.....	do.....	95,481
Lisbon Centre.....	A. B. Hargrave.....	Lisbon Centre, N. Y..	do.....	133,685
Lisbon Valley.....	John O. Spears.....	do.....	do.....	93,400
Mutual.....	C. E. Blood.....	Flackville, N. Y.....	do.....	110,000
North Lisbon.....	Danforth Aldrich.....	Boice, N. Y.....	do.....	93,348
Spaulding.....	Jas. E. Beswick.....	Morley, N. Y.....	Butter.....	.....
Van Rensselaer.....	W. J. Hanna.....	Lisbon Centre, N. Y..	Cheese.....	51,042
West Lisbon.....	H. D. Clarkson.....	Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	Butter.....	.....

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — LOUISVILLE— (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Croil's Island	R. B. Matthews.....	Louisville Land'g, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	48,908
Gold Dust	Mrs. O. C. Small	Chase's Mills, N. Y. ...	Butter	45,750	.....
Louisville	R. B. Matthews.....	Louisville Land'g, N. Y.	do	54,043	.....
Oak Lawn.....	Edward Whalon	Louisville, N. Y.	do	43,240	.....
Willson's.....	J. B. Willson.....	do	do	128,396	.....
MACOMB.					
Brasie Corners	E. C. Curtis	Brasie Corners, N. Y. ..	Cheese.....	.....	241,969
Clover Hill	Frank Morris.....	Pope's Mills, N. Y.	do .....	.....	105,362
Cold Spring	Bardslee & Hurst	Macomb, N. Y.	do .....	.....	172,646
Griffith's	S. J. Morris	Pope's Mills, N. Y.	do .....	.....	224,280
Hickory Lake.....	J. E. Rockwood	Hickory, N. Y.	do .....	.....	81,084
MADRID.					
Gilt Edge	G. H. Fisher.....	Madrid, N. Y.	Butter	112,307	.....
Grass River	F. C. Clark.....	Buck's Bridge, N. Y. ..	do	61,290	.....
Madrid Village	W. R. Boynton & Co.	Madrid, N. Y.	do	150,000	.....
Meseroey.....	O. E. Meseroey	Morley, N. Y.	do	63,420	.....
Tunnel Brook.....	W. R. Boynton & Co.	Madrid, N. Y.	do	70,000	.....
MASSENA.					
Carton	Z. B. Carton	Massena, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	141,838
Massena Centre	E. F. Russell	Massena Centre, N. Y.	Butter	70,000	.....
Massena Village	I. L. Hyde	Massena, N. Y.	do	400,000	.....

MORRISTOWN.

Black Lake	Percy Conroy	Cedars, N. Y.	Cheese	65,182
Brier Hill	J. A. Yerden	Brier Hill, N. Y.	do	172,850
Centre	Chas. L. Hydorn	Morristown, N. Y.	do	124,372
I. X. L.	Taun & Austin	Edwardsville, N. Y.	do	90,064
Model	G. M. Crysler	do	do	152,327
St. Lawrence	J. Moore	Brier Hill, N. Y.	do	132,212

NORFOLK.

June Rose	Chas. A. Clark	Raymondville, N. Y. ..	Butter	115,000
Plumb Brook	W. R. Boynton & Co.	Madrid, N. Y.	do	70,000
Village	W. R. Boynton & Co.	do	do	70,000

OSWEGATCHIE.

Elm Grove	C. J. Jones	Heuvelton, N. Y.	Cheese	126,531
Fair View	Thomas Caldwell	do	do	100,096
Frontier	John Witherhead	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do	87,834
Heuvelton	M. Mayne	Heuvelton, N. Y.	do	166,135
Morning Star	Chas. Norval	Galilee, N. Y.	do	140,000
Oswegatchie	John Hay	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	do	85,212
Simon Creek	W. F. Thornhill	do	do	38,979

PARISHVILLE.

Allen Falls	W. N. Crouch	Parishville, N. Y.	Butter	49,670
Allen Falls	C. L. Moulton	Allen Falls, N. Y.	do	50,543
Belnap	Austin Belknap	Boston, Mass.	do	80,000
Parishville Centre	J. L. Wells	Parishville Centre, N. Y.	Cheese	78,608
West Parishville	N. W. Jefferson	West Parishville, N. Y.	Butter	30,720

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — PIERREPONT — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
East Pierrepont.....	F. P. McCarthy.....	Hannawa, Falls, N. Y..	Cheese.....	.....	100,000
Foster	Geo. W. Ellsworth ...	West Pierrepont, N. Y.	do .....	.....	48,000
Pierrepont	John Quinn.....	Crary's Mills, N. Y....	do .....	.....	36,306
Pierrepont Hill	E. Fitzgerald	Springfield, Mass.....	do .....	.....	123,766
Star	J. W. Quinn	Crary's Mills, N. Y....	Butter	64,068	.....
West Pierrepont.....	S. H. Freer.....	West Pierrepont, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	85,756
PITCAIRN.					
Jenny Creek.....	David Scranton.....	Harrisville, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	45,550
Maple Grove.....	A. M. Buell	East Pitcairn, N. Y....	do .....	.....	66,000
POTSDAM.					
Five Corners	M. B. Choppel.....	Potsdam, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	128,451
Hewittville Dairy Assoc....	Thos. Bradley....	do	do .....	.....	54,858
Maple Grove	C. A. Moore.....	do	do .....	.....	99,805
Norwood	S. D. & W. F. Leonard.	Norwood, N. Y.....	Butter.....	58,890	.....
Potsdam	Clark Bros.....	Potsdam, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	180,000
Potsdam Milk Sugar Co....	Potsdam Milk Sugar Co.	do	Butter, cheese and milk-sugar	210,000	.....
Raquette Valley	W. L. Stevens.....	do	Cheese .....	.....	99,384
South Potsdam	B. F. Leonard	do	do .....	.....	64,800
West Potsdam	W. H. Lewis	West Potsdam, N. Y..	do .....	.....	146,195
ROSSIE.					
Dupontville	W. F. Dollinger	Rossie, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	217,341
Hodgkin	Hodgkin & Berry.....	Spragueville, N. Y....	do .....	.....	143,551

Nenning	Joseph Nenning	Rossie, N. Y.	do	.....	66, 125
Scotch Settlement	C. J. Shoulette	do	do	.....	115, 681
Somerville	J. W. Marshall	Somerville, N. Y.	do	.....	172, 136
Steele's Corners	Fuller & Bell	Spragueville, N. Y.	do	.....	85, 542
Wagatchie	O. D. Olney	Wegatchie, N. Y.	do	.....	170, 881

RUSSELL.

DeGrassie	C. A. Royce	Russell, N. Y.	do	.....	35, 000
East Road	Henry Kinney	do	do	.....	129, 000
North Russell	C. F. Clark	North Russell, N. Y.	do	.....	200, 000
Palmerville	Jane E. Wigglesworth ..	Russell, N. Y.	do	.....	77, 000
Plumb Creek	W. A. Royce	South Edwards, N. Y. ..	do	.....	53, 210
Russell Village	F. W. Blanchard	Russell, N. Y.	do	.....	70, 304
West Russell	Rollin G. Smith	do	do	.....	78, 248

STOCKHOLM.

Beecher Street	H. C. Elliot	Buckton, N. Y.	Butter	47, 167	.....
Empire State	R. F. Jaynes	Winthrop, N. Y.	do	33, 888	.....
Gary	S. S. Gary	Winthrop, N. Y.	do	25, 666	.....
Greenwood	O. F. Hurdy	Buckton, N. Y.	do	21, 891	.....
Merchant	Wagstaff Bros	Lawrenceville, N. Y.	do	30, 000	.....
River Side	Myron H. Fenner	Southville, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	35, 675	46, 831
St. Regis Valley	R. H. Forbs	West Stockholm, N. Y. ..	Butter	39, 630	.....
Southville	H. J. Converse	Southville, N. Y.	do	26, 296	.....
Winthrop Combination . . .	Morse & Smith	Boston, Mass.	do	120, 000	.....

WADDINGTON.

Brandy Brook	Dickson & Chandler	Waddington, N. Y.	do	41, 058	.....
Champion	F. F. Rutherford	Madrid, N. Y.	do	54, 158	.....
Ogden Island	Crapser Bros	Waddington, N. Y.	do	125, 636	.....
Wagner	Geo. Wagner	Madrid, N. Y.	do	38, 967	.....

SARATOGA COUNTY.

BALLSTON.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Ballston Centre	Robert O. Davis	Ballston Centre, N. Y..	Cheese .....	.....	47,000
HALFMOON.					
Union Creamery Co.....	H. H. Baker	Mechanicville, N. Y....	Butter	73,848	.....
MOREAU.					
Moreau	Geo. W. Smith	Fort Edward, N. Y....	Cheese .....	.....	26,593
SARATOGA.					
Saratoga Creamery Associa'n.	E. E. Baker	Grangeville, N. Y....	Butter	79,000	.....
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.					
DUANESBURGH.					
Mariaville	David W. Walpole....	Mariaville, N. Y....	Cheese .....	.....	33,998
PRINCETOWN.					
Princeton.....	Andrew McMillan....	Rynex Corners, N. Y..	do .....	.....	46,500
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.					
SEWARD.					
Locust Grove	Albert Olmstead.....	Cobleskill, N. Y....	Cheese .....	.....	24,783

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

DIX.

Glen City (Limited)	Arthur C. Woodworth.	Watkins, N. Y.	Butter and cheese	25,800	550
Moreland Creamery Co.	John Clark.	Moreland, N. Y.	do	17,806	26,400

ORANGE.

Monterey	Charles S. Putnam	Sugar Hill, N. Y.	Cheese. ....	.....	22,080
Sugar Hill.	Charles S. Putnam	do	do	30,197

TYRONE.

Tyrone	Charles S. Putnam	Sugar Hill, N. Y.	do	29,697
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STEUBEN COUNTY.

ADDISON.

.....	O. S. Howlett.	Canisteo, N. Y.	Butter.	20,000
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CAMERON.

Hallett's	Hallett's Creamery Co.	Cameron, N. Y.	do	40,000
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CANISTEO.

.....	W. C. Bassett	Canisteo, N. Y.	Cheese.	75,000
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CATON.

.....	Charles Bowers	Caton, N. Y.	do	50,000
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STEBEN COUNTY — GREENWOOD — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Drake.....	O. D. Stephens	Greenwood, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	50,000
Greenwood.....	G. M. Stephens	do	do .....	.....	80,000
Greenwood Village.....	O. D. Stephens	do	do .....	.....	65,000
HARTSVILLE.					
Call Hill	D. A. Oakes.....	Purdy Creek, N. Y....	do .....	.....	80,000
CITY OF HORNELLSVILLE.					
.....	W. H. Willetts	Hornellsville, N. Y....	Butter.....	150,000	.....
HOWARD.					
Spaulding's.....	J. W. Bennett	Howard, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	70,000
.....	Spaulding Cheese Factory Company	do	do .....	.....	45,000
JASPER.					
.....	T. J. Carmody & Co ..	Cuba, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	60,000
.....	Robert O'Dell	Jasper, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	45,000
.....	O. D. Stephens	Greenwood, N. Y.....	do .....	.....	50,000
PRATTSBURGH.					
.....	N. Milsbaugh	Prattsburgh, N. Y.	Butter	3,000	.....
.....	W. B. Pratt.....	do	do	3,500	.....
.....	Mrs. Alice Sturdevant..	do	do	2,000	.....

TROUPSBURGH

Troupsburgh Village	James McKinley	Troupsburgh, N. Y....	Cheese.....	80,000
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WEST UNION.

Barney & Updyke	William Wahl	West Union, N. Y....	do	65,000
Brown	O. H. Snyder	North Fork, Penn....	do	50,000
Rexville	E. Carpenter	Rexville, N. Y.....	do	220,000
West Union	O. H. Snyder	North Fork, Penn....	do	65,000
Wylesville	O. H. Snyder	do	do	40,000

WHEELER.

.....	Abel Grover	Prattsburgh, N. Y....	Butter	3,500
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WOODHULL.

Line Brook No. 2	T. J. Carmody & Co..	Cuba, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	231,000
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SULLIVAN COUNTY.

CALLICOON.

.....	Melger Juchi	North Branch, N. Y....	do	3,000
Jeffersonville	Chas. Scheidel	Jeffersonville, N. Y...	Butter	126,000

LIBERTY.

Fulton Farm	A. P. Fulton	Liberty Falls, N. Y...	do	40,000
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MAMAKATING.

Cuomo's	Peter Dolfini	Winterton, N. Y....	Cheese	72,000
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TIOGA COUNTY — BERKSHIRE.

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Cold Spring	Standard Butter Co....	Owego, N. Y.....	Butter.....	35,311	.....
Shepherd's	E. B. Shepherd	East Berkshire, N. Y ..	Cheese.....	.....	46,350
NEWARK VALLEY.					
Green Valley.....	Standard Butter Co....	Owego, N. Y.....	Butter.....	61,278	.....
Model	Standard Butter Co....	do	do	157,149	.....
Perfection	Standard Butter Co....	do	do	117,230	.....
Saint Charles.....	Standard Butter Co....	do	do	142,749	.....
OWEGO.					
Gilt Edge.....	Standard Butter Co....	Owego, N. Y.....	do	36,845	.....
Hillside.....	Standard Butter Co....	do	do	182,379	.....
SPENCER.					
Spencer.....	S. Alfred Seeley	Spencer, N. Y.....	do	40,000	.....
TIOGA.					
Clover Hill.....	Standard Butter Co....	Owego, N. Y.....	do	93,182	.....
Riverside	Standard Butter Co....	do	do	162,206	.....

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

CAROLINE.					
Caroline	R. G. H. Speed.....	Slaterville, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	.....	86, 86
Blue Grass.....	Standard Butter Co....	Owego, N. Y.....	Butter	68,188	.....
Trout Brook	Standard Butter Co....	do	do	50,562	.....

GROTON.

LaFayette	Begart & Co.....	McLean, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	85,000
McLean	Frank Perry	do	do	30,000

WARREN COUNTY.

QUEENSBURY.

Glens Falls.....	Walter Shoemaker ...	Glens Falls, N Y.....	Butter	75,000
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WASHINGTON COUNTY.

GRANVILLE.

Granville No. 5 ...	M. T. C. Day.....	Granville, N. Y.....	Cheese	90,000
North Bend	A. E. Kelly	Middle Granville, N. Y.	do	40,000
North Granville.....	E. H. Tanner.....	North Granville, N. Y.	do	95,000
Raceville	C. W. Race	Raceville, N. Y.....	do	60,000
South Granville.....	D. F. Lee.....	Granville, N. Y.....	do	72,000
Slyborough.....	G. F. McCotter.....	Slyborough, N. Y.....	do	65,000

HAMPTON.

Hampton	R. H. Clark.....	Hampton, N. Y.....	do	125,000
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HARTFORD.

East Hartford	Alex. Gorerley.....	East Hartford, N. Y....	do	48,000
Old Hartford.....	J. H. Brighton	Hartford, N. Y.....	do	70,000
South Hartford	Levi Hatch.....	South Hartford, N. Y..	do	25,000

WASHINGTON COUNTY — HEBRON — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Hebron	James Breamer	West Pawlet, Vt.	Cheese	165,000	165,000
East Hebron	Henry Wilson	Hebron, N. Y.	do	40,000	40,000
North Hebron	A. G. C. Kick	North Hebron, N. Y.	do	70,000	70,000
SALEM.					
Salem	James M. Thompson	Salem, N. Y.	do	43,000	43,000
Shushan	I. S. Foster	Shushan, N. Y.	Butter	20,000	20,000
WHITEHALL.					
North Whitehall	John S. Rogers	Whitehall, N. Y.	Cheese	25,000	25,000
Whitehall	L. H. & H. K. Sheldon	do	Butter	62,000	62,000
WAYNE COUNTY.					
BUTLER.					
Montana	N. A. Montana	Butler Centre, N. Y.	Cheese	40,000	40,000
MACEDON.					
Macedon	W. D. Herendeen	Macedon, N. Y.	Butter	50,200	50,200
SODUS.					
Sodus	A. J. Rice	Sodus, N. Y.	do	18,000	18,000
WALWORTH.					
Lincoln	Geo. Engert	Lincoln, N. Y.	Cheese	30,000	30,000

WILLIAMSON.

Williamson.....	E. J. Baker	Williamson, N. Y.....	Butter.....	16,000
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WOLCOTT.

Red Creek	O. E. Strough	Red Creek, N. Y.....	Cheese.....	70,759
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WYOMING COUNTY.

ARCADE.

Arcade	Jones & Gibby	Delevan, N. Y.....	do	240,000
North Arcade.....	E. L. Jones.....	do	do	70,000
Punkshire	F. M. Metcalf	Chaffee, N. Y.....	do	.....	100,000
Sandu-ky Com. No. 7.....	J. B. Lewis.....	Sandusky, N. Y.....	do	.....	170,256
Sandusky Com. No. 8.....	J. B. Lewis.....	do	do	.....	170,000
Sandusky Com. No. 11.....	J. B. Lewis.....	do	do	.....	89,564

ATTICA.

Excelsior No. 6.....	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica, N. Y.....	do	.....	85,000
Maplewood.....	F. C. Stevens.....	do	Butter.....	40,000	.....
Park	R. Norton & Co	do	Cheese.....	.....	85,000

BENNINGTON.

Bennington Centre.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora, N. Y.....	do	.....	150,000
Cowlesville.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	do	do	.....	110,000
Elmont	Richardson, Beebe & Co	do	do	.....	110,000
Excelsior No. 5	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica, N. Y.....	do	.....	65,000
Queen of Valley	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora, N. Y.....	do	.....	130,000
Ripstine	M. Hasselbeck.....	594 Jefferson street,	do	.....	52,000
		Buffalo, N. Y.....	do	.....
Stone and Krauss	M. Hasselbeck.....	594 Jefferson street,	do	.....	41,000
		Buffalo, N. Y.....	do	.....

WYOMING COUNTY — CASTILE — (Continued).

NAME OF FACTORY.	Name of proprietor or manager.	Post-office address of proprietor.	Product manufactured.	Number of pounds of butter.	Number of pounds of cheese.
Castile.....	Chas. Hess	Castile, N. Y.	Cheese.....	.....	62,520
EAGLE.					
Bliss	E. L. Jones.....	Delevan, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Cramer	E. L. Jones.....	do	do	.....	60,000
Eagle Village.....	Clark & Metcalf	Chaffee, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Sandusky Com. No. 6	J. B. Lewis	Sandusky, N. Y.	do	.....	45,000
Star No. 4	T. S. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield, N. Y.	do	.....	45,000
Wing Street.....	Edward Wood.....	Bliss, N. Y.	do	.....	70,000
GAINESVILLE.					
Gainesville	A. L. Tuller.....	Gainesville, N. Y.	do	.....	150,000
Parker.....	James Parker.....	Rock Glen, N. Y.	do	.....	40,000
Silver Springs	N. Lamberson	Silver Springs, N. Y.	do	.....	60,000
JAVA.					
Currier's Corners	F. M. Metcalf	Chaffee, N. Y.	do	.....	100,000
Excelsior No. 2	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica, N. Y.	do	.....	80,000
Java Centre.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora, N. Y.	do	.....	110,000
Java Lake	E. L. Jones	Delevan, N. Y.	do	.....	135,000
Java Village	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora, N. Y.	do	.....	200,000
Star No. 2	T. S. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield, N. Y.	do	.....	90,000
Strykersville.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora, N. Y.	do	.....	175,000
MIDDLEBURG.					
Excelsior No. 7	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica, N. Y.	do	.....	68,000

ORANGEVILLE.

Excelsior No. 1	M. D. Winchester.....	Attica, N. Y.....	do	.....	85,000
Excelsior No. 4	M. D. Winchester.....	do	do	.....	82,000
Excelsior No. 9	M. D. Winchester.....	do	do	.....	52,000
Hall Corners	Charles Green	Warsaw, N. Y.....	do	.....	60,000
Star No. 3	T. S. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield, N. Y.....	do	.....	60,000

PIKE.

Campbell Hill	E. L. Jones	Delevan, N. Y.....	do	.....	70,000
County Line.....	LaFayette Mowers....	Mills' Mills, N. Y.....	do	.....	70,000
East Coy	Charles Bevier	East Coy, N. Y.....	do	.....	70,000
Empire	William Bower	Mills' Mills, N. Y.....	do	.....	50,000
Griffith Corners.....	Orlando Craft	Lamont, N. Y.....	do	.....	80,000
Pike Centennial.....	E. L. Jones	Delevan, N. Y.....	do	.....	70,000

SHELDON.

Excelsior No. 3	M. D. Winchester....	Attica, N. Y	do	.....	76,000
North Sheldon.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	East Aurora, N. Y	do	.....	130,000
Sheldon.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	do	do	.....	150,000
South Sheldon.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	do	do	.....	170,000
Tozier's.....	Richardson, Beebe & Co	do	do	.....	125,000

WETHERSFIELD.

Hermitage	J. M. Potter.....	Hermitage, N. Y.....	do	.....	130,000
Star No. 1	T. S. Hubbard.....	Wethersfield, N. Y.....	do	.....	140,000
Wethersfield Springs	Lewis Safford	Wethersfield Springs ..	do	120,000

YATES COUNTY.

POTTER.

Hobart & Couly	George H. Hobart.....	Potter, N. Y.....	do	9,000
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SUMMARY, BY COUNTY AND TOWN, OF BUTTER AND CHEESE MADE IN FACTORIES.
County.
ALBANY.

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole number of pounds of butter.	Whole number of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Berne	1	...	.....	1	34,408	...	.....	.....	.....	34,408

ALLEGANY.

Alfred	5	...	.....	5	347,000	...	.....	.....	.....	347,000
Allen	1	...	.....	1	150,000	...	.....	.....	.....	150,000
Almond	4	...	.....	4	202,000	...	.....	.....	.....	202,000
Amity	2	...	.....	2	245,000	...	.....	.....	.....	245,000
Andover	2	...	.....	2	331,000	...	.....	.....	.....	331,000
Angelica	2	...	.....	2	170,000	...	.....	.....	.....	170,000
Belfast	5	...	.....	5	864,000	...	.....	.....	.....	864,000
Bolivar	2	...	.....	2	170,000	...	.....	.....	.....	170,000
Burns	1	...	.....	1	50,000	...	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Caneadea	4	...	.....	4	412,000	...	.....	.....	.....	412,000
Centreville	6	...	.....	6	390,000	...	.....	.....	.....	390,000
Cuba	5	...	.....	5	755,000	...	.....	.....	.....	755,000
Friendship	4	...	.....	4	505,000	...	.....	.....	.....	505,000

Genesee.....	1	.....	1	99,800	.....	.....	99,800
Hume	9	.....	9	987,000	.....	.....	987,000
Independence	5	.....	5	410,000	.....	.....	410,000
New Hudson	9	.....	9	923,000	.....	.....	923,000
Rushford	6	.....	6	840,000	.....	.....	840,000
Scio	1	.....	1	8,000	.....	.....	8,000
Ward.....	3	.....	3	315,000	.....	.....	315,000
Wellsville	1	.....	1	130,000	.....	.....	130,000
West Almond	2	.....	2	240,000	.....	.....	240,000
Total	80	.....	80	8,543,800	.....	.....	8,543,800

BROOME.

Barker	1	.....	.....	.....	1	13,440	711	13,440	711
Binghamton	3	3	.....	49,500	.....	.....	.....	49,500	.....
Colesville	2	.....	.....	.....	2	37,862	210,549	37,862	210,549
Fenton	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,169
Maine	2	2	.....	49,085	.....	.....	.....	49,085	.....
Union	1	1	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....
Total	10	6	106,585	1	65,169	51,302	211,260	157,887	276,429

CATTARAUGUS.

Allegany	3	.....	.....	312,530	.....	.....	312,530
Ashford.....	9	.....	9	659,138	.....	.....	659,138
Cold Spring	1	.....	1	263,336	.....	.....	263,336
Conewango.....	6	1	62,850	5	563,872	62,850	563,872

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num-ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num-ber of pounds of cheese.
	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Dayton	4	.....	4	320,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,000
East Otto	7	.....	7	1,032,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,032,542
Ellicottville	5	.....	5	525,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	525,000
Farmersville	7	.....	7	624,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	624,000
Franklinville	5	.....	5	679,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	679,000
Freedom	6	.....	6	702,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	702,195
Great Valley	3	.....	3	286,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	286,000
Hinsdale	3	.....	3	231,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	231,000
Humphrey	4	.....	4	535,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	535,000
Ischua	5	.....	5	585,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	585,000
Leon	6	.....	6	527,227	.....	.....	.....	.....	527,227
Little Valley	2	.....	2	288,308	.....	.....	.....	.....	288,308
Lyndon	4	.....	4	465,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	465,000
Machias	5	47,450	1	439,860	.....	.....	.....	47,450	439,860
Napoli	3	.....	3	499,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	499,612
New Albion	4	.....	4	460,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	460,000
Otto	12	.....	12	1,535,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535,178
Perrysburgh	3	.....	3	270,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	270,000
Persia	2	.....	2	159,645	.....	.....	.....	.....	159,645
Portville	3	.....	3	178,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	178,000
Randolph	4	.....	4	481,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	481,000

South Valley	1	.....	1	41,669	.....	.....	41,669
Yorkshire	6	.....	6	538,807	.....	.....	538,807
Total	123	2	121	13,202,919	.....	110,300	13,202,919

CAYUGA.

Brutus	1	1	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Ira	2	.....	2	110,857	.....	.....	110,857
Locke	2	1	1	38,897	.....	21,000	38,897
∞ Moravia ..	1	.....	1	34,188	.....	.....	34,188
∞ Sterling ..	1	.....	1	73,189	.....	.....	73,189
Total	7	2	5	257,131	.....	61,000	257,131

CHAUTAUQUA.

Arkwright	3	.....	3	218,985	.....	.....	218,985
Busti	2	2	.....	.....	.....	68,213	.....
Carroll	1	1	.....	.....	.....	129,750	.....
Charlotte	4	.....	4	370,273	.....	.....	370,273
Chautauqua	2	.....	2	108,014	.....	.....	108,014
Cherry Creek	2	.....	2	285,000	.....	.....	285,000
Clymer	5	4	1	34,320	.....	278,685	34,320
Ellery	6	.....	6	540,692	.....	.....	540,692
Ellicott	2	1	1	10,000	.....	114,007	10,000
Ellington	4	.....	4	477,347	.....	.....	477,347
French Creek	3	1	2	150,866	.....	84,868	150,866
Gerry	3	2	1	79,678	.....	107,993	79,678
Hanover	4	.....	4	268,632	.....	.....	268,632

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Harmony	6	2	183,919	4	176,841	...	...	...	183,919	176,841
Kiantone	2	2	125,820	...	...	...	...	...	125,820	...
Mina	3	3	191,839	...	...	...	...	...	191,839	...
Poland	1	...	...	1	88,364	...	...	...	...	88,364
Pomfret	1	...	...	1	85,000	...	...	...	...	85,000
Ripley	3	3	116,741	...	...	...	...	...	116,741	...
Sheridan	1	...	...	1	68,649	...	...	...	...	68,649
Sherman*	2	2	565,087	...	...	...	...	...	565,087	...
Stockton	4	2	63,000	2	113,360	...	...	...	63,000	113,360
Villenova	3	1	33,588	2	71,641	...	...	...	33,588	71,641
Westfield	1	...	...	1	53,365	...	...	...	...	53,365
Total	68	26	2,063,510	42	3,201,027	...	...	...	2,063,510	3,201,027

CHEMUNG.

Ashland	1	...	...	...	...	1	160,000	100,000	160,000	100,000
Baldwin	2	2	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	60,000	...
Big Flats	2	...	...	...	...	2	112,100	155,974	112,100	155,974
Carlin	1	...	...	...	...	1	60,000	75,000	60,000	75,000
Chemung	2	...	...	...	...	2	150,000	70,000	150,000	70,000

Elmira	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9,200	6,000	9,200	6,000
Erin	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	58,000	80,000	58,000	80,000
Horseheads	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	285,000	240,000	285,000	240,000
Veteran	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	80,000	30,000	80,000	30,000
Total	18	2	60,000	.....	.....	16	914,300	756,974	974,300	756,974

CHENANGO.

Afton	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	60,099	266,752	60,099	266,752
Bainbridge	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	372,663	113,000	372,663	113,000
Columbus	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	155,317	454,692	155,317	454,692
Coventry	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	169,045	559,371	169,045	559,371
Greene	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	55,097	313,212	55,097	313,212
Guilford	6	1	150,000	.....	.....	5	136,268	354,325	286,268	354,325
New Berlin	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	170,359	446,493	170,359	446,493
Norwich	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	53,039	108,105	53,039	108,105
Oxford	8	1	10,000	435,766	2	5	130,940	414,783	140,940	850,549
Plymouth	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5,000	50,000	5,000	50,000
Preston	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14,308	51,597	14,308	51,597
Sherburne	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27,786	80,850	27,786	80,850
Smithville	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	69,100	219,556	69,100	219,556
Smyrna	2	.....	.....	79,930	1	1	18,000	51,000	18,000	130,930
Total	46	2	160,000	515,696	3	41	1,437,021	3,483,736	1,597,021	3,999,432

CLINTON.

Altona	2	2	119,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119,217	.....
Beekmantown	1	1	45,454	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,454	.....

* The amount of butter in the town of Sherman represents the product of five factories, as the cream from two factories in the town of Chautauqua and one factory in the town of Ripley was churned at one of the factories in this town.

CLINTON COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Champlain	1	1	25,000	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	...
Chazy	2	2	63,944	...	...	...	...	...	63,994	...
Clinton	3	3	218,000	...	...	...	...	...	218,000	...
Ellenburgh	4	4	188,267	...	...	...	...	...	188,267	...
Mooers	2	2	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	80,000	...
Peru	1	...	...	1	120,000	...	...	...	...	120,000
Plattsburgh	1	1	200,000	...	...	...	...	...	200,000	...
Saranac	2	2	85,000	...	...	...	...	...	85,000	...
Total	19	18	1,024,932	1	120,000	1,024,932	120,000

COLUMBIA.

Chatham	1	1	5,000	5,000	...
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CORTLAND.

Cincinnati	4	3	108,000	1	35,000	63,000	143,000	63,000
Cuyler	3	2	63,500	1	27,000	59,000	27,000	122,500
Freetown	2	1	38,000	1	73,000	...	...	...	38,000	73,000
Harford	2	1	199,431	1	48,500	...	...	...	199,431	48,500
Homer	3	1	81,300	1	85,000	1	30,000	29,000	111,300	114,000

Marathon	3	...	.....	1	80,000	2	62,000	83,000	62,000	163,000
Solon	3	...	.....	...	.....	3	98,000	149,000	98,000	149,000
Taylor	3	2	80,000	...	.....	1	32,000	47,000	112,000	47,000
Truxton	3	...	.....	2	149,000	1	29,000	40,000	29,000	189,000
Virgil	1	...	.....	...	.....	1	27,000	83,000	27,000	83,000
Total	27	8	506,731	8	499,000	11	340,000	553,000	846,731	1,052,000

DELAWARE.

Davenport	1	1	40,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Deposit	1	1	75,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	75,000	.....
Franklin	4	4	170,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	170,000	.....
Kortright	1	1	4,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Masonville	5	5	275,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	275,000	.....
Stanford	1	1	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Tompkins	4	4	325,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	325,000	.....
Total	17	17	909,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	909,000	.....

DUTCHESS.

La Grange	1	1	70,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	70,000	.....
Pleasant Valley	1	1	65,743	...	.....	...	.....	.....	65,743	.....
Red Hook	1	1	41,500	...	.....	...	.....	.....	41,500	.....
Total	3	3	177,243	...	.....	...	.....	.....	177,243	.....

ERIE.

Aurora	2	...	.....	2	111,459	...	.....	.....	.....	111,459
Boston	1	..	.....	1	40,000	...	.....	.....	.....	40,000

ERIE COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Brant	3	...	.....	3	160,000	...	.....	.....	.....	160,000
Colden	6	...	.....	6	543,000	...	.....	.....	.....	543,000
Collins.....	7	...	.....	7	715,000	...	.....	.....	.....	715,000
Concord	10	...	.....	10	889,953	...	.....	.....	.....	889,953
Eden	1	...	.....	1	40,000	...	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Evans	1	...	.....	1	35,000	...	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Hamburgh	1	...	.....	1	35,000	...	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Holland.....	2	...	.....	2	270,000	...	.....	.....	.....	270,000
Marilla	2	...	.....	2	190,000	...	.....	.....	.....	190,000
North Collins.....	8	...	.....	8	810,000	...	.....	.....	.....	810,000
Sardinia	9	...	.....	9	714,000	...	.....	.....	.....	714,000
Wales	3	...	.....	3	405,000	...	.....	.....	.....	405,000
Total	56	...	.....	56	4,958,412	...	.....	.....	.....	4,958,412
Essex.										
Moriah	1	1	9,979	...	.....	...	.....	.....	9,979	.....
Willsborough	1	1	4,877	...	.....	...	.....	.....	4,877	.....
Total	2	2	14,856	...	.....	...	.....	.....	14,856	.....

FRANKLIN.

Bangor	7	7	304,374	.....	.....	.....	.....	304,374	.....
Belmont	2	1	32,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,566	77,440
Bombay	3	2	64,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,000	94,076
Brandon	2	2	37,968	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,968	.....
Burke	5	4	142,531	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,531	66,442
Chateaugay	5	5	228,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,021	.....
Constable	2	2	84,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,955	.....
Dickinson	3	3	170,424	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,424	.....
Fort Covington	2	2	173,122	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,122	.....
Malone	5	5	111,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,628	.....
Moirs	6	6	260,952	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,952	.....
Westville	1	1	38,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,750	.....
Total	43	40	1,649,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,649,291	237,958

FULTON.

Johnstown	3	1	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	53,891
Oppenheim	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	221,299
Stratford	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,100
Total	7	1	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	312,290

GENESEE.

Alexander	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000
Bergen	1	1	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....

GENESEE COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FATORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FATORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Byron	1	....	.....	1	50,000	....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Darien	3	....	.....	2	87,000	1	2,600	30,000	2,600	117,000
Total.....	6	1	60,000	4	212,000	1	2,600	30,000	62,600	242,000

HERKIMER.

Columbia	7	....	.....	7	694,000	....	.....	....	.....	694,000
Danube	5	1	89,370	4	524,950	....	.....	....	89,370	524,950
Fairfield	10	....	.....	8	936,499	2	24,117	218,307	24,117	1,154,806
Frankfort	4	....	.....	3	265,000	1	35,035	100,077	35,035	365,077
Herkimer	6	....	.....	6	691,696	....	.....	....	.....	691,696
Gorman Flats..	5	....	.....	4	434,938	1	12,000	90,000	12,000	524,938
Litchfield	5	....	.....	5	759,000	....	.....	....	.....	759,000
Little Falls	6	....	.....	6	752,000	....	.....	....	.....	752,000
Manheim	17	....	.....	17	1,411,086	....	.....	....	.....	1,411,086
Newport	5	....	.....	2	314,692	3	93,000	449,000	93,000	763,692
Norway	7	....	.....	6	880,076	1	19,000	150,000	19,000	1,030,076
Ohio	1	....	.....	1	100,400	....	.....	....	.....	100,400
Russia	9	....	.....	7	461,991	2	20,500	195,000	20,500	656,991
Salisbury	4	....	.....	4	384,000	....	.....	....	.....	384,000

Schuyler	6	.....	5	902,191	1	10,000	128,000	10,000	1,030,191
Stark.	5	.....	5	486,509	...	.....	.....	.....	486,509
Warren	6	.....	5	418,000	1	950	47,600	950	465,600
Winfield	3	.....	3	412,000	...	.....	.....	.....	412,000
Total.....	112	1	99	10,986,028	12	214,602	1,377,984	303,972	12,364,012

JEFFERSON.									
Adams.....	5	.....	2	170,500	3	32,000	259,200	32,000	429,700
Alexandria	10	.....	10	787,280	...	.....	.....	.....	787,280
Antwerp	6	.....	6	679,991	...	.....	.....	.....	679,991
Antwerp and Philadelphia	12	.....	12	*480,000	...	.....	.....	.....	480,000
Brownville	5	.....	5	358,450	...	.....	.....	.....	358,450
Cape Vincent.....	1	.....	1	70,000	...	.....	.....	.....	70,000
Champion	8	.....	8	718,054	...	.....	.....	.....	718,054
Clayton	5	.....	5	532,000	...	.....	.....	.....	532,000
Ellisburgh	9	.....	2	160,400	7	104,100	1,487,550	104,100	1,647,950
Henderson	4	.....	3	322,200	1	1,575	124,850	1,575	447,050
Hounsfield	3	.....	3	235,600	...	.....	.....	.....	235,600
Leray	5	.....	5	358,720	...	.....	.....	.....	358,720
Lorraine	7	1	5	409,050	1	15,000	65,000	33,650	474,050
Lyme.....	3	.....	3	186,560	...	.....	.....	.....	186,560
Orleans	5	.....	5	440,809	...	.....	.....	.....	440,809
Pamelia	3	.....	3	285,995	...	.....	.....	.....	285,995
Philadelphia.....	3	.....	3	470,200	...	.....	.....	.....	470,200
Rodman	5	1	4	356,375	...	.....	.....	23,375	356,375
Rutland	7	1	6	586,205	...	.....	.....	54,580	586,205
Theresa	12	1	11	1,064,369	...	.....	.....	26,250	1,064,369

* This amount is the product of twelve factories, in the town of Antwerp and Philadelphia, known as the "Gebler Combination."

JEFFERSON COUNTY -- (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Theresa and Antwerp	8	...	.....	8	*420,750	...	.....	.....	...	420,750
Watertown	4	...	.....	4	496,725	...	.....	.....	...	496,725
Wilna	5	...	.....	5	423,905	...	.....	.....	...	423,905
Worth	2	...	.....	2	130,900	...	.....	.....	...	130,900
Total	130	4	122,855	114	10,145,038	12	152,675	1,936,600	275,530	12,081,638

LEWIS.

Croghan	6	...	...	6	428,380	...	...	...	...	428,380
Denmark	11	...	...	11	1,056,142	...	...	...	...	1,056,142
Diana	2	...	...	2	226,490	...	...	...	...	226,490
Greig	3	...	...	3	176,356	...	...	...	...	176,356
Harrisburgh	3	...	...	3	224,727	...	...	...	...	224,727
High Market	4	...	...	4	447,495	...	...	...	...	447,495
Lewis	7	...	...	7	645,950	...	...	...	...	645,950
Leyden	8	...	...	8	805,715	...	...	...	...	805,715
Lowville	6	...	...	6	657,064	...	...	...	...	657,064
Martinsburgh	11	...	...	11	1,153,497	...	...	...	...	1,153,497
Montague	4	...	...	4	287,159	...	...	...	...	287,159
New Bremen	5	...	...	5	417,346	...	...	...	...	417,346

Osecola	2	....	....	2	306,227	....	....	306,227
Pinckney	6	....	....	6	558,249	....	....	558,249
Turin	5	....	....	5	727,895	....	....	727,895
Watson	2	....	....	2	101,500	....	....	101,500
West Turin	4	....	....	4	474,752	....	....	474,752
Total	89	....	....	89	8,694,944	....	....	8,694,944

LIVINGSTON.								
Avon	1	....	....	....	....	1	4,000	5,000
Portage	2	....	....	2	150,000	....	....	150,000
Total	3	....	....	2	150,000	1	4,000	155,000

MADISON.								
Brookfield	10	....	....	7	632,000	3	16,000	812,000
Cazenovia	6	2	80,000	1	40,000	3	107,000	400,000
De Ruyter	4	....	....	4	335,000	....	....	335,000
Eaton	2	....	....	....	....	2	110,834	472,000
Fenner	2	....	....	1	50,000	1	12,000	100,000
Georgetown	4	....	....	2	120,000	2	45,000	264,000
Hamilton	11	8	185,000	....	....	3	73,000	175,000
Lebanon	4	....	....	....	....	4	166,000	566,000
Lenox	6	....	....	6	445,000	....	....	445,000
Madison	7	2	67,000	4	255,000	1	15,000	310,000
Nelson	4	....	....	....	....	4	87,000	368,000
Smithfield	2	....	....	2	141,000	....	....	141,000

* This amount is the product of eight factories, in the towns of Theresa and Antwerp, known as the "Dickout Combination."

MADISON COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Stockbridge	2	...	.....	2	122,000	...	.....	.....	.....	122,000
Sullivan.....	4	...	.....	4	323,000	...	.....	.....	.....	323,000
Total	68	12	332,000	33	2,463,000	23	631,834	2,370,000	963,834	4,833,000

MONROE.

Mendon.....	1	...	.....	1	40,000	...	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Pittsford	1	1	21,500	...	.....	...	.....	.....	21,500	.....
Wheatland	1	1	12,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	12,000	.....
Total	3	2	33,500	1	40,000	...	.....	.....	33,500	40,000

MONTGOMERY.

Canajoharie	7	...	.....	7	392,396	...	.....	.....	.....	392,396
Florida.....	1	...	.....	1	99,458	...	.....	.....	.....	90,458
Minden	10	...	.....	9	870,072	1	16,432	57,644	16,432	927,716
Mohawk	5	...	.....	5	265,667	...	.....	.....	.....	265,667
Palatine ...	8	...	.....	7	512,959	1	10,898	90,676	10,898	603,635

Root.....	6	.....	6	403,464	...	.....	.....	403,464
St. Johnsville.....	4	.....	4	333,335	...	.....	.....	333,335
Total.....	41	39	2,868,551	2	27,330	148,320	3,016,671

NIAGARA.

Wilson	1	1	40,000	40,000
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ONEIDA.

Annsville	6	6	423,614	423,614
Augusta	2	2	136,117	136,117
Ava	4	4	310,581	310,581
Boonville	13	.....	13	769,408	....	.....	.....	769,408
Bridgewater	3	1	1	260,416	1	3,870	34,657	295,073
Camden.....	3	.....	3	403,944	....	.....	.....	403,944
Deerfield.....	5	.....	1	80,000	4	93,982	554,666	634,666
Florence	5	.....	5	590,067	....	.....	.....	590,067
Floyd	4	.....	2	278,000	2	3,500	147,500	425,500
Forestport	1	.....	1	.....	1	3,840	216,000	216,000
Kirkland.....	2	1	....	.....	....	.....	.....	60,000
Lee	20	.....	17	60,000	3	1,750	77,984	1,009,215
Marcy	4	.....	3	931,231	1	33,923	236,579	686,908
Marshall	1	.....	....	450,329	1	7,232	115,696	115,696
New Hartford	2	.....	1	.....	1	50,000	20,000	71,400
Paris	5	.....	4	51,400	1	25,000	75,000	459,315
Remsen.....	5	.....	5	384,315	....	.....	.....	549,515
Rome	5	.....	5	549,515	....	.....	.....	447,089
Sangerfield	1	.....	1	447,089	....	.....	.....	215,000
				215,000	....	.....	.....

ONEIDA COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories	Pounds butter.	Number factories	Pounds cheese.	Number factories	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Steuben.....	4	...	.....	4	501,300	...	.....	...	.....	501,300
Trenton.....	8	...	.....	4	708,863	4	143,656	806,692	143,656	1,515,555
Utica, City of	1	1	11,000	...	.....	...	.....	...	11,000	.....
Vernon	2	...	.....	1	226,711	1	6,719	111,740	6,719	338,451
Verona	11	...	.....	10	1,148,255	1	4,259	225,231	4,259	1,373,486
Vienna	3	...	.....	3	272,773	...	.....	.....	.....	272,773
Western	11	...	.....	9	801,462	2	1,800	31,000	1,800	832,462
Westmoreland	4	...	.....	4	414,307	...	.....	.....	.....	414,307
Total	135	3	113,500	109	10,414,697	23	389,531	2,652,745	493,031	13,067,442

ONONDAGA.

Cicero	5	...	.....	3	200,000	2	35,000	130,000	35,000	330,000
Clay.....	1	...	.....	1	80,000	...	.....	.....	.....	80,000
Elbridge	2	...	.....	2	145,000	...	.....	.....	.....	145,000
Fabius	1	...	.....	...	.....	1	20,000	60,000	20,000	60,000
Fennellsville Factory. *1	1	...	.....	1	100,000	...	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Lysander.....	1	...	.....	...	.....	1	15,000	60,000	15,000	60,000
Manlius	1	...	.....	1	60,000	...	.....	.....	.....	60,000

* This factory was reported from this county and so recorded, but there is no place of the name in this State.

Pompey	8	1	30,000	5	300,000	2	46,000	181,000	76,000	481,000
Syracuse, City of	1	...	...	...	...	1	29,631	40,000	29,631	40,000
Total	21	1	30,000	13	885,000	7	145,631	471,000	175,631	1,356,000

ONTARIO.

Manchester	2	2	110,580	...	...	...	...	...	110,580	...
Naples	1	...	...	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	20,000
Stanley	1	1	70,000	...	...	...	...	...	70,000	...
Total	4	3	180,580	1	20,000	...	...	...	180,580	20,000

ORANGE.

Blooming Grove	1	...	...	1	132,560	...	...	...	...	132,560
Chester	2	...	...	2	*689,312	...	...	...	...	689,312
Monroe	1	1	160,000	160,000
Total	4	4	981,872	981,872

ORLEANS.

Murray	1	1	80,000	80,000
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OSWEGO.

Albion	4	4	265,681	265,681
Amboy	2	2	196,204	196,204

* One of the factories in the town of Chester reports 8,120 boxes of Neufchatel and cream cheese. It being impossible to ascertain the number of pounds these boxes contained, the weight cannot be given.

OSWEGO COUNTY — (Continued).

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Boylston	1	.....	.....	1	133,738	...	.....	.....	.....	133,738
Constantia	2	.....	.....	2	59,703	...	.....	.....	.....	59,603
Granby	6	.....	.....	2	102,237	4	56,470	362,700	56,470	464,937
Hannibal	2	.....	.....	1	55,885	1	23,000	123,000	23,000	178,885
Hastings	4	.....	.....	1	66,201	3	17,499	244,962	17,499	311,163
Mexico	7	.....	.....	1	152,000	6	66,769	650,084	66,769	802,084
New Haven	3	.....	.....	3	306,111	...	.....	.....	.....	306,111
Orwell	6	.....	.....	4	303,000	2	2,213	138,194	2,213	441,194
Palermo	2	.....	.....	...	.....	2	37,779	216,934	37,779	216,934
Parish	2	.....	.....	2	189,970	...	.....	.....	.....	189,970
Redfield	3	.....	.....	3	270,955	...	.....	.....	.....	270,955
Richland	5	.....	.....	1	136,459	4	44,798	735,177	44,798	871,636
Sandy Creek	4	.....	.....	2	232,000	2	12,980	317,869	12,980	549,869
Schroeppe!	4	.....	.....	2	179,651	2	18,292	301,604	18,292	481,255
Scriba	4	1	10,000	3	234,522	...	.....	.....	10,000	234,522
Volney	5	...	.....	2	117,500	3	77,919	411,478	77,919	528,978
West Monroe	2	...	.....	1	45,361	1	5,000	125,000	5,000	170,361
Williamstown	3	...	.....	3	360,529	...	.....	.....	.....	360,529
Total	71	1	10,000	40	3,407,707	30	362,719	3,627,002	372,719	7,034,709

OTSEGO.

Burlington	6	.....	5	677,194	1	5,500	151,077	5,500	828,274
Butternuts	6	.....	2	203,364	4	104,805	325,267	104,805	528,638
Cherry Valley	1	.....	1	95,000	....	.....	.....	.....	95,001
Edmeston	*5	.....	1	80,000	3	90,403	497,108	90,403	577,101
Exeter	6	.....	3	288,522	2	17,000	283,233	55,240	571,750
Hartwick	6	.....	4	352,480	2	37,042	143,018	37,042	495,495
Laurens	1	.....	1	122,514	....	.....	.....	.....	122,518
Maryland	3	.....	3	84,113	....	.....	.....	.....	84,113
Middlefield	5	.....	5	278,155	....	.....	.....	.....	278,155
Milford	2	.....	1	144,165	....	.....	.....	60,596	144,165
Morris	3	.....	2	191,239	1	65,121	142,955	65,121	334,194
New Lisbon	7	.....	2	193,992	4	73,384	368,878	112,374	562,870
Oneonta	3	.....	2	98,827	....	.....	.....	52,150	98,827
Otego	8	.....	....	.....	2	42,751	95,772	250,884	95,772
Otsego	7	.....	7	466,810	....	.....	.....	.....	466,810
Pittsfield	3	.....	2	121,952	1	12,679	51,541	12,679	173,493
Plainfield	4	.....	4	448,408	....	.....	.....	.....	448,408
Richfield	6	.....	6	542,114	....	.....	.....	.....	542,114
Springfield	3	.....	2	246,905	1	85,000	75,000	85,000	321,905
Unadilla	4	.....	....	.....	4	178,213	220,819	178,213	220,819
Westford	1	.....	1	104,428	....	.....	.....	.....	104,428
Total	90	.....	55	4,740,182	25	711,898	2,354,668	1,110,007	7,094,850

* One factory in the town of Edmeston, manufacturing Isigny, Formage de Brie, Neufchatel and Philadelphia cream cheese, reports 42,640 boxes as the amount of product.

RENSSELAER.

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Brunswick	1	1	100,000	...	...	...	...	...	100,000	...
Schaghticoke	1	1	45,000	...	...	...	...	...	45,000	...
Total	2	2	145,000	...	...	...	...	...	145,000	...

ST. LAWRENCE.

Brasher	6	6	223,660	...	...	...	...	...	223,660	...
Canton	16	2	184,083	12	1,645,888	2	7,614	315,549	191,697	1,961,437
Clare	1	...	...	1	35,000	...	...	...	...	35,000
Colton	3	1	15,670	2	199,402	...	...	...	15,670	199,402
De Kalb	11	...	...	10	1,435,945	1	11,000	175,000	11,000	1,610,945
De Peyster	5	...	...	5	768,077	...	...	...	...	768,077
Edwards	4	...	...	4	426,467	...	...	...	...	426,467
Fine	1	...	...	1	30,194	...	...	...	...	30,194
Fowler	7	...	...	7	633,317	...	...	...	...	633,317
Gouverneur	10	1	8,700	9	1,213,652	...	...	...	8,700	1,213,652
Hammond	6	...	...	6	612,323	...	...	...	...	612,323
Hermion	7	...	...	7	913,338	...	...	...	...	913,338
Hopkinton	4	4	188,207	...	...	...	...	...	188,207	...
Lawrence	5	5	299,272	...	...	...	...	...	299,272	...

Libson.....	12	3	130,244	9	810,018	.....	.....	.....	130,244	810,018
Louisville	5	4	271,429	1	48,908	.....	.....	.....	271,429	48,908
Macomb	5	.....	.....	5	825,289	.....	.....	.....	.....	825,289
Madrid	5	5	457,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	457,017	.....
Massena	3	2	470,000	1	141,838	.....	.....	.....	470,000	141,838
Morristown.....	6	.....	.....	6	737,007	.....	.....	.....	.....	737,007
Norfolk.....	3	3	255,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	255,000	.....
Oswegatchie.....	7	.....	.....	7	744,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	744,787
Parishville	5	4	210,933	1	78,608	.....	.....	.....	210,933	78,608
Pierrepont	6	1	64,063	5	393,828	.....	.....	.....	64,068	393,828
Piteairn	2	.....	.....	2	111,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	111,500
Potsdam	8	2	268,890	6	773,493	.....	.....	.....	268,890	773,493
Rossie	7	.....	.....	7	971,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	971,257
Russell	7	.....	.....	7	642,762	.....	.....	.....	.....	642,762
Stockholm	9	8	344,538	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,831	380,213	46,831
Waddington	4	4	259,819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	259,819	.....
Total.....	180	55	3,651,530	121	14,192,898	4	54,289	537,380	3,705,819	14,730,278

SARATOGA.

Ballston.....	1	.....	.....	1	47,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,000
Halfmoon	1	1	73,848	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,848	.....
Moreau	1	.....	.....	1	26,593	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,593
Saratoga	1	1	79,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79,000	.....
Total.....	4	2	152,848	2	73,593	.....	.....	.....	152,848	73,593

SCHENECTADY.

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole number of pounds of butter.	Whole number of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Duanesburgh	1	...	.....	1	33,998	...	.....	.....	.....	33,998
Princetown.	1	1	46,500	46,500
Total	2	2	80,498	80,498

SCHOHARIE.

Seward	1	1	24,783	24,783
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SCHUYLER.

Dix	2	2	43,606	26,950	43,606	26,950
Orange	2	2	52,277	52,277
Tyrone	1	1	29,697	29,697
Total	5	...	.....	3	81,974	2	43,606	26,950	43,606	108,924

STEUBEN.

Addison	1	1	20,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	20,000	.....
Cameron	1	1	40,000	...	.....	...	.....	.....	40,000	.....

Canisteo	1	.....	1	.....	75,000	.....	.....	75,000
Colton	1	.....	1	.....	50,000	.....	.....	50,000
Greenwood	3	.....	3	.....	195,000	.....	.....	195,000
Hartsville	1	.....	1	.....	80,000	.....	.....	80,000
Hornellsville, City of	1	1	.....	150,000	.....	150,000	.....	.....
Howard	2	.....	2	.....	115,000	.....	.....	115,000
Jasper	3	.....	3	.....	155,000	.....	.....	155,000
Prattsburgh	3	3	.....	8,500	.....	8,500	.....	.....
Troupsburgh	1	.....	1	.....	80,000	.....	.....	80,000
West Union	5	.....	5	.....	440,000	.....	.....	440,000
Wheeler	1	1	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Woodhull	1	.....	1	.....	231,000	.....	.....	231,000
Total	25	7	18	222,000	1,421,000	.....	222,000	1,421,000

SULLIVAN.

Callicoon	2	1	1	126,000	1	.....	.....	126,000	3,000
Liberty	1	1	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Mamakating	1	.....	1	.....	72,000	.....	.....	.....	72,000
Total	4	2	2	166,000	2	.....	.....	166,000	75,000

TIOGA.

Berkshire	2	1	1	35,311	1	.....	.....	35,311	46,350
Newark Valley	4	4	.....	478,406	.....	.....	.....	478,406	.....
Owego	2	2	.....	219,224	.....	.....	.....	219,224	.....
Spencer	1	1	.....	40,000	.....	.....	.....	40,000	.....
Tioga	2	2	.....	255,388	.....	.....	.....	255,388	.....
Total	11	10	1	1,028,329	1	.....	.....	1,028,329	46,350

TOMPKINS.

TOWN.	Whole number of factories.	NUMBER OF BUTTER FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF CHEESE FACTORIES AND POUNDS MADE.		NUMBER OF FACTORIES MAKING BOTH BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND NUMBER OF POUNDS OF EACH.			Whole num- ber of pounds of butter.	Whole num- ber of pounds of cheese.
		Number factories.	Pounds butter	Number factories.	Pounds cheese.	Number factories.	Pounds butter.	Pounds cheese.		
Caroline	3	2	118,750	1	86,867	...	.....	.....	118,750	86,867
Groton	2	...	.....	2	115,000	...	.....	.....	...	115,000
Total	5	2	118,750	3	201,867	118,750	201,867

WARREN.

Queensbury	1	1	75,000	75,000
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WASHINGTON.

Granville	6	6	422,000	422,000
Hampton	1	1	125,000	125,000
Hebron	3	3	275,000	275,000
Hartford	3	...	.....	3	143,000	...	.....	.....	.....	143,000
Salem	2	1	20,000	1	43,000	...	.....	.....	20,000	43,000
Whitehall	2	1	62,000	1	25,000	...	.....	.....	62,000	25,000
Total	17	2	82,000	15	1,033,000	...	.....	.....	82,000	1,033,000

WAYNE.									
Butler	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000
Macedon	1	1	50,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,200	.....
Sodus	1	1	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....
Walworth	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Williamson	1	1	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....
Wolcott.	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,759
Total	6	3	84,200		.....	.....	.....	84,200	140,759
WYOMING.									
Arcade	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	839,820
Attica	3	1	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000	170,000
Bennington	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	658,000
Castile	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,520
Eagle	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	420,000
Gainesville	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000
Java	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	890,000
Middlebury	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,000
Orangeville	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	339,000
Pike	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	410,000
Sheldon	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	651,000
Wethersfield	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	390,000
Total	53	1	40,000	52	.....	.....	.....	40,000	5,148,340
YATES.									
Potter	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000

NAMES AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE
AGRICULTURE, DAIRY OR FOOD COMMISSIONS OF THE SEVERAL
STATES, TOGETHER WITH A SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS OF THE SEVERAL
STATES AND TERRITORIES RELATING TO MILK, BUTTER, OLEOMAR-
GARINE OR IMITATION BUTTER OR CHEESE, VINEGAR, ETC.

Names and Official Addresses.

United States.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—J. Sterling Morton, Washington, D. C.

Colorado.

Dairy Commissioner.—Thomas Oakes, Denver, Col.

Connecticut.

Dairy Commissioner.—G. D. Winslow, Hartford, Conn.

Georgia.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—R. T. Nesbitt, Atlanta, Ga.
The Commissioner of Agriculture has nothing to do with dairy products or vinegar.

Iowa.

Dairy Commissioner.—A. C. Tupper, Des Moines, Ia.

Louisiana.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—H. C. Newson, Baton Rouge, La.

Massachusetts.

Dairy Bureau, Commissioners. — C. L. Hartshorn, Worcester, Mass.; Geo. L. Clemens, Southbridge, Mass.; D. A. Norton, Northampton, Mass. Assistant Executive Officer, Geo. M. Whitaker, Boston, Mass.

Michigan.

Dairy and Food Commissioner.—C. E. Storrs, Lansing, Mich.

Minnesota.

Dairy and Food Commissioner.—Berndt Anderson, St. Paul, Minn.

Assistant Commissioner and Secretary.—A. H. Bertram, St. Paul, Minn.

New Jersey.

Dairy Commissioner.—George W. McGuire, Trenton, N. J.

New York.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—Fred. C. Schraub, Albany, N. Y.

Ohio.

Dairy Commissioner.—F. B. McNeal, Columbus, O.

Oregon.

Dairy and Food Commissioner.—W. W. Baker, Portland, Ore.

Pennsylvania.

Dairy and Food Commissioner.—Eastburn Reeder, Harrisburgh, Penn.

Tennessee.

Commissioner of Agriculture.—T. F. P. Allison, Nashville, Tenn.

Wisconsin.

Dairy Commissioner.—H. C. Thom, Madison, Wis.

Canada.

Dairy Commissioner.—James W. Robertson, Ottawa, Can.

MILK STANDARD.

Iowa.

There must be at least three pounds of butter-fat to each 100 pounds of milk. (Laws 1892, chap. 50, § 2.)

Maine.

88 per cent water.

12 per cent milk solids.

3 per cent fat.

By gravimetric analysis. (Laws 1893, chap. 255.)

Massachusetts.

87 per cent watery fluid.

13 per cent milk solids.

Nine and three-tenths per cent milk solids (exclusive of fat), except in May and June, when it must be at least twelve per cent of milk solids. (Laws 1886, chap. 318.)

Skimmed Milk.

Skimmed milk must contain at least 9.3 per cent milk solids. (Laws 1885, chap. 352.)

Michigan.

87 1-2 per cent watery fluid.

12 1-2 per cent milk solids.

3 per cent fat.

Specific gravity, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, between 1.029 and 1.033. (Laws 1889, act 219.)

Minnesota.

87 per cent water.

13 per cent milk solids.

3 1-2 per cent fat.

(Laws 1889, chap. 247.)

New Hampshire.

87 per cent watery fluid.

13 per cent milk solids.

(Laws 1883.)

New Jersey.

88 per cent water.

12 per cent solids.

(Laws 1882, chap. LXXXII.)

New York.

88 per cent water or fluids.

12 per cent milk solids.

3 per cent fat.

(Laws 1893, chap. 338, art. II, § 20.)

Condensed Milk.

The proportion of milk solids in condensed milk must be the equivalent of 12 per centum of milk solids in crude milk, of which solids 25 per centum must be fat. (Laws 1894, chap. 143, amending Laws 1893, chap. 338, art. II, § 25.)

Ohio.

87 per cent watery fluid.

12 1-2 per cent milk solids.

One-fourth of milk solids must be fat, except in May and June, when it must be at least 12 per cent of milk solids. (Laws 1889.)

Condensed Milk.

There must be the equivalent of 12 per centum of milk solids in crude milk; of such solids 25 per centum must be fat. (Laws 1886.)

Oregon.

88 per cent water.

12 per cent volume of cream.

3 per cent fat.

Specific gravity, after removal of cream, 1.035. (Laws 1893.)

Pennsylvania.

87 1-2 per centum watery fluid.

12 1-2 per centum milk solids.

3 per centum fat.

Specific gravity, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, between 1.029 and 1.033. (Laws 1885, No. 186.)

Skimmed Milk.

6 per centum of cream, by volume.

2.5 per centum of fat, by weight.

Specific gravity, at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, between 1.032 and 1.037. (Laws 1885, No. 186.)

Vermont.

12 1-2 per cent of total solids.

9 1-4 per cent total solids, not fat.

In the months of May and June there must be at least 12 per cent of total solids. (Laws 1888, No. 108.)

Wisconsin.

Milk containing 3 per cent of fat is merchantable milk, provided it has not been diluted or cream abstracted, and is drawn from healthy cows. (Laws 1889, chap. 425.)

LAWS RELATING TO MILK.**Illinois.**

It is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, to adulterate milk with a view of selling it, or producing milk for market from cows diseased or kept in an improper manner. Cans and vehicles must be marked with the name or names of the seller of the milk and the locality from whence it came, and those used in the sale of skim-milk shall have the words "skimmed milk" marked on the same. (Laws 1879.)

The operators of butter and cheese factories are required to give bonds, with conditions, and make reports. (Laws 1883.)

Indiana.

It is punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars to knowingly sell or deliver to any cheese or butter manufactory any milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated, keeping back the "strippings,"

skimmed milk, milk from diseased cows or cows fed on distillery waste or any substance deleterious to the quality of the milk. (R. S., 1888, § 2071.)

Iowa.

The sale of impure milk is unlawful. Skimmed milk is allowed to be sold as such. Milk dealers must obtain permit to sell in cities of over ten thousand inhabitants. A register is to be kept and a record of each analysis. (Chap. 50, Laws 1892.)

It is unlawful to knowingly deliver to any cheese or butter manufactory any milk diluted with water or in any way adulterated, skimmed milk, with intent to defraud or to knowingly sell the milk from diseased animals, or use any deleterious material in the manufacture of cheese or butter. (C. of Iowa, § 4042, chap. 156.)

Kansas.

It is punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars to knowingly bring to any cheese manufactory adulterated milk, skimmed milk, tainted or partially sour milk after due notice of the same, keeping back "strippings," or the using of cream by manufacturers without consent of owners. (R. S., § 2410; Laws 1871, chap. 57.)

A later law is substantially the same excepting intent to defraud, bringing milk from diseased cows and knowingly using poisonous or deleterious material in the manufacture of cheese. (G. S., § 2411, Laws 1874, chap. 83.)

Kentucky.

The sale of adulterated and impure milk, and its use in the manufacture of butter and cheese, is punishable by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars. (Laws 1893, chap. 182.)

Maine.

Measures to be used in the sale of milk to be annually sealed by wine measure (Laws 1887, chap. 20). Inspectors are to be appointed in towns of not less than 3,000 inhabitants. Milk

standard fixed and a provision relating to the feeding of cows. (Laws 1893, chap. 255.)

Massachusetts.

The transportation of milk on railroads is regulated and discrimination in tariff rates is forbidden (Laws 1893, chap. 220).

The wholesale or retail selling or delivering of milk on the Lord's day is allowed. Provision is made for the use of trade-marks by persons or corporations manufacturing, bottling or selling milk; the unlawful use of the same is forbidden. (Laws 1893, chap. 440).

Minnesota.

The law of Minnesota is substantially the same as the New York law. The milk standard is different; it is made a misdemeanor to violate the law and licenses are required to sell milk. (Laws 1889, chap. 247.)

Mississippi.

Milking a cow without the consent of the owner subjects the offender to a fine or imprisonment, or both. (Ann. C. [1892], § 1187.)

Nebraska.

The bringing of milk to cheese or butter factories or creameries is regulated. (R. S., §§ 5831 and 5832.)

Nevada.

It is a misdemeanor to sell impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk, keeping cows in a crowded or unhealthy condition, feeding the same on food producing unwholesome milk, selling or exchanging as pure milk any from which the cream has been taken except as provided for; the adulteration to consist of the addition of water, milk of animals fed on distillery waste, etc. (Laws 1889, No. 36.)

New Hampshire.

Milk is to be bought and sold by wine measure. Standard, 231 cubic inches to the gallon and for subdivision of gallon in same proportion. Measures to be tested and proved by this standard. Capacity of can, eight quarts of milk. (Laws 1869.)

It is unlawful to sell milk without a license; dealers in milk are to be registered and pay a fee for license. The sale of skim-milk is regulated. Inspectors may have analysis of milk made and are required to publish the names of persons convicted of selling adulterated milk in two newspapers in the county. (Laws 1883, chap. 127.)

New Jersey.

Milk which has been watered, adulterated or changed in any respect by the addition of water, or other substance, or by the removal of cream, or any part thereof, is not allowed to be kept or offered for sale in any city of the first class in the State. (Laws 1885, chap. 185.)

The duties of the milk inspector or his deputy are substantially the same as in New York State. In all prosecutions the defendant may, at the trial, produce competent evidence to show the percentage of milk solids contained in the sample delivered to him, or to his agent or servant. Where the violation charged is the addition of water, or any substance or thing, the defendant may at the trial produce competent evidence to show that the same has not been altered or adulterated. (Laws 1891, chap. 210.)

Ohio.

It is required by this law that packages containing condensed milk shall be labeled, stamped or marked with the true name by whom made and under what name made, and from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed. The selling or disposing of milk falsely branded, labeled or marked as represented as to grade, quality, or place is prohibited.

The keeping of cows for the production of milk in a cramped or unhealthy condition, or feeding them on unhealthy food is unlawful.

The selling or offering for sale of any impure or unwholesome milk as "pure milk," milk diluted with water or milk known as skimmed milk is prohibited. Provided that skimmed

milk may be sold if the words "skimmed milk" are marked on the outside of the vessel, etc., containing the same. (Laws 1886.)

Oklahoma Territory.

The selling of adulterated milk, or the bringing to a factory to be manufactured into butter and cheese any such milk, is punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the offender is also civilly liable in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars to the party wronged. (C. O. S., 2443, § 8.)

Oregon.

Manufacturers of butter or cheese from milk of cows not owned by manufacturer are required to report to the dairy and food commissioners every three months, as follows: Name of manufacturer, owner of cows, number of pounds of milk purchased, number of pounds of milk used for butter and cheese, number of pounds made, and number of pounds sold. (Laws 1893.)

Pennsylvania.

The selling of adulterated milk is prohibited in cities of second or third class. Sales of milk as pure milk, from which cream has been taken, is unlawful. Milk from which cream has been taken is to be sold from vessels marked "skimmed milk." Inspector to take specimens for examination and test the same, and the result may be prima facie evidence in prosecutions. He may cause an analysis to be made, the certificate of analysis to be admissible evidence in prosecutions; the cost of such analysis, if not exceeding twenty dollars, may be included in the costs of prosecuting proceedings to be brought in the name of the board of health. (Laws 1885, No. 186.)

Rhode Island.

Milk to be sold by wine measure and measures to be sealed. Milk dealers are required to register and are not allowed to sell milk drawn from cows which are diseased or fed on distillery waste. It is unlawful to sell adulterated or watered milk.

Inspectors are to make complaint on information, to cause publication of the provisions of this chapter, and to publish the names of persons convicted of the violation of the law. (R. S., chap. 127, G. L. 115.)

Tennessee.

The use of skimmed milk is allowed in the manufacture of butter and cheese. (Laws 1879, chap. 169.)

Vermont.

The selling of diluted, adulterated or skimmed milk is unlawful. When samples are taken duplicates are to be given to dealers from whom taken, when requested, and a written receipt given to the person taking the sample. The label on the sample shall state time, place, where and from whom taken, and in the presence of one or more disinterested witnesses.

Branding butter or cheese as "creamery" which is not manufactured at a creamery is unlawful. Provided that butter or cheese made at private creameries may be branded, marked, etc., with name of maker or some other distinguishing trade-mark. Justices to have concurrent jurisdiction with the county court in prosecutions under this act. (Laws 1888, No. 108.)

Virginia.

The bringing of milk to cheese or butter factories is regulated by law. (Laws 1887.)

Washington.

The sale or exchange of unclean, unwholesome and adulterated milk or any article of food manufactured therefrom, or of cream from the same is prohibited, and milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition shall be construed to be unclean, impure and unwholesome. (Laws 1890, p. 103.)

Wisconsin.

It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, have in possession with intent to sell or furnish to any creamery or cheese factory, as pure, wholesome and unskimmed any unmerchantable, adulterated, impure or unwholesome milk. (Laws 1889, chap. 425.)

BUTTER STANDARD.

Oregon.

Butter that contains more than 14 per cent of water is deemed adulterated.

CHEESE STANDARD AND BRANDING OF CHEESE.

Ohio.

Cheese manufactured in this State must be branded as follows: Cheese made from pure, unskimmed milk, "Ohio Full Cream;" cheese containing not less than 75 per cent pure butter-fats, "Ohio State Cheese;" cheese containing less than 75 per cent and not less than 40 per cent of pure butter-fats, "Ohio Standard;" cheese containing less than 40 per cent of pure butter-fats, "Ohio Skimmed." All cheese must be branded with the name of the city, village or town where manufactured. (O. L. 89, p. 79.)

Minnesota.

Cheese branded "Minnesota State Full Cream Cheese," must contain not less than forty per centum of fat to total solids. (G. L. 1889, chap. 247.)

Wisconsin.

Full cream cheese must be stamped "Wisconsin Full Cream Cheese;" all other cheese must be stamped "Wisconsin Skimmed Cheese." (Laws 1893, chap. 228.)

OLEOMARGARINE, ETC., IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The use of oleomargarine, butterine, etc., in public institutions is prohibited in the following States:

Michigan,

New York,

Ohio,

Pennsylvania,

Wisconsin.

LAWS RELATING TO OLEOMARGARINE, BUTTER- INE, ARTIFICIAL, ADULTERATED OR IMITATION BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Arkansas.

The sale of adulterated butter, oleomargarine or butterine is allowed if stamped, labeled or marked with the words "Adulterated butter," "Oleomargarine," or "Butterine." (Laws 1885.)

Colorado.

The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is permitted if license is obtained, packages marked and purchasers notified of the character of the article (Laws 1885; also, 1887). Chapter 125 of the Laws of 1893, is substantially the same. License fee is fixed as follows: Manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$250; wholesale dealers, \$125; retail dealers, twenty-five dollars per annum. Hotels, restaurants, etc., are to keep posted notice of character of article used therein; fine to go to general school fund.

Connecticut.

The sale is allowed under certain conditions, as follows: Marking on packages name of article, and seller to inform buyer of name of imitation article. Bakers are prohibited from selling or exposing for sale any article of food containing imitation butter, unless they maintain a sign with the word "used" as is required. (Laws 1886, chap. 123; amended by Laws 1887.)

Dakota.

The sale or having in possession, with intent to sell, oleomargarine, imitation butter or cheese is unlawful unless the packages are branded and marked as such; in case of retail sale a label denoting what it is must be attached. (Laws 1885, chap. 64.)

Delaware.

It is unlawful to manufacture, sell, offer for sale or have in possession with intent to sell, any article or substance designed to take the place of butter or

cheese, not made of unadulterated milk or cream, and every sale of such article or substance is unlawful and void, and no action can be maintained to recover upon any contract for the sale of the same. (Laws 1887, chap. 231.)

The Legislature petitioned Congress to pass a law restoring the control of the traffic in oleomargarine to the States, as has been done in the matter of the liquor traffic, session of 1891, and the dairy protective association of Delaware was incorporated for the enforcement of laws for the protection of dairy interests (Laws 1891, chap. 176.).

District of Columbia

The manufacture and sale of imitation butter is permitted if packages containing the same are stamped, branded and marked with the word "oleomargarine." In retail sales a label with the same word is required. (Laws 1887.)

Florida.

The knowingly and willfully selling, or causing to be sold, as butter, any spurious preparation purporting to be butter is punishable by imprisonment or fine, and hotel and boarding-house keepers who supply their guests with oleomargarine or spurious preparations without giving notice of the character of the same are subject to the same penalty. (Laws 1881, chap. 3280.)

Idaho.

The selling, keeping for sale, offering for sale, or otherwise disposing of oleomargarine, butterine or any mixture imitating butter or adulterated butter, under the pretense that the same is butter, or manufacturing the same without branding the package in which it is contained on the outside with the words "oleomargarine," "butterine," or "adulterated butter," is a misdemeanor. (Penal Code, Idaho; R. S., § 6917.)

Illinois.

The knowingly manufacturing or selling, offering for sale or causing it to be done, of any substance purporting to be

butter or cheese, or having the semblance of butter or cheese, without stamping or marking the packages containing the same with the true and appropriate name of such substance, or selling without notifying the consumers by label of the nature of the same, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment. (R. S. §§ 39a, 39b.)

Iowa.

The manufacture or knowingly shipping or forwarding or having in possession, imitation butter or cheese is unlawful unless the packages containing the same are branded or stamped with the name of the contents thereof. The knowingly selling or offering for sale of imitation butter or cheese is also unlawful, unless the purchaser is notified of the fact that it is such; places of public entertainment must have a placard with the name of such article thereon, if placed before their patrons. (Laws 1886, chap. LII; amended by Laws 1888.)

Indiana.

The selling or having in possession with intent to sell or exposing for sale, or keeping on the table in any hotel, restaurant, or public or private boarding-house, of any butter other than that made from pure milk is deemed a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine, unless it is labeled in large letters "oleomargarine;" each package of such article sold must have a label indicating the true and appropriate name of the same. (Laws 1883, chap LXII.)

Kentucky.

It is punishable by a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than \$1,000, to sell or exchange any oleaginous substance or compound as butter other than that produced from unadulterated milk or cream, unless the packages containing the same are marked to show to the purchaser and establish the true character thereof and distinguish it from genuine butter. (Laws 1893, chap. 182.)

Louisiana.

The sale of all substances, such as oleomargarine, butterine, bogus butter or other material, either separately or in combina-

tion with any substance other than the product of the cow, as butter is prohibited unless labeled as unmistakably to indicate their true composition. The penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act is fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the courts. (Laws 1886, No. 81.)

Maine.

The sale of adulterated cheese or butter and oleomargarine is regulated by stamping, labeling or marking on the packages, containing the same, the words "imitation cheese," or "adulterated butter" or "oleomargarine," and notifying the purchaser by label of the same. (Laws 1883, chap. 183.) Chapter 297, Laws of 1885, fixes penalty for manufacturing, selling or having in possession, with intent to sell, adulterated butter or cheese, first offense, \$100; second, or each subsequent offense, \$200, to be recovered by indictment, with costs.

Maryland.

It is unlawful to manufacture and sell any article or substance in semblance of butter or cheese not the product of the dairy, unless branded or stamped with the word "oleomargarine," and the sale is prohibited if the dealer is asked for butter, even if stamped or marked as aforesaid. Penalty for violation of law fine or imprisonment and forfeiture of the article under certain circumstances. (Laws 1886, chap. 255.)

Packages must be marked, etc., when oleomargarine, etc., is mixed with butter or cheese or with any article of food, and the buyer must be informed of the fact and the proportion of the adulteration. (Laws 1890, chap. 604.)

Massachusetts.

Licenses are required annually and, also, the registration of the same, for the sale of imitation butter, oleomargarine or butterine. It is also required that the packages containing the same shall be branded with the words as aforesaid. It forbids the defacement of labels, using of false labels and the keeping of imitation butter or cheese marked "Dairy" or "Creamery." (Laws 1886, chap. 318.)

Chapter 58, Laws of 1891, prohibits the manufacture and sale, or having in possession with intent to sell, of any article or compound not produced from unadulterated milk or cream which shall be in imitation of yellow butter produced from the same. The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in a separate and distinct form and in such a manner as will advise the consumer of its real character from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter, is permitted. The violation of the provisions of the first section of the law is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

The selling or offering for sale, to any person who asks, sends or inquires for butter, of oleomargarine, butterine, or any substance made in imitation of or semblance of pure butter, not made entirely from the milk of cows, with or without coloring matter, is declared a fraud, and is punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars for each offense. (Laws 1891, chap. 412.)

Michigan.

The law prohibited the manufacture, sale or shipping into the State of oleomargarine, butterine or other imitations of butter. The courts held the law to be unconstitutional. (S. L., 1885, p. 256.)

It is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, to sell oleomargarine, butterine or any other article or substance resembling butter, not made exclusively from milk or cream, and of which the oil or fats of animals not produced from milk is a component part. Proprietors of hotels, restaurants, etc., may use or sell, if placard is conspicuously posted with the words "oleomargarine" or "butterine" "sold or used here." (Laws 1887, p. 176.)

Minnesota.

Chapter 149, Laws of 1885, prohibits the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and similar substances. Chapter 140, Laws of 1887, was to prevent deception in sale of dairy products, and was supplementary to and in aid of chapter 149, Laws of 1885.

•Chapter 247, Laws of 1889, amends chapter 140, Laws of 1887, and is substantially the same as the New York law.

The law requires that imitation butter or any substitute for butter, not made wholly from milk or cream, shall be of a bright pink color when sold, exposed for sale or had in possession with intent to sell. Samples of suspected articles are to be analyzed, and seizures are authorized of prohibited articles. The penalty for the violation of the first section of this act is \$50 for the first offense, and \$100, with costs, for a second or each subsequent offense. (Laws 1891, chap. 11, p. 83, G. L.)

Mississippi.

The dealing in oleomargarine or any other similarly manufactured butter is regulated by branding or marking, before sale, on each package "oleomargarine" or with whatever name it may be known, and shall sell or offer for sale the same by and according to its mark or brand, and the seller shall pay a privilege tax of fifty dollars. (Laws 1882, chap. 50.)

It is a misdemeanor to sell or manufacture, expose or offer for sale, as an article of food, any oleomargarine or other substance in imitation of any article of food, without disclosing the imitation, by a suitable mark or brand, indicating and naming what the substance really is. (Laws 1882, p. 85.)

This law levies a tax on each vender of oleomargarine or similarly manufactured butter of fifty dollars. (Laws 1892, chap. 75.)

Missouri.

The manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, or other substances imitating butter and cheese, is prohibited. (Laws 1881.)

Montana.

The branding or marking of the words "oleomargarine butter" or "imitation cheese" on each package containing the same, is required, when sold. The violation of the law makes null and void any contract for the sale of such articles. (Laws 1885.)

Nebraska.

The branding or marking of the words "oleomargarine" or "butterine" is required when sold, and in case of retail sales a delivery of a label with those words to the purchaser is also required. The violation of the law makes void the sale and no action can be maintained for the price thereof, and the selling, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or causing or procuring to be sold, unless in conformity to the law, is a misdemeanor, and the proof of the sale or offer or exposure alleged is presumptive evidence of knowledge of the character of the article so sold or offered. (Laws 1883, chap. 53.)

New Hampshire.

The sale of adulterated butter, oleomargarine and imitation cheese is unlawful unless the packages containing the same have on them the words "adulterated butter," "oleomargarine" or "imitation cheese," and if a substitute for butter, unless it is of a pink color, and if in less quantities than the original package the seller to deliver to the purchaser a label bearing these words indicating its character. (R. S., § 19, Laws 1881, 1885.)

It is unlawful for any person within the State to solicit or take orders for any substance or compound, the sale, offer to sell or keeping in possession of which with intent to sell is prohibited by sections 19 and 20 of the Revised Statutes, to be delivered at any place without the State knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that if so delivered the same will be transported to the State and be sold in violation thereof. (Laws 1893, chap. 37, amending chap. 127 of P. S.)

Ohio.

The manufacture and sale of imitation butter and cheese is prohibited; also the false branding of dairy products. (Laws 1886.)

The Laws of 1886, as amended by the Laws of 1887, require the branding or marking of packages containing imitation butter represented to be or bearing the semblance of butter.

The Laws of 1886, as amended by the Laws of 1888, require that where kept in store, room, stand, booth, wagon or place, the words "oleomargarine" or "imitation cheese sold here," shall be printed on cards and posted in a conspicuous place, informing the purchaser that such substance is not butter or cheese, but an imitation of the same; in hotels, boarding-houses and places of public entertainment, there shall be a sign with the words "oleomargarine sold or used here," or "imitation cheese sold or used here," and the proprietors shall not sell the same as and for "butter" or "cheese," when butter or cheese is asked for.

The Laws of 1890 prohibit the manufacture and sale of imitation butter and cheese, but the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is permitted in a separate and distinct form and in such a manner as will advise the consumer of its real character, free from any coloring matter or ingredient causing it to look like or appear to be butter. It is a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to violate the law.

Oklahoma Territory.

The bringing or sending of milk to any person or corporation, to be used in the manufacture of butter or cheese, or the selling or furnishing of milk to any other person to be used in any manner whatever from a diseased cow, or any milk adulterated by any deleterious substances or adulterated with water, or colored by any substances whatever, is punishable by a fine or imprisonment, and shall be liable to the wronged party in a sum not less than fifty dollars. (C. S., chapter 25; P. C., section 8.)

Oregon.

This act is to prevent the sale of unwholesome food, and amends the law of 1889 on the same subject.

Section 16 requires the seller of oleomargarine or any imitation butter whatsoever, or other imitation dairy products, to keep a sale-book; said sale-book shall state the amount sold and the name and address of the purchaser, which shall be open to the

inspection of the State food commissioner or his agent at all times. (Laws 1893, p. 99.)

The following is deemed an adulteration under this law:

If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted, wholly or in part, for it.

If any valuable constituent has been wholly or in part abstracted from it.

If it is an imitation, or is sold under the name of another article.

If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered, whereby damage is concealed, or if it is made to appear better or of greater volume than it really is; provided, however, that salt and annatto, or butter-color in which annatto is the principal ingredient, shall not be considered an adulteration, when used in dairy products.

Butter that contains more than fourteen per cent of water. (Laws 1890.)

Pennsylvania.

The manufacture and sale of any oleomargarine, imitation or adulterated butter or cheese is prohibited. The sale of such butter and cheese is declared unlawful and void, and actions to enforce contracts for such sales cannot be maintained. Constables are to make quarterly reports to the courts of all violations of any of the provisions of this act; judges of the courts are required to have constables make such reports. The law also provides fines and penalties for its violation. (Laws 1885, No. 25.)

The law of 1887 prohibits the manufacture of imitation butter or cheese or the selling, offering for sale or having in possession with intent to sell the same as an article of food.

Rhode Island.

Butter tubs are to be branded; sale without brand is prohibited. Artificial butter is to be stamped "Oleomargarine."

Proof of the sale, offer to sell, or exposure for sale, shall be evidence of knowledge of the character of the article so sold or offered or exposed for sale, of knowledge that it was not marked, etc., as required by this chapter. (R. S., chap. 126; G. S., chap. 114.)

Tennessee.

The manufacture and sale of imitation butter or cheese is unlawful unless under its true and appropriate name, and unless each package, roll or parcel, and each vessel containing the packages of such substance is stamped or marked with the true and appropriate name of the article. (Laws 1879, chap. 169.)

Vermont.

The law prohibits the production of imitation butter or cheese. It also prohibits the sale of imitation butter unless it is colored pink; hotel-keepers, etc., are prohibited from using, or having on hand to use, any such article, unless colored pink; penalties are provided for the violation of the law. Specimens of suspected butter or cheese may be analyzed, and expenses, not exceeding twenty dollars, may be made a part of the costs; justices of the peace may issue search warrants. (Laws 1890, No. 53.)

Virginia.

The manufacture and sale of imitation butter or cheese is prohibited, and the proprietors and agents of bakeries, hotels, taverns and boarding-houses are prohibited from keeping, using or serving as food to their guests or for cooking purposes, imitation butter or cheese. (Laws 1892, chap. 526.)

Washington.

The selling, supplying or offering for sale or exchange of imitation butter and cheese is unlawful unless the packages containing the same are marked so as to plainly indicate its true character; the bill of fare in dining or eating-houses shall state the fact; if no bill of fare is used a notice must be posted stating the name or names of such imitation dairy products. (Laws 1891, chap. XLIX.)

West Virginia.

It is unlawful to manufacture or sell oleomargarine, artificial or adulterated butter within the limits of the State, whether the same be manufactured within or without the State, unless the same shall be colored pink. (Laws 1891, chap. 8.)

Wisconsin.

Imitation butter and cheese are to be marked as such. It is unlawful to make butter and cheese from any oleaginous substance other than milk or cream. The use of skimmed milk is permitted in the manufacture of cheese, but the product shall be plainly labeled "skimmed." The dealer in imitation butter and cheese, and keepers of hotels, boarding-houses, etc., must post notices of the true character of the commodity in use. (Laws 1891, chap. 165.)

VINEGAR STANDARD.

Indiana.

Acidity, 4 per centum.

Cider vinegar, 2 per centum of solids in addition. Artificial coloring matter prohibited. (Laws 1889, chap. LXX.)

Massachusetts.

Acidity, 4.5 per centum.

If cider vinegar, 2 per cent solids.

Artificial coloring matter deemed an adulteration. (Laws 1885, chap. 150.)

Michigan.

Acidity, 4 per centum.

If cider vinegar, 1 3-4 per cent solids, without artificial coloring matter. (Laws 1889, act 224.)

Minnesota.

Acidity, 4.5 per centum.

Solids, 2 per centum.

(Laws 1889, chap. 7.)

Artificial coloring matter prohibited. (Laws 1891, chap. 119.)

New York.

Acetic acid, 4.5 per centum.

Solids, 2 per centum.

Artificial coloring matter prohibited. (Laws 1893, chap. 338, art. III, § 50.)

Ohio.

Cider vinegar must contain 2 per cent solids.

Artificial coloring matter prohibited. (Laws 1887; amended by laws 1888.)

Pennsylvania.

Acidity, 4 per centum.

Solids, 2 per centum.

Artificial coloring matter in cider vinegar is prohibited. (Laws 1891.)

Wisconsin.

Acidity, 4 per centum.

If cider vinegar 2 per cent solids in addition.

Barrels containing vinegar are to be branded with the standard strength of contents. (Laws 1891, chap. 394.)

LAWS RELATING TO VINEGAR.**Illinois.**

The manufacture and sale of impure cider vinegar, and that of vinegars containing acids injurious to health, is punishable by fines. (Laws 1883.)

Indiana.

It is deemed a misdemeanor to manufacture or sell, offer or expose for sale, cider vinegar which is not cider vinegar, or adulterating vinegar; also, to manufacture or sell vinegar containing ingredients injurious to health; manufacturers of cider vinegar must brand each package containing the same with the name, residence of manufacturer, State where manufactured and the words "Cider Vinegar." (Laws 1889, chap. LXX.)

Kansas.

It is punishable, by a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$100, to manufacture for sale or expose for sale as cider vinegar any vinegar not cider vinegar, or adulterate the same; also, any vinegar containing lead, copper, etc. The provisions of the act applies to preparations of fruit, vegetables, etc., in which vinegar is one of the principal ingredients. Casks, barrels, etc., are required to be branded with the words "Cider Vinegar," when it is such, and if a false brand is used the same penalty is imposed as aforesaid. (Laws 1891, chap. 1, p. 1.)

Kentucky.

Packages containing vinegar, placed and offered for sale, shall be labeled, branded or marked with process of manufacture and material of which it is made; if it is not as represented the violator is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100. (Laws 1893, chap. 182.)

Maine.

Adulteration of vinegar prohibited; penalty for each offense not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. (Laws 1881, chap. 6.)

Maryland.

Adulteration of vinegar prohibited; also, the sale and importation into the State, when known to be adulterated, or in any way sophisticated. Violation of law is punishable by fine or imprisonment, the article so adulterated to be forfeited and destroyed. (Laws 1890, chap. 604.)

Massachusetts.

The adulteration of vinegar is forbidden; cider vinegar to be sold as cider vinegar. (Laws 1884, chap. 307.)

Minnesota.

This law is substantially the same as the New York law. Violation of the law is a misdemeanor. (Laws 1889, chap. 7.)

Chapter 119 of the Laws of 1891 makes changes in penalties and requires the branding of packages.

Ohio.

The manufacture and sale of cider vinegar which is not cider vinegar, or vinegars containing foreign substances or ingredients injurious to health, or containing artificial coloring matter, or less than two per cent of cider vinegar solids is prohibited. This law also requires the branding of packages containing vinegar. (Laws 1887; amended by Laws 1888.)

Pennsylvania.

Vinegar manufactured for sale or offered for sale as cider vinegar must be pure apple juice. Ingredients injurious to health shall not be used in the manufacture of vinegar, nor shall any person knowingly offer for sale or have in possession, with intent to sell, any such vinegar. Artificial coloring is prohibited. Manufacturers must brand the packages containing vinegar with the name, residence, date when manufactured, and the words "Cider Vinegar" before shipment. No vinegar to be branded "Fruit Vinegar," unless made wholly from grapes or other fruit. (Laws 1891.)

Wisconsin.

It is unlawful to manufacture or sell imitation vinegar as cider vinegar, or to adulterate vinegar with any ingredients injurious to health. (Laws 1891, chap. 394.)

LAWS RELATING TO ADULTERATED FOOD, ETC.

Alabama.

The adulteration of food is prohibited. (Laws 1887.)

Arizona.

It is a misdemeanor to adulterate any article of food with a fraudulent intent to offer the same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted. (P. C., R. S., § 606.)

Colorado.

This law relates to the adulteration of milk taken to cheese or butter factories or creamery, and requires the marking of adulterated articles intended for food or drink. (Laws 1887.)

Dakota.

Fraudulently adulterating substances intended for food or drink is punishable by fine or imprisonment. (Laws 1885, chap. 64.)

District of Columbia.

The adulteration of food and drugs is prohibited, and the violation of the law is deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both. (Laws 1888.)

Idaho.

It is a misdemeanor to adulterate any article of food, etc., with fraudulent intent to sell or permit the same to be sold as unadulterated, etc. (P. C. I. T., R. S., § 6918.)

Kansas.

It is punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the forfeiture and destruction of articles adulterated, to fraudulently adulterate for the purpose of sale any substances intended for food with a substance injurious to health. (Laws 1868, chap. 31.)

Maryland.

The adulteration of food, etc., is forbidden, and it shall not be manufactured or sold unless the true and appropriate name of the article is marked on the package and the purchaser is informed of the true name and ingredients. (Laws 1890, chap. 604.)

Mississippi.

Adulterated food is forfeited to the county. (R. S., § 2107.)

Ohio.

This law prohibits the manufacturing or selling of any adulterated article of food. Adulteration is deemed to be as follows: Any article which has mixed with it, or abstracted from it, any

ingredient which lowers its quality or is injurious; any article made in imitation of, or sold under the name of another article, or falsely branded, or upon which art has been used to conceal inferiority, or in which there is fraud or deceit. (Laws 1884; amended by Laws 1890.)

Oklahoma Territory.

It is deemed a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale adulterated food knowing it to be adulterated. (Laws 1890, chap. 25.)

Oregon.

The sale or exchange, etc., of unwholesome, unclean, etc., foods of any kind whatever is prohibited. If adulterated food is sold it must be plainly marked so as to establish its true character; if in eating-rooms the bill of fare shall state the fact that it is used; if there is no bill of fare notice must be posted in a conspicuous place in said room. (Laws 1893.)

Rhode Island.

Adulteration is punishable by fine or imprisonment, unless the same is made known to the buyer. (R. S., chap. 285.)

South Carolina.

Adulteration is punishable by fine or imprisonment and articles are forfeited and destroyed. (Laws 1885.)

Tennessee.

It is deemed a misdemeanor to fraudulently adulterate, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food. (C. T. [1884], § 5632.)

Utah.

It is deemed a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale as undiluted or undiluted any article of food that is adulterated. (R. S., § 4574.)

Virginia.

The adulteration of articles intended for food and drink is prohibited, and the adulterated articles are to be forfeited and destroyed. (Laws 1886, chap. 436, amended and re-enacted, Laws 1873, chap. 193.)

West Virginia.

The fraudulently adulterating, for the purpose of sale, of any thing intended for food or drink, or knowingly selling or bartering the same, is punishable by fine and imprisonment and forfeiture and destruction of the article. (Laws 1882, chap. 93.)

Wisconsin.

The adulteration of food, etc., is prohibited. (Laws 1889, chap. 248.)

Wyoming.

It is a misdemeanor to adulterate any article of food with fraudulent intent to offer the same for sale as unadulterated. (Laws 1884, chap. 2.)

MISCELLANEOUS LAWS IN RELATION TO DAIRY PRODUCTS.**Colorado.**

County assessors are to furnish the number of cheese factories, number of pounds of butter and cheese made, number of oleomargarine or artificial butter factories in operation, and the number of pounds produced. (Laws 1883.)

Dairy commissioner has power to examine, under oath or otherwise, any person whom he believes has knowledge concerning the sale or use of imitation butter. He is empowered to subpoena witnesses, require production of books and papers, and administer oaths; the witnesses are liable for contempt of court if they refuse to obey processes, etc. (Laws 1893, chap. 125.)

District of Columbia.

The law relating to the adulteration of food and drugs allows proof that the sale was made without knowledge of adulteration, and that the article must be such as is demanded by the purchaser in nature, substance and quality.

In case of oleomargarine, the proof of sale shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of the character of the article sold or offered for sale.

Ohio.

Section 8 of this law relates to the packing, boxing, etc., as butter or cheese, falsely, so as to conceal an inferior article by placing a mark of a fair grade of butter or cheese upon the surface of the same. (Laws 1886.)

Oregon.

If any suspected diseased cows are kept in and about any dairy, and if in a filthy and unhealthful condition, the State veterinarian is to be notified by the dairy and food commissioner; said commissioner notifies the proprietor that said dairy must be put in a healthful condition within three days; if neglected the commissioner is to see that it is done, and the proprietor is to pay the expense. The use of boxes of one creamery for the purpose of selling the butter of any other creamery or dairyman is punishable by fines and penalties.

The fines collected from prosecutions go to the common school fund of the State. (Laws 1890.)

Pennsylvania.

By this law the dairy and food commissioner is charged with the enforcement of the dairy laws of the State. (Laws 1893.)

This law is to prevent and punish the wrongful use, detention or misappropriation of milk cans, butter tubs and market boxes from the owners thereof, and mutilation or obliteration of the name or residence of the owner on such cans, tubs, or boxes. (Laws 1889.)

Virginia.

These sections have reference to the inspection of butter tubs, firkins, kegs or barrels exceeding in weight fifty pounds. (C. V., 1887, §§ 1871, 1883.)

Wisconsin.

The neglect to milk, or relieve a cow of her milk, for an unreasonable time, so that she suffers pain or swelling of her udder, is punishable by a fine. (Laws, 1889, chap. 203.)

This chapter prohibits filling cheese with foreign fat. (Laws, 1889, chap. 424.)

These chapters prohibit enriching skim-milk with butter. (Laws 1891, chaps. 105 and 204.)

Wyoming.

It is lawful to sell milk on Sunday. (Laws 1888, chap. 86.)

AGRICULTURAL LAW

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

AND

CHAPTER 570, LAWS OF 1893, SECTION 408a OF THE PENAL CODE
AND SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED BY CHAP-
TER 332, LAWS OF 1893.

AGRICULTURAL LAW.

Chap. 338.

AN Act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws.

APPROVED by the Governor April 10, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

CHAPTER XXXIII OF THE GENERAL LAWS.

THE AGRICULTURAL LAW.

- Article 1. General provisions. (§§ 1-12.)
2. Dairy products. (§§ 20-37.)
 3. Adulterated vinegar. (§§ 50-53.)
 4. Diseases of domestic animals. (§§ 60-71.)
 5. Miscellaneous provisions. (§§ 80-90.)
 6. Forest preserve. (§§ 100-116.)
 7. Adirondack park. (§§ 120-127.)

ARTICLE I.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- Section 1. Short title.
2. Commissioner of agriculture.
 3. Power of commissioner, his assistants and employes.
 4. Expert butter and cheesemakers.
 5. Annual report.
 6. Certificate of chemist presumptive evidence.
 7. Evidence; principal's liability for acts of agent.
 8. Prosecution for penalty.
 9. Disposal of fines and moneys recovered.
 10. When injunction may be obtained.

Section 11. When prosecution shall not be compelled to elect.

12. Inspection, how conducted.

§ 1. Short title. This chapter shall be known as the agricultural law.

§ 2. Commissioner of agriculture. There shall be a department of the state government known as the department of agriculture, which shall be charged with the execution of the laws relating to agriculture and agricultural products. The commissioner of agriculture shall be the chief of the department. The New York state dairy commissioner shall be the commissioner of agriculture until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. The commissioner of agriculture shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. His term of office shall be three years. He shall be paid an annual salary of four thousand dollars and his necessary expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars, incurred in the discharge of his official duties. He may appoint a director of farmers' institutes and such clerks and assistant commissioners and employ such clerks, chemists, agents and counsel as he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of such laws and the proper administration of the department, who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by him and their necessary expenses. The compensation of his clerks, assistants and other persons employed by him and such necessary expenses shall be paid on his certificate by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller. All other charges, accounts and expenses of the department authorized by law shall be paid by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller, after they have been audited and allowed by the comptroller. The trustees of public buildings shall furnish suitable rooms for the use of the department in the new capitol.

§ 3. Powers of the commissioners,* his assistant and employes. The commissioner of agriculture, his clerks, assistants, experts, chemists, agents and counsel employed by him, shall have full access to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars and vessels used in the manufacture, sale or transportation within the state of any dairy products or any imitation thereof, or of any article or product with respect to which any

* So in the original.

authority is conferred by this chapter on such commissioner. They may examine and open any package, can or vessel containing or believed to contain, any article or product, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and may inspect the contents therein, and take therefrom samples for analysis.

§ 4. Expert butter and cheese makers. The commissioner of agriculture may appoint and employ not more than five expert butter and cheese makers, who shall, under his direction, examine and inspect butter and cheese factories and attend at agricultural fairs, societies and meetings designated by the commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best and most improved method of making butter and cheese and improving the quality thereof.

§ 5. Annual report. The commissioner of agriculture shall make an annual report to the legislature on or before January fifteenth, of his work and proceedings for the year ending September thirtieth, next preceding which shall include a statement in detail of the number of assistant commissioners, chemists, experts, agents, and counsel employed under the provisions of this chapter during such year, and their compensation, expenses and disbursements; and also a statement in detail of the expenditures of moneys appropriated for the state agricultural society, the county agricultural societies and the New York agricultural experiment station; and other agricultural purposes and estimates of the amounts required for all such purposes for the ensuing year. He may require the state agricultural society and the county agricultural societies to make reports to him and prescribe the form of such reports.

§ 6. Certificate of chemist presumptive evidence. Every certificate, duly signed and acknowledged, of a chemist, analyst or other expert employed by the commissioner of agriculture or any analysis, examination or investigation made by such analyst, chemist or expert with respect to any matter or product which the commissioner has authority to examine or cause to be examined, shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

§ 7. Evidence; principal's liability for act of agent. The doing of anything prohibited by this chapter shall be evidence of the violation of the provisions of this chapter relating to the thing so prohibited, and the omission to do anything

directed to be done shall be evidence of a violation of the provisions of the chapter relative to the thing so directed to be done. The intent of any person doing or omitting to do any such act is immaterial in any prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this chapter. Any person who suffers, permits or allows any violation of the provisions of this chapter by his agent or servant or in any room or building occupied or controlled by him, shall be deemed a principal in such violation and liable accordingly.

§ 8. Prosecution for penalties. Whenever the commissioner of agriculture shall know or have reason to believe that any penalty has been incurred by any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or that any sum has been forfeited by reason of any such violation, he may cause an action or proceeding to be brought in the name of the people for the recovery of the same.

§ 9. Disposal of fines and moneys recovered. One-half of all moneys recovered, either as penalties, forfeitures or otherwise, for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and from fines imposed as a punishment for any criminal offense committed in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or of the penal code relating to the punishment of criminal offenses committed in violation of the provisions of law for the prevention of frauds in the manufacture or sale of any of the articles or products to which this chapter relates, shall be paid by the court or the clerk thereof to the city or county where the recovery shall be had or fine collected, for the benefit of the poor of such city or county, except in the city and county of New York and the city of Brooklyn, where the same shall be paid to the proper authorities, and equally divided by them between the pension funds of the police and fire departments. The residue of such moneys shall be paid into the treasury of the state, and paid out by the treasurer, upon the warrant of the comptroller, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the department of agriculture, audited by the comptroller. The same disposal shall be made of all moneys recovered upon any bond given by any officer by virtue of the provisions of this chapter.

§ 10. When injunctions may be obtained. In an action in the supreme court for the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture incurred for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter an application may be made on the part

of the people to the court or any justice thereof for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his agents and employes from the further violation of such provisions. The court or justice to whom such application may be made, shall grant such injunction on proof, by affidavit, that the defendant has been guilty of the violations alleged in the complaint, or of a violation of any such provision subsequent to the commencement of the action, and in the same manner as injunctions are usually granted under the rules and practice of the court. No security on the part of the plaintiff shall be required, and costs of the application may be granted or refused in the discretion of the court or justice. If the plaintiff shall recover judgment in the action for any penalty or forfeiture demanded in the complaint, the judgment shall contain a permanent injunction, restraining the defendant, his agents and employes, from any further violation of such provision of this chapter. Any injunction, order or judgment obtained under this section may be served on the defendant by posting the same upon the outer door of the defendant's usual place of business, or where such violation was or may be committed, or in the manner required by the code of civil procedure, and the rules and practice of the court. Personal service of the injunction shall not be necessary when such service can not be secured with reasonable diligence, but the service herein provided shall be deemed sufficient in any proceeding for the violation of such injunction.

§ 11. When prosecution shall not be compelled to elect. In an action for a penalty or forfeiture incurred by reason of the violation of the provisions of this chapter, when the complaint charges a violation of any two or all of such provisions, the plaintiff shall not be compelled to elect between the counts under such different provisions but shall be entitled to recover if it is found that a violation of any one of such provisions has been committed for which a penalty or forfeiture is imposed.

§ 12. Inspection, how conducted. When the commissioner of agriculture, an assistant commissioner, or any person or officer authorized by the commissioner, or by this chapter, to examine or inspect any product manufactured or offered for sale shall, in discharge of his duties take samples of such product, he shall take duplicate samples thereof in the presence of at least one witness, and he shall in the presence of such witness seal both of such samples, and shall tender, and, if

accepted, deliver at the time of taking one sample to the manufacturer or vendor of such product, or to the person having custody of the same, with a statement in writing of the cause of the taking of the sample.

ARTICLE II.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Section 20. Definitions.

21. Care and feed of cows.
22. Prohibition of the sale of adulterated milk.
23. Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories.
24. Cans to be branded with name of county.
25. Regulations in regard to condensed milk.
26. Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.
27. Manufacture or mixing of animal fats with milk, cream or butter prohibited.
28. Prohibited articles not to be furnished for use.
29. Use of coloring matter prohibited.
30. Manufacture and sale of imitation cheese prohibited.
31. When prohibitions do not apply to skim-milk or skim-cheese.
32. Packages to be branded with name of maker.
33. Manufacturer's brand of cheese.
34. Use of false brand prohibited.
35. County trade-marks.
36. Object and intent of this article.
37. Penalties.

§ 20. Definitions. The terms, butter and cheese, when used in this article, mean, the products of the dairy, usually known by those terms, which are manufactured exclusively from pure, unadulterated milk or cream or both, with or without salt or rennet, and with or without coloring matter or sage. The terms oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, shall be construed to mean any article or substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy, and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, or any such article or substance into which any oil, lard or fat not produced from milk or cream enters as a component part, or into which melted butter or butter in any condition or state, or any oil thereof has been introduced to take the place of cream. The term, adulterated milk, when so used, means:

1. Milk containing more than eighty-eight per centum of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than twelve per centum of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than three per centum of fats.
4. Milk drawn from cows within fifteen days before and five days after parturition.
5. Milk drawn from animals fed on distillery waste or any substance in a state of fermentation or putrefaction or on any unhealthy food.
6. Milk drawn from cows kept in a crowded or unhealthy condition.
7. Milk from which any part of the cream has been removed.
8. Milk which has been diluted with water or any other fluid, or to which has been added or into which has been introduced any foreign substance whatever.

All adulterated milk shall be deemed unclean, unhealthy, impure and unwholesome. The terms, pure milk or unadulterated milk, when used singly or together mean sweet milk not adulterated, and the terms pure cream or unadulterated cream, when used singly or together mean cream taken from pure and unadulterated milk.

§ 21. Care and feed of cows. No person shall keep cows, for the production of milk for market or for sale or exchange, or for manufacturing the milk or cream from the same into any article of food, in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or feed any such cows on distillery waste or on any substance in the state of putrefaction or fermentation, or upon any food that is unhealthy or that produces impure unhealthy, diseased or unwholesome milk. But this section shall not be construed to prohibit the feeding of ensilage.

§ 22. Prohibition of the sale of adulterated milk. No person shall sell or exchange, or offer or expose for sale or exchange any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk or any cream from the same, or sell or exchange or offer or expose for sale or exchange any article of food made from such milk, or of or from cream from the same, or manufacture from any such milk or cream from the same, any article of food.

§ 23. Regulations in regard to butter and cheese factories. No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured

to any butter or cheese factory any milk diluted with water, or any unclean, impure, unhealthy, adulterated or unwholesome milk, or milk from which any of the cream has been taken, except pure skim milk to skim-cheese factories. No person shall sell, supply or bring to be manufactured to any butter or cheese factory any milk from which there has been kept back any part of the milk commonly known as strippings, or any milk that is sour, except pure skim milk to skim-cheese factories. The owner or proprietor or the persons having charge of any butter or cheese factory, not buying all the milk used by him, shall not use for his own benefit, or allow any of his employes or any other person to use for his own benefit, any milk, cream, butter or cheese or other product thereof, brought to such factory, without the consent of the owners of such milk or the products thereof. Every butter or cheese manufacturer not buying all the milk he uses, shall keep a correct account of all the milk daily received, of the number of packages of butter and cheese made each day, and the number of packages and aggregate weight of cheese and butter disposed of each day; which account shall be open to inspection to any person who delivers milk to such factory.

§ 24. Cans to be branded with the name of county. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale or exchange any milk, except in the county where produced, unless each can, vessel or package containing such milk shall be distinctly and durably branded with letters not less than one inch in length and of a suitable width to correspond with such length, and with suitable spaces between the letters, on the outside, above the center, on every can, vessel or package containing such milk, the name of the county from which the same is produced; and the same letters shall be branded or painted in a conspicuous place on the carriage or vehicle in which the milk is drawn to be sold; and such milk shall not be sold by the producer outside of the county in which it is produced, except in or out of a can, vessel, package or carriage or vehicle so marked. The foregoing prohibitions and provisions of this section shall not apply when milk is sold or delivered in glass bottles. No milk shall be sold or delivered in glass bottles, except in the county where produced, unless such bottles shall have legibly blown, stamped, engraved, etched, impressed or moulded in the glass, or otherwise produced upon such bottles, the name of the vendor, or the same is on a label

or cover affixed thereto, or there is some mark or device on or affixed to such bottles by which the vendor may be ascertained.

§ 25. Regulations in regard to condensed milk. No condensed milk shall be made or offered or exposed for sale or exchange unless manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale or exchange in hermetically sealed cans, any condensed milk, containing less than twenty-five per centum of butter fats and unless put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the persons or corporation by whom made and the brand by which or under which it is made. When condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the vendor shall brand or label such cans or packages with the name of the manufacturer of the milk contained therein.

§ 26. Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited. No person by himself, his agents or employes, shall produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream from the same, the article known as oleomargarine or any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same; or mix, compound with or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substance or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in the semblance of natural butter nor sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance, or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this state or elsewhere.

§ 27. Manufacture of(*) mixing of animal fats with milk, cream or butter prohibited. No person shall manufacture, mix or compound with or add to natural milk, cream or butter any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils nor make or manufacture any oleaginous substance not produced from milk or cream, with intent to sell the same as butter or cheese made from unadulterated milk or cream or have the same in his possession with such intent; nor shall any person solicit or take orders for the same or offer the

* So in the original.

same for sale, nor shall any such article or substance or compound so made or produced, be sold as and for butter or cheese the product of the dairy. No person shall coat, powder or color with annatto or any coloring matter whatever, butterine or oleomargarine or any compound of the same or any product or manufacture made in whole or in part from animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk or cream by means of which such product, manufacture or compound shall resemble butter or cheese, the product of the dairy; nor shall he have the same in his possession with intent to sell the same nor shall he sell or offer to sell the same.

§ 28. Prohibited articles not to be furnished. No keeper or proprietor of any bakery, hotel, boarding-house, restaurant, saloon, lunch-counter or place of public entertainment, or any person having charge thereof or employed thereat, or any person furnishing board for any others than members of his own family, or for any employes where such board is furnished for a compensation or as part of the compensation of any such employe, shall keep, use or serve therein either as food for his guests, boarders, patrons, customers or employes or for cooking purposes any article or substance made in violation of the provisions of this article.

§ 29. Use of coloring matter prohibited. No person manufacturing with intent to sell any substance or article in imitation or semblance of butter or cheese not made exclusively from unadulterated milk or cream or both, with salt or rennet or both and with or without coloring matter or sage, but into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats, or any oils or fats or oleaginous substance of any kind not produced from from* pure, unadulterated milk or cream, or into which melted butter, or butter in any condition or state or any modification of the same, or lard or tallow shall be introduced, shall add thereto or combine therewith any annatto or compounds of the same, or any other substance or substances whatever, for the purpose or with the effect of imparting thereto a color resembling yellow, or any shade of yellow butter or cheese, nor introduce any such coloring matter or other substance into any of the articles of which the same is composed.

* So in the original.

§ 30. Manufacture and sale of imitation cheese prohibited. No person shall manufacture, deal in, sell, offer or expose for sale or exchange any article or substance, in the semblance of or in imitation of cheese made exclusively of unadulterated milk or cream, or both, into which any animal, intestinal or offal fats or oils, or melted butter or butter in any condition or state or modification of the same, or oleaginous substances of any kind not produced from unadulterated milk or cream, shall be introduced.

§ 31. When prohibitions do not apply to skim-milk or skim-cheese. Except in the counties of New York and Kings, the prohibitions contained in this article against the sale of adulterated milk shall not apply to skim-milk, which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated, except by skimming, sold for use in the county in which it is produced or an adjoining county, if it is sold for and as skimmed milk. The prohibitions in this article against the sale of cheese made from unadulterated milk or cream, shall not apply to pure skim-cheese made from milk which is clean, pure, healthy, wholesome and unadulterated, except by skimming.

§ 32. Packages to be branded with name of maker. No manufacturer of receptacles for the package of butter shall sell or dispose of any such receptacle without branding his name, and the true weight of the receptacle upon the same with legible letters or figures not less than one-quarter of an inch in length. No person shall sell, or offer for sale, any package containing butter or lard packed by him unless the true weight thereof, with the initial letters of the name of the person packing such butter or lard, be marked or stamped in a legible manner on the side or head of such package.

§ 33. Manufacturer's brand of cheese. Every manufacturer of full milk cheese may put a brand upon each cheese indicating "full milk cheese," and the date of the month and year when made, and no person shall use such a brand upon any cheese made from milk from which any of the cream has been taken. The commissioner of agriculture shall procure and issue to the cheese manufacturers of the state on proper application therefor, and under such regulations as to the custody and use thereof as he may prescribe, a uniform stencil brand, bearing a suitable device or motto, and the words "New

York state full cream cheese." Every such brand shall be used upon the outside of the cheese and upon the package containing the same, and shall bear a different number for each separate factory. The commissioner shall keep a book, in which shall be registered the name, location and number of each manufactory using the brand, and the name or names of the persons at each manufactory authorized to use the same. No such brand shall be used upon any other than full-cream cheese or packages containing the same.

§ 34. Use of false brand prohibited. No person shall offer, sell, or expose for sale, in any package, butter or cheese which is falsely branded or labeled.

§ 35. County trade marks. At a regular or special meeting of a county dairymen's association in any county of the state there may be adopted a county trade mark, by a majority of the members present and voting, to be used as a trade mark by any person manufacturing pure unadulterated butter or full-cream cheese in such county. The secretary of the association shall forthwith send to the commissioner of agriculture a copy of such trade mark, which copy he shall place on file in his office, noting thereupon the day and hour he received the same. But one county trade mark for butter and for cheese shall be placed on file for the same county. No association shall adopt any trade mark of any county already on file, or use that of any other county in the formation of a trade mark.

§ 36. Object and intent of this article. This article and each section thereof are declared to be enacted to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products, and to preserve the public health, which is endangered by the manufacture, sale and use of the articles or substances herein regulated or prohibited.

§ 37. Penalties. Every person violating any of the provisions of this article shall forfeit to the people of the state of New York the sum of one hundred dollars for every such violation. When such violation consists of the manufacture or production of any prohibited article, each day during which or any part of which such manufacture or production is carried on or continued, shall be deemed a separate violation of the provisions of this article. When the violation consists of the sale, or the offering or exposing for sale or exchange of any prohibited article or substance, the sale of

each one of several packages shall constitute a separate violation, and each day on which any such article or substance is offered or exposed for sale or exchange shall constitute a separate violation of this article. When the use of any such article or substance is prohibited, each day during which or any part of which said article or substance is so used or furnished for use, shall constitute a separate violation, and the furnishing of the same for use to each person to whom the same may be furnished shall constitute a separate violation.

ARTICLE III.

ADULTERATED VINEGAR.

Section 50. Definition of adulterated vinegar.

51. Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited.

52. Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded.

53. Penalties.

§ 50. Definition of adulterated vinegar. All vinegar which contains any proportion of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other ingredients injurious to health, or any artificial coloring matter or which has not an acidity equivalent to the presence of at least four and one-half per centum, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, or cider vinegar which has less than such an amount of acidity, or less than two per centum of cider vinegar solids on full evaporation over boiling water, shall be deemed adulterated. The term, cider vinegar, when used in this article means vinegar made exclusively from pure apple juice.

§ 51. Manufacture and sale of adulterated or imitation vinegar prohibited. No person shall manufacture for sale, keep for sale or offer for sale:

1. Any adulterated vinegar.

2. Any vinegar or product in imitation or semblance of cider vinegar, which is not cider vinegar.

3. As or for cider vinegar, any vinegar or product which is not cider vinegar.

§ 52. Packages containing cider vinegar to be branded. Every manufacturer or producer of cider vinegar shall plainly brand on the head of each cask, barrel, keg or other package containing such vinegar, his name and place of business and the

words "cider vinegar." And no person shall mark or brand as or for cider vinegar any package containing that which is not cider vinegar.

§ 53. Penalties. Every person violating the provisions of this article shall forfeit and pay to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for each violation.

ARTICLE IV.

DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

Section 60. Suppression of infectious or contagious disease.

61. Commissioner to issue notice.
62. Farms to be quarantined.
63. Detention and destruction of animals.
64. Employment of veterinary surgeons.
65. Regulations and enforcement thereof.
66. Penalties.
67. Expenses.
68. Compensation to owners of animals destroyed.
69. Federal regulations.
70. Rights of federal inspectors.

§ 60. Suppression of infectious and contagious disease. Whenever any infectious or contagious disease except tuberculosis and glanders affecting domestic animals shall be brought into or break out in this state, the commissioner of agriculture shall take measures to promptly suppress the same, and to prevent such disease from spreading.

§ 61. Commissioner to issue notice. He shall issue and publish a notice, stating that a specified infectious or contagious disease exists in any designated county or other geographical district of the state, and warning all persons to seclude in the premises where they may be at the time, all animals within such county or district, that are of a kind susceptible to contract such disease, and ordering all persons to take such precautions against the spreading of the disease, as the nature thereof may in his judgment render necessary or expedient, and which he may specify in such notice. Such notice shall be published in such newspapers, and be posted in such manner as the commissioner may designate, and as, in his judgment, are most likely to give notice thereof.

§ 62. Farms to be quarantined. The commissioner or an assistant commissioner, shall order any premises, farm or farms where such disease exists, or recently existed, to be put in quarantine, so that no domestic animal be removed from or brought to the premises or places quarantined, and shall prescribe such regulations as he may judge necessary or expedient to prevent the communication of the disease by infection or contagion, in any way from the places so quarantined.

§ 63. Detention and destruction of animals. The commissioner or an assistant commissioner, may order all or any animals coming into the state to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination. He may prescribe regulations for the destruction of animals affected with infectious or contagious disease, and for the proper disposal of their hides and carcasses, and of all objects which might carry infection or contagion. Whenever, in his judgment necessary, for the more speedy and economical suppression or prevention of the spread of any such disease, he may cause to be slaughtered, and to be afterwards disposed of, in such manner as he may deem expedient, any animal or animals, which, by contact or association with diseased animals, or by other exposure to infection or contagion, may be considered or suspected to be liable to contract or communicate the disease sought to be suppressed or prevented.

§ 64. Employment of veterinary surgeons. The commissioner may employ such and so many medical and veterinary practitioners and such other persons as he may, from time to time, deem necessary to assist him in discharging the duties imposed upon him by this article, and may fix their compensation. All persons now employed by the governor for such purposes shall continue in the employ of the commissioner upon the same terms, until such employment shall be terminated or modified by the commissioner. No animal shall be destroyed by the commissioner or by his order, on the ground that it is a diseased animal, unless first examined by a medical or veterinary practitioner in the employ of the commissioner under this section, nor until such practitioner renders a certificate to the effect that he has made such examination, that in his judgment such animal is affected with a specified infectious or contagious disease, or that its destruction is necessary in order to suppress or aid in

suppressing such disease, or to prevent such disease, or to prevent the spread thereof specifying the reasons for such necessity.

§ 65. **Regulations and the enforcement thereof.** The commissioner may prescribe such regulations as in his judgment may be thought suited for the suppression or prevention of the spread of any such disease, and for the disinfection of all premises, buildings, railway cars, vessels and other objects from or by means of which infection or contagion may take place or be conveyed. He may alter or modify, from time to time, as he may deem expedient, the terms of all notices, orders and regulations issued or made by him, and may at any time cancel or withdraw the same. He may call upon the sheriff or deputy sheriff, to carry out and enforce the provisions of any notice, order or regulation which he may make, and all such sheriffs and deputy sheriffs shall obey and observe all orders and instructions which they may receive from him in the premises.

§ 66. **Penalties.** Any person violating, disobeying or disregarding the terms of any notice, order or regulation, issued or prescribed by the commissioner under this article, shall forfeit to the people of the state the sum of one hundred dollars for every such violation.

§ 67. **Expenses.** All expenses incurred by the commissioner in carrying out the provisions of this article and in performing the duties herein devolved upon him shall be audited by the comptroller as extraordinary expenses of the department of agriculture, and paid out of any moneys in the treasury appropriated for such purposes.

§ 68. **Compensation to owners of animals destroyed.** The actual value at the time they are killed of any animals slaughtered under the provisions of this article, shall be paid to the owners of such animals. For the purpose of ascertaining and determining such value, the commissioner, or any agent appointed by him under this article, shall appoint one appraiser, the owner of the animals killed shall appoint another, and the two thus appointed shall select a third, and the three shall appraise the amount to be paid to the owner of the animals. The board of claims shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear, audit and determine all claims which shall arise under the provisions of this article for compensation for animals slaughtered, and to allow thereon such sums as should be paid by the state.

No compensation shall be made to any person who has willfully concealed the existence of disease among his animals or upon his premises, or who in any way by act or by willful neglect, has contributed to spread the disease sought to be suppressed or prevented.

§ 69. Federal regulations. The commissioner of agriculture may accept, in behalf of the state, the rules and regulations prepared and adopted by the commissioner of agriculture or the secretary or department of agriculture of the United States, under any act of congress for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry or to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle or to provide means for the extirpation and suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals and shall co-operate with the authorities of the United States in the enforcement of the provisions of any such act.

§ 70. Rights of federal inspectors. The inspectors of the bureau of animal industry of the United States shall have the right of inspection, quarantine and condemnation of animals affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, or suspected to be so affected or that may have been exposed to any such disease, and for such purposes they may enter upon any ground or premises; they may call the sheriffs, constables and peace officers to assist them in discharge of their duties in carrying out the provisions of any such act; and all sheriffs, constables and peace officers shall assist such inspectors when so requested, and such inspectors shall have the same powers and protection as peace officers, while engaged in the discharge of their duties. This state shall not be liable for any damages or expenses caused or made by such inspectors.

ARTICLE V.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Section 80. The prevention of diseases among bees.

81. Proceedings of the agent of the commissioners.

82. The prevention of disease in fruit trees.

83. Appointment and duties of the agent of the commissioner of agriculture.

84. Proceedings in case of owner's failure to destroy.

85. The New York agricultural experiment station.

86. The state weather bureau.

Section 87. The agricultural experiment station at Cornell University.

88. Receipts and apportionment of state moneys appropriated for the promotion of agriculture.

89. When agricultural societies entitled to additional sums from the state.

90. Annual report of the commissioner of agriculture and state society.

§ 80. The prevention of diseases among bees. No person shall keep in his apiary any colony of bees affected with a contagious malady known as foul brood and every bee-keeper, when he becomes aware of the existence of such disease among his bees, shall destroy or cause to be destroyed forthwith all colonies thus affected. In any county any five or more actual bee-keepers of the county in which foul brood exists, may present to the commissioner of agriculture a petition setting forth that such disease exists, or that the petitioners have reason to believe that it exists in such county, and the reasons of such belief and requesting him to appoint a competent person to prevent the spread of such disease, and eradicate the same.

Upon the receipt of such petition the commissioner of agriculture shall within thirty days thereafter appoint some well known and competent bee-keeper of the county as an agent of the commissioner who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the commissioner of agriculture, and who shall within ten days after his appointment, file in the office of the county clerk of the county an acceptance of the appointment and constitutional oath of office.

§ 81. Proceedings of the agent of the commissioner. Upon written verified complaint of any two bee-keepers of the county to such agent, setting forth the existence of the disease, or that they have good reason to believe that it exists within the county, and the grounds of such belief, designating the apiary or apiaries wherein they believe it to be, such agent shall, without unnecessary delay, examine the bees so designated. If satisfied that any colony or colonies of such bees are diseased with foul brood, he shall, without further disturbance to the bees, fix some designating mark upon each hive wherein the disease exists, and immediately notify the owners of the bees, or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, if he be a resident of

the county, and if not, by leaving the same with the person in charge of such bees, requiring him within five days from the date of the notice to effectually remove or destroy such hive with its entire contents by burying them, or by fire. The agent of the commissioner shall be allowed for his services, under this section, two dollars for each full day spent by him in the discharge of his official duties, which shall be a county charge.

§ 82. The prevention of disease in fruit trees. No person shall knowingly or willfully keep any peach, almond, apricot or nectarine tree affected with a contagious disease known as yellows, or offer for sale or shipment, or sell or ship to others any of the fruit thereof. Nor shall any person knowingly or willfully keep any plum, cherry or other trees infected with the contagious disease or fungus, known as black knot. Every such tree and the fruit of a tree infected with yellows shall be a public nuisance, and no damages shall be awarded for entering upon premises and destroying such trees and fruit if infected with yellows or for cutting away the diseased part of any tree infected with black knot or altogether destroying such tree if necessary to suppress such disease, if done in accordance with the provisions of this article. Every person when he becomes aware of the existence of such disease in any tree or fruit owned by him, shall forthwith destroy or cause such tree or fruit to be destroyed or the infected part to be cut away.

§ 83. Appointment and duties of the agent of the commissioner of agriculture. When the commissioner of agriculture knows and has reason to believe that any such contagious disease exists, or that there is good reason to believe it exists, or danger is justly apprehended of its introduction in any town or city in the state, he shall forthwith appoint a competent freeholder of such town or city as his agent, who shall hold office during his pleasure and who shall within ten days after his appointment, file an acceptance of the appointment, with the constitutional oath of office, in the office of the town clerk of the town. Such agent shall on or without complaint, whenever it comes to his notice that either of the diseases known as yellows or black knot exists or is supposed to exist within the limits of the town or city, proceed without delay to examine the trees or fruit supposed to be infected, and if the disease is found to exist, a distinguishing mark shall be placed upon the diseased trees. If the disease is the black knot, such

distinguishing mark shall be placed on some affected part of the trees, or if in the judgment of such agent any such trees should be entirely destroyed, then the trunk of such tree shall be thoroughly girdled, and thereupon the owner notified personally, or by a written notice signed by such agent and left at his usual place of residence, or if a nonresident by leaving the notice with the person in charge of the trees or fruit, or in whose possession they may be. Such notice shall contain a statement of all the facts found to exist, with an order to effectually remove and destroy by fire or otherwise the trees or parts of trees so marked and designated, within ten days, Sundays excepted, from the day of the service of the notice. In case of fruit so infected, the notice shall require the person in whose possession or control it is found, to immediately destroy the same or cause it to be done.

§ 84. Proceedings in case of owner's failure to destroy. If any person shall refuse or neglect to comply with the order of such agent to remove and destroy trees or parts of trees so marked by him, such agent shall cause such trees or parts of trees to be removed and destroyed forthwith, employing all necessary assistance for that purpose; and such agent or his employes may enter upon any and all premises within the town or city for the purpose of such removal and destruction. Such agent shall be entitled to compensation for his services under this and the preceding sections at a rate of two dollars for each full day spent by him in the discharge of his duties, and the necessary disbursements paid or incurred by him, which with the expense and removal and destruction of any such trees or fruit shall be a town charge.

§ 85. The New York agricultural experiment station. The institution known as the New York agricultural experiment station, established in the Village of Geneva for the purpose of promoting agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiment shall continue under the control and management of a board of trustees. Such board of trustees shall be known as the board of control of the state experiment station and shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the governor whose term of office shall be three years. The governor shall be a member of the board by virtue of his office. Such board of control shall annually elect a president from their own number and appoint a secretary and treasurer to hold their offices during the pleasure of the board. Such board of control shall have

general management of the station and shall appoint a director to have oversight and management of the experiments and investigations which shall be necessary to accomplish the objects of said institution, and may employ competent and suitable chemists and other persons necessary for carrying on the work of the station. Such board shall have the direction of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated to the institution and annually make a full report to the commissioner of agriculture of their proceedings, receipts and expenditures. No member shall receive any compensation for his services as such; but shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses and those expenses incurred by him by an actual attendance upon the meeting of such board. The board shall make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the commissioner of agriculture, as may from time to time become necessary to carry out the objects of the station.

§ 86. The state weather bureau. The state metereological bureau and weather service, shall hereafter be known as the state weather bureau, and shall be under the control and management of the commissioner of agriculture. Such commissioner may appoint the director of such bureau but such director shall not receive any compensation for his services. The commissioner may continue the central office and station for meteorological observation and experiment upon the grounds of Cornell university, and shall if practicable establish and supervise one or more volunteer weather stations in each congressional district of the state, in co-operation with the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the weather service of the state and of the United States. The sum of four thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as the commissioner deems necessary, shall be annually appropriated to be paid to the commissioner by the treasurer, upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon the vouchers of the commissioner, for necessary clerical services at such central office, for printing and distributing reports of the results and operations of such bureau, in such manner as shall be most serviceable to the people of the state, and for the purchase, preservation and repair of proper and necessary instruments for the work of such bureau and for the reasonably necessary traveling and incidental expenses of such commissioner and director in the performance of their

duties, and for such other expenses as such commissioner shall deem necessary for the efficient administration of such bureau.

§ 87. The agricultural experiment station at Cornell university. Cornell university is designated as the college within this state, solely entitled to receive the benefits of the act of the congress of the United States approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto." All benefits of such act which this state is authorized thereby to apply to any college, institution or agricultural experiment station within this state, are applied to the agricultural experiment station established under the direction of Cornell university, and this state consents that all appropriation, moneys or benefits to or for the use of this state, or of any institution within this state, payable under or in pursuance of such act of congress shall be paid to the treasurer of Cornell university, the officer designated to receive the same, to be expended as provided in such act of congress. Such experiment station shall annually, on or before the first day of February, make to the commissioner of agriculture, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of its receipts and expenditures.

§ 88. Receipts and apportionment of state moneys appropriated for the promotion of agriculture. The moneys appropriated for the promotion of agriculture in this state shall be distributed among the various county agricultural societies, the state agricultural society and the American institute in the city of New York in such proportion that out of every eight thousand dollars so distributed, each county society, the state society and said institute shall receive the number of dollars set opposite to it in the following schedule:

Albany	\$205 00
Allegany	101 99
Broome	67 00
Cattaraugus	86 00
Cayuga	151 00
Chautauqua	143 00
Chemung	49 37

Chenango	\$122 00
Clinton	84 00
Columbia	133 00
Cortland	75 00
Delaware	106 00
Dutchess	157 00
Erie	186 00
Essex	71 00
Franklin	50 00
Fulton and Hamilton.....	30 00
Genesee	92 00
Greene	91 00
Herkimer	112 00
Jefferson	183 00
Kings	143 00
Lewis	53 00
Livingston	127 60
Madison	120 00
Monroe	194 00
Montgomery	107 00
American institute	950 00
Niagara	93 00
Oneida	255 00
Onondaga	204 00
Ontario	130 00
Orange	152 00
Orleans	75 00
Oswego	131 00
Otsego	148 00
Putnam	38 00
Queens	91 00
Rensselaer	180 00
Richmond	34 00
Rockland	36 00
St. Lawrence	170 00
Saratoga	121 00
Schenectady	51 00
Schoharie	97 00
Schuyler	42 17
Seneca	74 00

Steuben	\$125 76
Suffolk	97 00
Sullivan	47 00
Tioga	61 00
Tompkins	96 70
Ulster	137 00
Warren	40 00
Washington	123 00
Wayne	126 00
Westchester	146 00
Wyoming	97 41
Yates	61 00
State society	700 00

In case a fractional part of eight thousand dollars is distributed, each society and the American institute shall receive such portion thereof as the amount to be received by it according to the foregoing schedule bears to eight thousand dollars. If there is no county agricultural society in any county, or it is not in active operation as such, the money which the county society of such county would be entitled to receive under this article shall be apportioned among and paid to the several town agricultural societies in such county according to the amount of premiums paid, provided such town societies sustain a public fair with premium lists, which premium lists and reports of such town fairs shall be forwarded and made to the secretary of the state agricultural society.

§ 89. When agricultural societies entitled to additional sums from the state. When any county agricultural society, or the American institute in the city of New York, shall raise by voluntary subscription any sum of money, its president and treasurer shall make and subscribe an affidavit in duplicate of the formation of such society, and of its having raised a certain sum, specifying the amount, one of which affidavits shall be filed with the commissioner of agriculture and the other with the comptroller, who shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for a sum equal to the amount of such voluntary subscription, not exceeding the amount to which it would be entitled according to the apportionment in the last preceding section. Whenever the New York state agricultural society, the New York and New England agricultural society,

the Western New York agricultural society, or the Interstate fair society, shall annually raise, by voluntary subscription, not less than eight thousand dollars, for distribution by such society at its annual meeting and fair, as premiums on such articles, productions and stock of the farm, and such improvements in farming machinery as they deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and stock-raising interests of this state, having special reference to the net profits which accrue or are likely to accrue from the mode pursued of raising the crop or stock, or the fabrication of the articles offered, with the intention that the premiums shall be given for the encouragement of the most economical or profitable mode in production; and shall so distribute such amount in such premiums; and the president and treasurer of such society shall make and subscribe a statement in duplicate verified by their affidavit, of the fact that such sum has been so raised by voluntary subscription for such premiums, specifying the amount raised and that the same has been so distributed in premiums, and shall file one of such statements and affidavits in the office of the commissioner of agriculture and the other in the office of the comptroller; and such society shall offer in writing, signed by its president and treasurer, addressed to, and filed in the office of the comptroller, to act as the agent of the state in distributing such sum or sums of money, as the state may appropriate for distribution as premiums at its annual meeting and fair for the promotion of agriculture, and the improvement of the breed of stock in this state, and shall execute to the people of this state a bond, signed in its name by its president and treasurer, with such sureties as the comptroller shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of its duty, as such agent for such distribution, and shall file the same in the office of the comptroller, the state will appropriate, in each case the sum of eight thousand dollars to be distributed by such society, as premiums on such articles, productions, stock and improvements as may be exhibited at its annual meeting and fair on the conditions hereinbefore named, provided, however, that before any portion of the sum so to be appropriated by the state shall be so distributed as premiums, the person, persons, company or association claiming the same, or to whom the same may be awarded, shall first deliver in writing, to the president of such society an accurate and complete description of the process, in

preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of the manure applied, in raising the crop and in feeding the animal, including the kind and quantity of food, as near as may be, and also of the expense and product of the crop, or of increase in the value of the animal, with the view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop or of feeding or of fattening the animal.

§ 90. Annual report to the commissioner of agriculture and state society. The president and treasurer of any agricultural society which receives any money of the state or acts as the agent of the state in the distribution of money of the state as premiums, shall annually before the fifteenth day of December, transmit to the commissioner of agriculture a detailed account of the expenditure or distribution of all such moneys as shall have come into their hands during the preceding year, and of such other moneys as they may have received from voluntary contributions for distribution as premiums, stating to whom, and for what purpose paid, with the vouchers therefor. The presidents of the several county societies and of the American institute shall annually transmit in the month of December, to the executive committee of the New York state agricultural society, all such reports or returns as they are required to demand from applicants, for premiums, together with an abstract of their proceedings during the year which shall be examined by such executive committee, and they shall condense, arrange and report the same, with a statement of their own proceedings to the legislature on or before the first day of March in each year.

§ 91. This chapter shall take effect immediately.

Chap. 570.

AN ACT to amend the code of criminal procedure, relating to violations of the agricultural law.

APPROVED by the Governor May 4, 1893. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

Section 1. Section fifty-six of the code of criminal procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 56. Jurisdiction of courts.— Subject to the power of removal provided for in this chapter, courts of special sessions, except in the city and county of New York and the city of Albany, have in the first instance exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine charges of misdemeanors committed within their respective counties, as follows:

1. Petit larceny, charged as a first offense.
2. Assault in the third degree:
3. Racing, running or testing the speed of any animal within one mile of the place where any court is held.
4. Wrongfully severing any produce or article from the freehold, not amounting to grand larceny.
5. Selling poisonous substances not labeled as required by law.
6. Wrongfully and maliciously removing, defacing or cutting down monuments or marked trees.
7. Wrongfully destroying or removing mile-stones, mile-boards or guide-boards, or altering or defacing any inscription thereon.
8. Wrongfully destroying any public or toll-gate or turnpike gate.
9. Intoxication of a person engaged in running any locomotive engine upon any railroad, or while acting as conductor of a car, or train of cars, on any such railroad, or a misdemeanor committed by any person on a railroad car or train.
10. Setting up or drawing unauthorized lotteries, or printing and publishing an account of any such illegal lottery, game or device, or selling lottery tickets, or procuring them to be sold, or offering for sale or distributing any property depending upon any lottery, or for selling any chances in any lottery contrary to the provisions of law.

11. Unlawfully running, trotting or pacing horses or any other animals.

12. Making or selling slung-shot or any similar weapon.

13. Unlawfully disclosing the finding of an indictment.

14. Unlawfully bringing to or carrying letters from any county jail, penitentiary or state prison.

15. Unlawfully destroying or injuring any mill-dam or embankment necessary for the support of such dam.

16. Unlawfully injuring any telegraph wire, post, pier, abutment, materials or property belonging to any line of telegraph.

17. Unlawfully counterfeiting any representation, likeness, similitude or copy of a private stamp, wrapper or label of any mechanic or manufacturer.

18. Malicious trespass on lands, trees or timber, or injuring any fruit or ornamental or shade trees or vines.

19. Maliciously breaking or lowering any canal walls, or wantonly opening any lock-gate, or destroying any bridge, or otherwise unlawfully injuring such canal or bridge.

20. Unlawfully counterfeiting or defacing marks on packages.

21. Unlawfully setting fire to wood or fallow land, or allowing the same to extend to lands of others, or unlawfully refusing to extinguish any fire.

22. Unlawfully or negligently cutting out, altering or defacing any mark on any logs, timber, wood or plank floating in any waters of this state, or lying on the banks or shores of any such waters, or at any saw-mills, or on any island where the same may have drifted.

23. Unlawfully frequenting or attending a steamboat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, store, auction sale at private residence, passenger car, hotel, restaurant, or at any other gathering of people.

24. Unlawfully taking and carrying away the oysters of another lawfully planted upon the bed of a river, bay, sound or other waters within the jurisdiction of this state.

25. Removing property out of the county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by execution, or secreting, assigning, conveying or otherwise disposing of property with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent the property being made liable for the payment of debts, or for receiving property with such intent.

26. Driving any carriage upon any turnpike, road or highway for the purpose of running horses.

27. Cruelty to animals or children.

28. Cheating at games.

29. Winning or losing at any game or play, or by any bet, as much as twenty-five dollars within twenty-four hours.

30. Selling liquors in a court-house or jail contrary to law.

31. Exposure of the person contrary to law.

32. Crimes against the provisions of existing laws for the prevention of wanton or malicious mischief.

33. When a complaint is made to or a warrant is issued by a committing magistrate, for a violation of the laws relating to excise and the regulation of taverns, inns and hotels, or for unlawfully selling or giving to any Indian spirituous liquors or intoxicating drinks.

34. Frauds on hotel, inn, tavern and boarding-house keepers.

35. All violations of the provisions of the agricultural law.

36. Such other jurisdiction as is now provided by special statute or municipal ordinance authorized by statute.

Section 408a of the Penal Code.

Section 408a of the Penal Code provides as follows:

§ 408a. Violations of the agricultural law.—Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation lawfully issued or prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture for the suppression or prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, or who violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-two of article five of the agricultural law is guilty of a misdemeanor; every person who violates any of the provisions of article two of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month or more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense.

Extract from Chapter 332 of the Laws of 1893.

SCHEDULE OF LAWS REPEALED.

Revised Statutes.		Sections.
Part 1, chapter 17, title 3		1-4.
Laws of	Chapter	Sections.
1841.....	169.....	All, except §§ 3 and 6.
1844.....	336.....	All.
1848.....	299.....	All, except §§ 3 and 6.
1869.....	167.....	All.
1878.....	134.....	All.
1879.....	306.....	All.
1880.....	592.....	All.
1881.....	300.....	All.
1882.....	215.....	All.
1882.....	238.....	All.
1882.....	246.....	All.
1883.....	13.....	All.
1884.....	202.....	All.
1884.....	418.....	All.
1884.....	474.....	All.
1885.....	183.....	All, except § 26.
1885.....	283.....	All.
1885.....	127.....	All.
1885.....	458.....	All.
1886.....	280.....	All.
1886.....	577.....	All, except that part of § 6 designated as § 24.
1887.....	155.....	All.
1887.....	223.....	All.
1887.....	403.....	All.
1887.....	430.....	All.
1887.....	475.....	All.
1887.....	562.....	All.
1887.....	583.....	All.
1888.....	286.....	All.
1888.....	298.....	All.
1888.....	520.....	All.
1888.....	550.....	All.
1889.....	24.....	All.
1889.....	148.....	All.
1889.....	515.....	All.
1889.....	538.....	All.
1890.....	8.....	All.
1891.....	140.....	All.
1891.....	354.....	1, 2.
1892.....	501.....	All.
1892.....	707.....	All.

LAWS OF 1894.

CHAPTER 143.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law relating to condensed milk.

BECAME a law March 19, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-five of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," as amended by chapter five hundred and sixty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 25. Regulations in regard to condensed milk.— No condensed milk shall be made or offered or exposed for sale or exchange unless manufactured from pure, clean, healthy, fresh, unadulterated and wholesome milk from which the cream has not been removed either wholly or in part, or unless the proportion of milk solids shall be in quantity the equivalent of twelve per centum of milk solids in crude milk, and of which solids twenty-five per centum shall be fats. No person shall manufacture, sell or offer for sale or exchange in hermetically sealed cans, any condensed milk unless put up in packages upon which shall be distinctly labeled or stamped the name of the person or corporation by whom made and the brand by which or under which it is made. When condensed milk shall be sold from cans or packages not hermetically sealed, the vendor shall brand or label such cans or packages with the name of the manufacturer of the milk contained therein.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 153.

AN ACT to establish a state veterinary college at Cornell university.

BECAME a law March 21, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is hereby established a state veterinary college at Cornell university. For the purpose of constructing and equipping suitable buildings for such college upon the grounds of said university, at Ithaca, New York, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller upon vouchers approved by the commissioner of agriculture to the Cornell university. No part of such moneys shall be expended until plans and specifications for the construction and equipment of such buildings, and of the location thereof, shall have been approved by the commissioner of agriculture, nor until the comptroller shall have certified that in his judgment the expense of the completion and equipment of such buildings in accordance with such plans and specifications will not exceed the amount of such appropriation. Such buildings and equipment shall be the property of the state.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 241.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law in relation to the distribution of money for agricultural purposes, and repealing certain acts and parts of acts.

BECAME a law April 3, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-eight, article five of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and

ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of the general laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 88. Receipts and apportionment of moneys for the promotion of agriculture. — Money appropriated for the promotion of agriculture in this state, the distribution of which is not otherwise provided by law, and money collected from racing associations pursuant to chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be apportioned and distributed by the commissioner of agriculture among the various county agricultural societies and the American institute in the city of New York, as follows: One-half thereof shall be apportioned and distributed equally, and the remainder in proportion to the actual premiums paid during the previous year by such societies and institute, exclusive of premiums paid for trials or tests of speed, skill or endurance of man or beast. If there is no county agricultural society in any county, or it is not in active operation as such, the money which the county society of such county would be entitled to receive under this article shall be apportioned among and paid to the several town agricultural societies in such county according to the amount of premiums paid, provided such town societies sustain a public fair with premium lists, which premium lists and reports of such town fairs shall be forwarded and made to the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 2. Section eighty-nine of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

(Repealed by chapter 654 of the Laws of 1894.)

§ 89. If any agricultural society, club or exposition other than the state agricultural society, which has held annual fairs during the past three years, shall, in any year, pay out at its annual meeting or fair three thousand dollars, as premiums for the promotion of agricultural interests, exclusive of premiums paid for trials of speed or endurance of man or beast, and the president and treasurer of such society, club or exposition shall make and subscribe a statement in duplicate, verified by their affidavit, of the

fact that such sum has been so paid and distributed in premiums, and shall on or before the first day of December, in such year file one of such statements and affidavits in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, and the other in the office of the comptroller, and such society, club or exposition shall make an offer in writing, signed by its president and treasurer, addressed to and filed in the office of the comptroller, to act as the agent of the state in distributing such sum or sums of money as the state may appropriate for distribution as premiums at its annual meeting, and fair, for the promotion of agriculture, and the improvement of the breed of stock in this state, and the encouragement of the domestic and mechanic arts, and shall execute to the people of this state a bond, signed in its name by its president and treasurer, with such sureties, as the comptroller shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of its duty as such agent, for such distribution, and shall file the same in the office of the comptroller, the state will appropriate to each of such societies, clubs or expositions, the sum of two thousand dollars, to be distributed by such society, club or exposition as premiums on such articles, productions, stock and improvements as may be exhibited at its annual meeting and fair on the conditions hereinbefore named. Provided, however, that if any such society, club or exposition shall receive in any year two thousand dollars as herein provided, such society, club or exposition shall not receive any portion of the moneys collected from racing associations, pursuant to chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, or of moneys already appropriated for the benefit of the county agricultural societies.

§ 3. Section six of chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and chapter five hundred and eleven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, are hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 376.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law in relation to experiment stations.

BECAME a law April 27, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section eighty-seven of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 87. The Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, established by the laws of this state, are hereby designated as the institutions within this state to receive the benefits of the act of congress of the United States, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the acts supplementary thereto." All benefits of said act which this state is authorized to apply to any college, institution or agricultural experiment station, within this state, are hereby applied to the agricultural experiment station established under the direction of the Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, and this state hereby consents that all appropriations, moneys or benefits to or for the benefit of this state, or any institution within this state payable under or in pursuance of this act of congress shall be paid nine-tenths thereof to the officer of the Cornell university, designated to receive the same in accordance with said act, and one-tenth thereof to the officer of the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, designated to receive the same, in accordance with said act of congress. Such experiment stations, shall, annually, on or

before the first day of February make, to the commissioner of agriculture, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of its receipts and expenditures for the year ending with the thirteenth day of September then next preceding.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 410.

AN ACT making an appropriation for the disbursement of moneys paid into the treasury in pursuance of the provisions of chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and the acts amendatory thereof.

BECAME a law May 3, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The sum of twenty-two thousand seven hundred fifty-two dollars and sixty-four cents, being the amount paid into the treasury prior to the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, in pursuance of the provisions of chapter four hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and acts amendatory thereof, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated payable by the treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the order of the commissioner of agriculture to be disbursed by him pursuant to the provisions of chapter two hundred and forty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 426.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law and the penal code relative to violations of the same.

BECAME a law May 3, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section twenty-six of the agricultural law is amended as follows:

§ 26. Manufacture and sale of imitation butter prohibited.—No person, by himself, his agents or employes, shall produce or manufacture out of or from any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from unadulterated milk, or cream from the same, any article or product in imitation or semblance of natural butter produced from pure, unadulterated milk or cream of the same; nor shall any person solicit or take orders for the same, or offer the same for sale, or mix, compound with or add to milk, cream or butter any acids or other deleterious substance, or any animal fats or animal or vegetable oils not produced from milk or cream, so as to produce any article or substance or any human food in imitation or in semblance of natural butter, nor sell, keep for sale or offer for sale any article, substance or compound made, manufactured or produced in violation of the provisions of this section, whether such article, substance or compound shall be made or produced in this state or elsewhere.

§ 2. Section four hundred and eight-a of the penal code is amended as follows:

§ 408a. Violations of agricultural law.—Any person who disregards, disobeys or violates any proclamation, notice, order or regulation, lawfully issued or prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture for the suppression or prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals, or who violates any of the provisions of sections eighty and eighty-two of article five of the agricultural law, is guilty of a misde-

meanor; every person who violates any of the provisions of article two of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, for the first offense, and by six months' imprisonment for the second offense; and any person who violates any of the provisions of article three of said chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 640.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law authorizing agricultural societies and corporations to lease their grounds.

BECAME a law May 10, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section ninety-one, article five of the agricultural law is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 91. Lease of grounds of agricultural societies and corporations.—Any agricultural society or corporation, owning or possessing grounds in a county of this state having a population of more than three hundred thousand and less than six hundred thousand may lease such grounds for any lawful purpose except running races not inconsistent with the use thereof for the purposes of the society or corporation, for such time or times as said grounds may not be needed by any such agricultural society or corporation for its own purposes.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 654.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of government.
BECAME a law May 11, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed,
three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The several amounts named in this act are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid from the several funds indicated, to the respective public officers, and for the several purposes specified, for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-four, namely:

FROM THE GENERAL FUND.

* * * * *

For the promotion of agriculture in this state, sixty-four thousand dollars; twenty thousand dollars thereof shall be distributed in premiums by the New York state agricultural society; twenty thousand dollars thereof shall be distributed by the commissioner of agriculture among the county agricultural societies of this state and to the American institute of the city of New York, as follows: One-half thereof shall be apportioned and distributed equally, and the remainder in proportion to actual premiums paid during the previous year by such societies and institute, exclusive of premiums paid for racing, twenty-four thousand dollars, which shall be paid as follows: The sum of two thousand dollars to any society, club or exposition which shall have held annually fairs during each of the three years next preceding such distribution and which shall have paid at each of its annual meetings or fairs during such three years three thousand dollars as premiums for agricultural interests, exclusive of the premiums paid for racing, and shall on or before the first day of December in such year file a statement in duplicate, verified by its president and treasurer, showing such payment, together with the amount of each premium and the name of the person to whom it was paid, one of which statements shall be filed in the office of the commissioner of agriculture, and the other in the office of the comptroller, and

shall file a written offer and bond to be approved by the comptroller, to the effect that such society, club or exposition will act as an agent of the state for the distribution and payment of such money for premiums at its annual fair; but if such society, club or exposition shall receive two thousand dollars as herein provided, it shall not receive any portion of the moneys collected from racing associations or moneys already appropriated for the benefit of county agricultural societies; the balance of said twenty-four thousand dollars not distributed as herein provided to be distributed among the county agricultural societies of the state as follows: One-half of said balance to be apportioned and distributed equally and the remainder in proportion to the actual premiums paid during the previous year by such societies, exclusive of premiums paid for racing.

Chapter three hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-one and section eighty-nine of article five of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three are hereby repealed.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 675.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law, in relation to agricultural experiment stations within this state, and to make an appropriation therefor.

BECAME a law May 12, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections eighty-five and eighty-seven of chapter three hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting articles one, two, three, four and five of chapter thirty-three of the general laws," are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 85. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station.— The institution known as the New York Agricultural Experiment Sta-

tion, established in the village of Geneva, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiment shall continue under the control and management of a board of trustees. Such board of trustees shall be known as the board of control of the state experiment station and shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the governor whose term of office shall be three years. The governor shall be a member of the board by virtue of his office. Such board of control shall annually elect a president from their own number and appoint a secretary and treasurer to hold their offices during the pleasure of the board. Such board of control shall have general management of the station and shall appoint a director to have oversight and management of the experiments and investigations which shall be necessary to accomplish the objects of said institution, and may employ competent and suitable chemists and other persons necessary for carrying on the work of the station. Such board shall have the direction of the expenditure of all moneys appropriated to the institution and annually, on or before the first day of December, make a full report to the commissioner of agriculture of their proceedings, receipts and expenditures, for the year ending with the thirtieth day of September then next preceding. No member shall receive any compensation for his services as such; but shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses and those expenses incurred by him by an actual attendance upon the meetings of such board. The board shall make such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the commissioner of agriculture, as may from time to time become necessary to carry out the objects of the station. Such experiment station may, with the consent and approval of the commissioner of agriculture, appoint agricultural experts to assist such experiment station, in the second judicial department, in conducting scientific investigations and experiments in agriculture; in disseminating agricultural knowledge by means of lectures or otherwise; and in preparing and printing for free distribution the results of such investigations and experiments, and such other information as may be deemed desirable and profitable in promoting the agricultural interests of the state.

Such experts may be removed by such experiment station, in its discretion, and may be paid for their services such sum as it may deem reasonable and proper and as shall be approved by the commissioner of agriculture. All of such work by such experiment station and by such experts shall be under the general supervision and direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 87. The Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva established by the laws of the state are hereby designated as the institutions within this state, entitled to receive such portion as the legislature shall determine of the benefits of the act of the congress of the United States, approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several states, under the provisions of an act approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of the acts supplementary thereto." Such benefits of such acts which this state is authorized thereby to apply to any college, institution or agricultural experiment station within this state, are applied to the agricultural experiment station established under the direction of Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, and this state consents that such appropriation, money or benefits to or for the use of this state, or of any institution within this state, payable under or in pursuance of such act of congress, shall be paid nine-tenths thereof to the treasurer of Cornell university, the officer designated to receive the same, and one-tenth thereof to the officers of the agricultural experiment station at Geneva designated to receive the same, to be expended as provided in such act of congress. Such experiment station shall, annually, on or before the first day of December, make, to the commissioner of agriculture, a full and detailed report of its operations, including a statement of its receipts and expenditures for the year ending with the thirtieth day of September then next preceding. Such experiment station may, with the consent and approval of the commissioner of agriculture, appoint horticultural experts to assist such experiment station, in the fifth judicial department, in conducting investigations and experiments in

horticulture; in discovering and remedying the disease of plants, vines and fruit trees; in ascertaining the best means of fertilizing vineyard, fruit and garden plantations, and of making orchards, vineyards and gardens prolific; in disseminating horticultural knowledge by means of lectures or otherwise; and in preparing and printing for free distribution, the results of such investigations and experiments, and such other information as may be deemed desirable and profitable in promoting the horticultural interests of the state. Such experts may be removed by such experiment station, in its discretion, and may be paid for their services such sum as it may deem reasonable and proper, and as shall be approved by the commissioner of agriculture. All of such work by such experiment station and by such experts shall be under the general supervision and direction of the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 2. The treasurer of this state shall keep the account of all moneys hereafter received by him in pursuance of such act of congress, in a separate fund, to the credit of the Cornell university and the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, in the proportion stated in section one of this act, and shall pay all such moneys immediately upon receipt thereof by him to the officers respectively designated therein to receive the same, upon the warrant of the comptroller, issued upon the order of the trustees of Cornell university and the board of control of the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, in pursuance of said act of congress, which said moneys are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein stated.

§ 3. The sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, for the purpose of agricultural experiments, investigations, instruction and information, in the second judicial department, pursuant to section eighty-five of the agricultural law, and the sum of eight thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the agricultural experiment

station at Cornell university, for the purpose of horticultural experiments, investigations, instruction and information, in the fifth judicial department, pursuant to section eighty-seven of the agricultural law. Such moneys shall be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller, upon vouchers approved by the commissioner of agriculture.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

LAWS REPEALED.

LAWS OF.	Chapter.	Section.
1887.....	479	6.
1891.....	354.....	All.
1892	511.....	All.
1893.....	338.....	89.

I N D E X .

A.	PAGE.
Act to amend Agricultural Law and Penal Code, relative to violations of (L. 1894, chap. 426, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 26, and § 408a of Penal Code).....	791, 792
to amend Agricultural Law, relative to agricultural experiment stations (L. 1894, chap. 675, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, §§ 85, 87)	794-798
to amend Agricultural Law, relative to agricultural societies, etc. (L. 1894, chap. 640, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 91).....	792
making an appropriation for the disbursement of "Ives Pool Fund" (L. 1894, chap. 410).....	790
making appropriations for support of government (L. 1894, chap. 654; repeals L. 1891, chap. 354, and L. 1893, chap. 338, § 89).....	793, 794
to establish veterinary college at Cornell university (L. 1894, chap. 153),	786
Adams, People v. (Case No. 54).....	173
Adkins, I. D., People v. (Case No. 3245).....	254
Adulterated food, laws of the several States relating to.....	747-750
vinegar, Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 3).....	767, 768
Adulteration of vinegar.....	32
Agricultural experiment stations	95-98
Agricultural law, 1893 (G. L., chap. 33; L. 1893, chap. 338)	753-783
1894	785-798
act to amend, relative to agricultural experiment stations (L. 1894, chap. 675, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, §§ 85, 87)	794-798
act to amend, relative to agricultural societies, etc. (L. 1894, chap. 640, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 91).....	792
amendment to, relating to condensed milk (L. 1894, chap. 143, amend- ing L. 1893, chap. 338, § 25).....	785
amendment to, relating to distribution of money for agricultural pur- poses (L. 1894, chap. 241, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, §§ 88, 89, and repealing L. 1887, chap. 479, § 6, and L. 1892, chap. 511).....	786-788
amendment to, relating to experiment stations (L. 1894, chap. 376, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 87).....	789, 790
adulterated vinegar (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 3)	767-768
dairy products (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 2)	760-767
diseases of domestic animals (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 4)	768, 771
general provisions (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 1).....	755-760
miscellaneous provisions (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5).....	771-780

Agricultural law — (*Continued*).

PAGE.

Penal Code and act to amend relative to violations of (L. 1894, chap. 426, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 26, and § 408a of Penal Code).....	791, 792
provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure relating to violations of (L. 1893, chap. 570; amends Code Crim. Proc. § 56, ¶ 35).....	783
provisions of Penal Code relating to violation of (Penal Code, § 408a).	783
Agricultural purposes, moneys appropriated for, 1893.....	106
Agricultural societies, financial reports of....	531-598
moneys appropriated to, for 1893	104, 105
Agricultural work at Cornell university, by J. G. Schurman	515-529
Agriculture, law relating to moneys appropriated for promotion of (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, §§ 88, 89)	776-780
Allen, William H., <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 238)	255
Analyses of milk, whey and cheese.....	340-346
Ande, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 18).....	183
Anderson, Andrew, <i>People v.</i>	290
Anderson, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 52).....	171
Anderson, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 56).....	173
Appendix	139
Appropriations recommended for 1894.....	106, 107
Armstrong, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1319-H)	177
Arnstien, Henry, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 3256)	254
Ayers, Wayland, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 211)	257

B.

Babcock test, description of apparatus and materials used in making,	444-446
detailed description of the method of using the	446-455
Bacon, George, <i>People v.</i> (Sample No. 3957).....	244
Bailey, D. K., <i>People v.</i>	290
Banta, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 3705)	193
Bartholomew, John, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. —).....	238
Beckman, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1313-H)	175
Bees, diseases among, law relating to (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 80)	772
Benedict, Wm. S., <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 2559).....	225
Berk, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1123-K).....	171
Berry, Fred. H., <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 71)	225
Bond, Mrs. Eliza, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. 3136)	234
Branding of cheese, and standard of cheese, of the several States.....	733
Brands, cheese.....	55-85
Brennan, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 2857)	200
Britting, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1311-H)	179
Brood, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 3547).....	198
Brown, James H., report of	227-240
Brown, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 30)	182
Bryant, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1310-H)	176
Buffalo, city of, receipts of milk by rail in.....	270, 271

	PAGE.
Burr, Henry, People v. (Label No. 3130).	235
Butler, Alanson, People v. (Label No. 3135)	234
Butter and cheese factories, list of	599-719
list of, in ninth division	274, 275
summary of, by counties	12, 13
by county and town	674-719
Butter, imitation, ninth division	265, 266
milk, condensed milk, cream and cheese, receipts and value of, in New York city for twelve years ending October 31, 1893	148-159
prosecution, fourth division	238
score at World's Fair for July	474-477
for June	466-473
for October	482-485
for September	478-481
standard of Oregon	733
Butts, Wm., People v. (Label No. 3137)	234

C.

Calkins, Frank, People v. (Label No. 3372)	236
Carey, John, People v. (Label No. 3132)	235
Carey, People v. (Case No. 1305-H)	170
Cayuga county, work in	260
Chapman, Fred., People v. (Label No. 3142)	234
Cheese brands	55-85
Cheese, butter and, made in factories in 1892, summary of, by counties	12, 13
summary of, by county and town	674-719
experiments, composition of green cheese in	379-393
composition of milk in	351-372
composition of whey in	373-378
general summary of results	421-427
influence of composition of milk on yield of cheese	411-420
loss of milk constituents in cheese-making	394-410
tabulated summary of results	427-429
factories, creameries and, ninth division	272-275
method of sampling milk at	442-444
investigations relating to the manufacture of	336-432
making, experiments in	297-335
fat in milk as a practical basis for determining the value of milk for	432-455
instruction in	49-54
score at World's Fair for July	490-492
for June	486-489
for October	498-500
for September	493-497
standard, and branding of cheese of the several States	733
summary of results relating to conditions of manufacture of	349
tabulated statement of conditions of manufacture of	347, 348

	PAGE.
Clemons, William, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 3441).....	49
Code of Criminal Procedure, provisions of, relating to violations of Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 570; amends Code Crim. Proc. § 56, ¶ 35),	783
Coffee, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1298-H).....	167
Colpe, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1135-K).....	181
Commissioner, report of.....	7-137
Composition of green cheese in cheese experiments.....	379-393
milk in cheese experiments.....	351-372
whey in cheese experiments.....	393-397
Convictions and penalties, ninth division.....	283
Coons, Abram, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 3454).....	47
Cook, Joseph, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. 4001).....	244
Cook, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 13).....	182
Cornell university.....	92-95
act to establish State veterinary college at (L. 1894, chap. 153).....	786
agricultural work at, by J. G. Schurman.....	515-529
law relating to experiment station at (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 87)..	776
law relating to State weather bureau at (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 86),	775
Correspondence relating to oleomargarine.....	25-29
Crocker, John, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. 2233).....	238
Crocker, John, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. 3376).....	237
Cross, James, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. 101).....	238
Cunningham, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 57).....	173

D.

Dairy products, Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 2).....	760-767
miscellaneous laws of the several States in relation to....	750-752
Dean, Fred, <i>People v.</i> (Label No. 3134).....	234
Delano, A. S., report of.....	282
Denison, W. C., <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 452).....	48
Department, divisions of .	7, 8
Derrick, Chas. E. & Son, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 451).....	48
Description of apparatus and materials used in making Babcock test..	444-446
Detailed description of the method of using the Babcock test.....	446-455
Detailed statement of expenses and disbursements of department..	108-136
Deuf, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 9).....	194
Dietrich, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 1124-K).....	170
Dion, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 18).....	193
Disease in fruit trees, prevention of...	88-90
Diseases of domestic animals, Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 4).....	768-771
Ditson, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 5).....	194
Divisions of department.....	7, 8
Doubtful samples, fourth division.....	233
Dressen, <i>People v.</i> (Case No. 3538).....	200

E.

	PAGE.
Edwards, People v. (Case No. 47)	168
Egan, Richard, People v. (Case No. 239).....	257
Eggleston, Mrs. Ada, People v. (Case No. 91).....	226
Experiments, cheese, composition of green cheese in....	379-393
composition of milk in.....	351-372
composition of whey in.....	373-378
general summary of results	421-427
influence of composition of milk on yield of cheese	411-420
loss of milk constituents in cheese-making.....	394-410
tabulated summary of results	427-429
in cheese-making.....	297-335
factories and analysis:	
Burleigh, J. F., factory, Oneida county.....	297-299
East Schuyler factory, Herkimer county.....	300, 301
Davis factory, Herkimer county.....	324, 325
Deansville factory, Oneida county.....	334
Fenner factory, Herkimer county.....	322, 323
Frankfort factory, Herkimer county.....	314, 315
Gold Medal factory, Herkimer county	316, 317
Gulph factory, Herkimer county	332, 333
Hinkley factory, Herkimer county	328, 329
Hubbardsville factory, Madison county	310, 311
Kast Bridge factory, Herkimer county	308, 309
Kellogg factory, Oneida county	312, 313
Maple Grove factory, Oneida county	318-321
Mohawk Valley factory, Herkimer county	304, 305
North Bay factory, Oneida county.....	302, 303
North Victory factory, Cayuga county.....	330, 331
Oyer factory, Herkimer county.....	326, 327
Solsville factory, Madison county.....	306, 307
V. and V. factory, Oneida county	335
Experiment station at Cornell university, law relating to agricultural	
(L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 87).....	776
at Geneva, law relating to agricultural (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 85).	774
Experiment stations, act to amend Agricultural Law relative to agri-	
cultural (L. 1894, chap. 675, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, §§ 85,	
87)	794-798
amendment to Agricultural Law relating to (L. 1894, chap. 376, amend-	
ing L. 1893, chap. 338, § 87).....	789, 790
agricultural	95-98

F.

Factories, butter and cheese, summary by county and town, 1892 ...	694-719
list of butter and cheese, 1892	599-719
Fairs, State and county	98-104
Fallerman, People v. (Case No. 3535).....	196

	PAGE.
Fat in milk as a practical basis for determining the value of milk for cheese-making	432-455
Fay, People v. (Case No. 86-F)	169
Ferguson, People v. (Case No. 1307-H)	172
Fifth division, milk prosecutions	243-245
Financial reports of agricultural societies	531-598
Fines collected, ninth division	283, 284
imposed, fourth division	239
tenth division	291
First division, milk cases in	47-49
oleomargarine work in	19-22
Foley, John H., report of	258-262
Foley, People v. (Case No. 89-F)	169
Foley, People v. (Case No. 1134-K)	181, 182, 183
Food, adulterated, laws of the several States relating to	747-750
Fourth division, butter prosecutions in	238
doubtful samples	233
fines imposed	239
milk prosecutions	234-238
vinegar case (People v. Girard)	35-42
vinegar prosecutions	238
Fruit trees, prevention of disease in	88-90
law relating to (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 82)	773
Fuller, Alfred, People v. (Label No. 3363)	235

G.

General provisions, Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 1)	755-760
General summary of results, cheese experiments	421-427
Geneva, law relating to agricultural experiment station at (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 85)	774
Gimple, People v. (Case No. 3545)	197
Girard, Anthony, People v. (Label No. 590)	238
Girard, People v. (vinegar case, fourth division)	35-42
Godley, People v. (Case No. 2892)	200
Government, act making appropriation for support of (L. 1894, chap. 654; repeals L. 1891, chap. 354, and L. 1893, chap. 338, § 89)	793
Graham, People v. (Case No. 1126-K)	175

H.

Hamilton & Jones, People v. (Case No. 224)	256
Hamilton, William, People v. (Case No. 225)	256
Harvey, Joseph, People v.	290
Haynes, Jackson, People v.	291
Henderson, M. J., report of	512-514
Horton, A. H., People v. (Case No. 2550)	225

	PAGE.
House, T. H., People v. (Label No. 3374)	237
Howland, John, People v. (Label No. 3373)	236
Howland, John, People v. (Label No. 3375)	238
Hupp, People v. (Case No. 10).....	193

I.

Imitation butter, ninth division	265, 266
Influence of composition of milk on yield of cheese, cheese experiments	411-420
Inspection of milk at railroad stations and steamboat landings	202-205
Instruction in cheese-making.....	49-54
Investigations relating to the manufacture of cheese.....	336-432
“Ives Pool Fund,” act making an appropriation for the disbursement of (L. 1894, chap. 410)	790

J.

Johnson, People v. (Case No. 894-F).....	174
Johntra, People v. (Case No. 3541).....	199
July, butter score at World's Fair for.....	474-477
cheese score at World's Fair for.....	490-492
June, butter score at World's Fair for	466-473
cheese score at World's Fair for.....	486-489

K.

Kempen, People v. (Case No. 3544)....	197
Kinney, T. N., People v. (Label No. 592)	238
Kirk, People v. (Case No. 1306-H).....	183
Koch, People v. (Case No. 3531).....	196
Krackman, People v. (Case No. 3542)	198
Kroos, People v. (Case No. 46)	194
Kroos, People v. (Case No. 50).....	195

L.

Lamon, People v. (Case No. 1321-H).....	176
Langdon, Egbert, People v. (Sample No. —)	243
Lange, People v. (Case No. 1403) ...	179
Law, Agricultural, act to amend, relative to agricultural experiment stations (L. 1894, chap. 675, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, §§ 85, 87)	794-798
act to amend, relative to agricultural societies, etc. (L. 1894, chap. 640, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 91)	792
adulterated vinegar (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 3).....	767, 768
and Penal Code, act to amend, relative to violations of (L. 1894, chap. 426, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 26, and § 408a of Penal Code).....	791, 792

Law, agricultural — (*Continued*).

PAGE.

amendment to, relating to condensed milk (L. 1894, chap. 143, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 25).....	785
relating to distribution of money for agricultural purposes (L. 1894, chap. 241, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, §§ 88, 89, and repealing L. 1887, chap. 479, § 6, and L. 1892, chap. 511)	786-788
relating to experiment stations (L. 1894, chap. 376, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 87).....	789, 790
dairy products (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 2).....	760-767
diseases of domestic animals (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 4).....	768-771
general provisions (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 1).....	755-760
provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure relating to violations of (L. 1893, chap. 570, § 56, ¶ 35)	783
provisions of Penal Code relating to violations of (Penal Code, § 408a),	783
proposed federal, relating to oleomargarine	31
relating to agricultural experiment station at Cornell university (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 87)	776
at Geneva (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 85).....	774
relating to diseases among bees (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 80)	772
relating to moneys appropriated for promotion of agriculture (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, §§ 88, 89).....	776-780
relating to prevention of disease in fruit trees (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 82).....	773
relating to State weather bureau, Cornell university (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 86)	775
Laws, Agricultural, 1893 (G. L., chap. 33 ; L. 1893, chap. 338).....	753-783
1894.....	785-798
miscellaneous, of the several States, in relation to dairy products..	750-752
of the several States relating to adulterated food, etc	747-750
relating to milk	727-732
relating to oleomargarine, butterine, artificial, adulterated or imitation butter and cheese	734-744
relating to vinegar.....	745-747
repealed, schedule of, 1893 (L. 1893, chap. 332)	784
schedule of, 1894	798
Legislative resolutions in regard to proposed federal law relating to oleomargarine	31, 32
Lennon, People v. (Case No. 1318-H.).....	178
Levalley, John, People v. (Sample No. —)	243
Lincoln, People v. (Case No. 17)	180
List of butter and cheese factories, by counties, 1892:	
Albany county	600
Allegany county.....	600-604
Broome county	604, 605
Cattaraugus county.	605-611
Cayuga county	611, 612
Chautauqua county	612-616

List of butter and cheese factories, by counties, 1892 — (*Continued*).

	PAGE.
Chemung county	616-618
Chenango county.....	618-620
Clinton county.....	621, 622
Columbia county	622
Cortland county.....	622-624
Delaware county.....	624, 625
Dutchess county.....	625
Erie county	625-628
Essex county	629
Franklin county.....	629-631
Fulton county	631, 632
Herkimer county	633-638
Jefferson county	638-644
Lewis county.....	644-648
Livingston county	649
Madison county.....	649-652
Monroe county.....	652, 653
Montgomery county	653-655
Niagara county.....	655
Oneida county.....	655-662
Onondaga county	663, 664
Ontario county	664
Orange county,.....	665
Orleans county	665
Oswego county	665-670
Otsego county	670-675
Rensselaer county	675
St. Lawrence county	675-684
Schenectady county.....	684
Schoharie county.....	684
Schuyler county.....	685
Steuben county.....	685-687
Sullivan county.....	687, 688
Tompkins county.....	688, 689
Warren county.....	689
Washington county.....	689, 690
Wayne county.....	690, 691
Wyoming county.....	691-693
Yates county	693
ninth division.....	274, 275
Livingston county, work in	261
Lohmann, People v. (Case No. 8).....	180
Lohmann, People v. (Case No. 18).....	193
Looker, Frank, People v. (Label No. 3364).....	236
Lopez, People v. (Case No. 1315-H).....	178
Loss of milk constituents in cheese-making, cheese experiments	394-410

M.

	PAGE.
McAlliff, David, People v. (Case No. 3234).....	254
McCabe, People v. (Case No. 90-F)	175
McCarthy, People v. (Case No. 3540)	199
McDonough, People v. (Case No. 1120-K)	170
McIntosh, People v. (Case No. 1400).....	184
McKeever, People v. (Case No. 1320-H).....	177
McMahon, James W., report of.....	286-292
Manufacture of cheese, investigations relating to the	336-432
summary of results relating to conditions of.....	349
Markham, J. H., People v. (Label No. 3131)	235
Marsh, Isaac, People v. (Case No. 235)	255
Masters, John, People v. (Case No. 842)	257
Matteson, Samuel, People v. (Label No. 3368).....	237
Mead, People v. (Case No. 1303-H.).....	168
Mericle, Erastus, People v. (Case No. 2962)	224
Merrill, People v. (Case No. 87-F.).....	169
Message from the governor in relation to oleomargarine.....	15
Method of sampling milk at cheese factories.	442-444
Metscher, People v. (Case No. 26)	194
Meyer, People v. (Case No. 3).....	195
Meyer, People v. (Case No. 45)	192
Meyer, People v. (Case No. 2843).....	198
Milk	44-47
cases in first division.....	47-49
composition of, in cheese experiments.. ..	351-372
condensed, amendment to Agricultural Law relating to (L. 1894, chap. 143, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 25).....	785
inspectors of, at railroad stations and steamboat landings.....	202-205
laws of the several States relating to.....	727-732
ninth division	266-272
prosecutions, fifth division.....	243-245
fourth division	231-238
second division.....	190-202
sixth division.....	254-257
third division.....	224-226
receipts of, by rail in city of Buffalo.....	270, 271
by railroad in New York city for year ending September 30, 1893.....	205-217
report of work in, third division.....	220-224
second division, work in	185-190
standard, of the several States	725-727
ninth division	276-281
table showing relation of fat and casein in, of different herds ...	366-368
whey and cheese, analyses of	340-346
Miller, John A., Ph. D., report of.....	276-281
Mills, Wm. E., People v. (Case No. 2960)	224

	PAGE.
Mitchael, People v. (Case No. 1308-H).....	171
Mitchell, People v. (Case No. 55).....	174
Miscellaneous laws of the several States in relation to dairy products..	750-752
Miscellaneous provisions, Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5),	771-780
Moneys appropriated for agricultural purposes, 1893	106
Moneys appropriated to agricultural societies for 1893	104, 105
Monroe county, work in	261
Moore, C. D., report of.. ..	241-245
Mott, People v. (Case No. 21)	181
Moule, John B., People v. (Case No. 2961)	224
Muller, People v. (Case No. 19)	195
Myers, William, People v. (Case No. 3440).....	48
Myre, Edwin, People v. (Label No. 3365)	236

N.

Names and official addresses of agriculture, dairy and food commissioners of the several States.....	723, 724
Nelson, Amos, People v. (Case No. 2995)	225
New law relating to oleomargarine (L. 1893, chap. 364).....	16
New York State butter and cheese score, World's Fair	466-500
Nickland, People v. (Case No. 2844).....	198
Ninth division, cheese factories and creameries	272-275
convictions and penalties.....	283
fines collected.....	283, 284
imitation butter.....	265, 266
list of butter and cheese factories in	274, 275
milk	266-272
milk standard	276-281
work in.....	284, 285
vinegar.....	281, 282
Novalk, People v. (Case No. 3554)	197

O.

O'Connor, People v. (Case No. 1122-K)	170
O'Connor, People v. (Case No. 1300-H)	167
October, butter score at World's Fair for	482-485
cheese score at World's Fair for	498-500
Oest, People v. (Case No. 3539).	199
Oleomargarine	14
butterine, artificial, adulterated or imitation butter and cheese, laws of the several States relating to.....	734-744
correspondence relating to.....	25-29
in public institutions.....	733
legislative resolutions in regard to proposed federal law relating to	31, 32
message from the governor in relation to.....	15

Oleomargarine — (*Continued*).

	PAGE.
new law relating to (L. 1893, chap. 364).....	16
proposed federal law relating to.....	31
prosecutions, second division..	167-184
report of work in, second division .	161-167
statement of manufacturers, etc., second division.....	146, 147
third division.....	219
work in, first division.....	19-22
Ontario county, work in	261
Oregon, butter standard of.....	733
O'Reilly, People v. (Case No. 1312-H.)	176

P.

Parker, People v. (Case No. 2)	192
Parker, Peter H., report of	246-257
Peer, George, People v. (Case No. 210)	256
Peirson, John, People v.....	291
Penal Code, Agricultural Law and, act to amend, relative to violation of (L. 1894, chap. 426, amending L. 1893, chap. 338, § 26, and § 408a of Penal Code).....	791, 792
provisions of, relating to violations of Agricultural Law (Penal Code, § 408a)	788
Pepper, People v. (Case No. 2)	177
Perry, A. J., People v. (Case No. 236)	255
Perry, J. Wesley, People v. (Sample No. 3956)	244
Platte, People v. (Case No. 1125-K).....	174
Prevention of disease in fruit trees.....	88-90
Proposed federal law relating to oleomargarine.....	31
Prosecution, butter, fourth division	238
Prosecutions, milk, fifth division.....	243-245
milk, fourth division.....	234-238
second division.....	190-202
sixth division.....	254-257
third division.....	224-226
oleomargarine, second division.....	167-184
tenth division	290, 291
vinegar, fourth division.....	238
Pryor, People v. (Case No. 1137-K). ..	181
Public institutions, oleomargarine, etc., in..	733
Purrington, B. C., People v. (Label No. 3367)	237

Q.

Quigley, Michael, report of	502-511
-----------------------------------	---------

R.

Rawson, Lewis, People v. (Label No. 3133).....	235
Raven, People v. (Case No. 1136-K)	180

PAGE.

Receipts and value of butter, milk, condensed milk, cream and cheese in New York city for twelve years ending October 31, 1893.....	148-159
Receipts of milk by rail in city of Buffalo.....	270, 271
in New York city for year ending September 30, 1893	205-217
Reinhardt, People v. (Case No. 1132-K).....	178
Report of James H. Brown.....	227-240
Commissioner	7-137
A. S. Delano	282
John H. Foley.....	258-262
M. J. Henderson.....	512-514
James W. McMahon	286-292
John A. Miller, Ph. D,.....	276-281
C. D. Moore	241-245
Peter H. Parker	246-257
Michael Quigley.....	502-511
George A. Smith	293-501
F. D. Tuthill	219-226
B. F. Van Valkenburgh.....	141-218
work at World's Fair	455-501
in second division (milk)	185-190
(oleomargarine).....	161-167
third division (milk)	220-224
George J. Zillig.....	263-285
Reports, financial, of agricultural societies.....	531-598
Richardson, Spencer, People v. (Label No. 3371)	236
Rowley, D. F., People v.	290
Ryan, People v. (Case No. 3548).....	197

S.

Samples, doubtful, fourth division	233
Schebela, People v. (Case No. 1302-H.).....	168
Schedule of laws repealed, 1893 (L. 1893, chap. 332).....	784
1894.....	798
Schmidt, People v. (Case No. 50).....	168
Schmidt, People v. (Case No. 2888).....	201
Schmidt, People v. (Case No. 3546).....	196
Scholes, People v. (Case No. 58).....	179
Schurman, J. G., agricultural work at Cornell university.....	515-529
Second division, milk prosecutions in.....	190-202
milk, work in	185-190
oleomargarine, statement of manufacturers, etc.....	146, 147
work in	161-167
prosecutions.....	167-184
stables	145, 146
Seneca county, work in.	262
September, butter score at World's Fair for.....	478-481
cheese score at World's Fair for.....	493-497

	PAGE.
Shant, W. H., People v. (Label No. 595).....	239
Shoemaker, People v. (Case No. 1309-H)	174
Sixth division, milk prosecutions.....	254-257
work in	247-254
Smith, George A., report of.....	293-501
Smith, People v. (Case No. 1).....	180
Squire, People v. (Case No. 1402)	172
Stables, second division	145, 146
Standard, butter, of Oregon	733
cheese, and branding of cheese, of the several States	733
milk, of the several States	725-727
ninth division	276-281
vinegar, of the several States.. ..	744, 745
State fair and county fairs	98-104
Statement, detailed, of expenses and disbursements of department... ..	108-136
tabulated, of conditions of manufacture of cheese.... ..	347, 348
relating to persons, factories, etc.....	338, 339
State weather bureau	86-88
at Cornell university, law relating to (L. 1893, chap. 338, art. 5, § 86)..	775
Steckel, People v. (Case No. 1121-K)	184
Stewart, People v. (Case No. 53)	172
Summary of butter and cheese made in factories, 1892, by counties.....	12-13
by county and town	694-719
Summary of results relating to condition of manufacture of cheese	349
Sundstrom, People v. (Case No. 1401).....	172

T.

Table showing number of entries and scores for butter and cheese at World's Fair (States and Canada).....	457-460
Table showing relation of fat and casein in milk of different herds...	366-368
Tabulated statement of conditions of manufacture of cheese.....	347, 348
relating to persons, factories, etc	338, 339
Tabulated summary of results, cheese experiments.....	427-429
Tenhazen, John, People v.....	291
Tenth division, fines.....	291
prosecutions	290, 291
Third division, milk prosecutions.....	224-226
oleomargarine	219
report of work (milk).....	220-224
Trephagen, Lyman, People v.....	291
Tuthill, F. D., report of.....	219-226

U.

Unadilla Milk and Cream Association, People v. (Case No. 3258).....	255
---	-----

V.

	PAGE.
Van Valkenburgh, B. F., report of.....	141-218
Vanwie, John, People v. (Label No. 3129).....	235
Veeder, H. W., People v. (Case No. 3455).....	48
Veterinary college, State, act to establish, at Cornell university (L. 1894, chap. 153).....	786
Veterinary service.....	90-92
Vinegar, adulterated, Agricultural Law (L. 1893, chap. 333, art. 3)...	767, 768
adulteration of.....	32
case (People v. Girard), fourth division.....	35-42
laws of the several States relating to	745-747
ninth division.....	281, 282
prosecutions, fourth division.....	238
standard of the several States	744, 745

W.

Wallace, Wm. E., People v.....	290
Warmbold, People v. (Case No. 28).....	192
Warring, Sol., People v. (Label No. 3370).....	237
Wayne county, work in.....	262
Weather bureau, State.....	86-88
Weber, People v. (Case No. 1133-K).....	176
West, George, People v. (Sample No. 2211).....	245
Whey, composition of, in cheese experiments.....	373-378
White, John E., People v. (Case No. 3121).....	226
White, People v. (Case No. 13).....	182
Wiegard, People v. (Case No. 1322-H).....	183
Wilford, People v. (Case No. 893-F).....	179
Williams, George, People v	290
Williams, L. O., People v. (Case No. 216)	256
Winks, Antoine, People v. (Label No. 3369).....	236
Wittenbeck, John, People v. (Label No. 3377)	237
Work in Cayuga county	260
Livingston county	261
Monroe county	261
ninth division.....	284, 285
oleomargarine, first division	19-22
Ontario county.....	261
Seneca county.....	262
sixth division.....	247-254
Wayne county	262
Yates county.....	262
World's Fair, butter score for July at.....	474-477
for June at.....	466-473
for October at	482-485
for September at	478-481

World's Fair — (<i>Continued</i>).	PAGE.
cheese score for July at.....	490-492
for June at.....	486-489
for October at.....	498-500
for September at.....	495-497
New York State butter and cheese score	466-500
report of work done at.....	455-501
table showing number of entries and scores for butter and cheese at (States and Canada).....	457-460

Y.

Yates county, work in	262
-----------------------------	-----

Z.

Zillig, George J., report of.....	263-285
Zimon, People v. (Case No. 23).....	195

INDEX

TO

ASSEMBLY DOCUMENTS.

1894.

A.

	No.
Adjutant-General, report of.....	82
Assembly, list of members of.	1, 31

B.

Binghamton State Hospital, report of	8
Board of Mediation and Arbitration, report of	75
Bureau of Statistics of Labor, report of.....	101

C.

Communications:

Chamber of Commerce, New York, relative to rapid transit facilities,	60
Comptroller, relating to tax on collateral inheritance	25
Fred. C. Schraub, commissioner of agriculture.....	32
Governor, calling attention of Legislature to suggestions in annual message not acted upon.....	59
Governor, relative to maintenance of Adirondack park	62
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Board of Managers	24

E.

Election contests:

Ablett v. Douglas.....	43,	50
Conklin v. McGuire	15,	47
Dwyer v. Plant, petition and proceedings.....		91
Friday v. Graham.....	13, 30,	36
Jules O'Brien, petition of		33
Kneeland v. Hughes.....	14, 34, 46,	48
McGuire v. Conkling, proceedings of committee		37
Pasfield v. Melody, petition and memoranda.....		92

F.

Factory Inspector, report of.....	No. 42
Forest Commission, report of	24

G.

Governor's message.....	2
Governor, communication from, relative to maintenance of Adirondack park	62
calling attention of Legislature to suggestions in annual message not acted upon.....	59

I.

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	63
--	----

K.

Kneeland v. Hughes	14, 34, 46, 48
--------------------------	----------------

M.

Members of Assembly, list of.	1, 31
Memorial of commission appointed to consider consolidation of municipalities about New York.....	19
Meteorological Bureau and Weather Service, report of.....	100

N.

New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, N. Y	93
New York State Agricultural Society, proceedings of	94

P.

Pardons, reprieves and commutations of sentence granted by the Governor,	80
Petition of Daniel Menzie, relative to lands in Livingston county	35
Privileges and elections, sub-committee on, investigating contested election cases from New York and Richmond counties.....	73, 81

Q.

Quarantine, report of the Commissioners and Health Officers.....	90
--	----

R.

Reports:

Ablett v. Douglas, minority report	53
Adjutant-General.....	29, 82
Agent of Comptroller, on charitable institutions.....	17
American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	71
Binghamton State Hospital	8
Board of Mediation and Arbitration.....	75
Buffalo State Hospital	54
Burnham Industrial Farm	28
Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	101

Reports — (*Continued*).

	No.
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	65
Children's Aid Society	86
Civil Service Commission	74
Conrad Poppenhusen Association	51
Commission to designate points occupied by N. Y. State troops at Chattanooga, in 1863.....	38
Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Arts	70
Committee on Agriculture, appointed to visit New Jersey to inspect road system	58
Committee on the Judiciary. on the question as to whether Mr. Schil- linger voted to reconsider vote on bill introduced by Mr. Sulzer	61
Comptroller of Sailors Snug Harbor.....	68
Commissioners of Agriculture	98
Commissioners of Fisheries	40
Commissioners of Pilots	27
Commissioners of the Niagara Reservation	76
Commissioners of Quarantine and Health Officers	90
Commission in Lunacy, relative to supplies for State Hospitals.....	87
Comptroller, on Canals.....	4
Comptroller, on the Expenditures of the Canals.....	79
Comptroller, report of.	3
Factory Inspectors.....	44
Forest Commission, special.....	22
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	63
Meteorological Bureau and Weather Service.....	100
Middletown State Hospital ..	9
Mining Inspector	88
New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.....	93
New York Catholic Protectory	83
New York Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, N. Y.	57
New York Infant Asylum.....	49
New York Institution for the Blind.....	6
New York State Institution for the Blind, report of Trustees and Officers of.....	78
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	11
New York State Reformatory, at Elmira... ..	84
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	7
Northern N. Y. Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	69
Secretary of State on Pauperism	72
Secretary of State on Statistics of Crime.	85
Society for the Protection of Catholic Children in the city of Buffalo, financial	52
St. Joseph's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, N. Y.....	64
State Commission in Lunacy	97
State Board of Charities, relative to management of State Reformatory at Elmira.....	89

Reports — (*Continued*).

	No.
State Board of Health.....	99
State Library.....	96
St. Lawrence State Hospital, managers of	16
State Board of Pharmacy	23
State Engineer and Surveyor.....	21
Superintendent of Banks	10, 55
Superintendent of Banks, relative to building and mutual loan corporations and co-operative loan associations ...	77
Superintendent of Banks, relative to savings banks	45
Superintendent of Insurance.....	41
Superintendent of Onondaga Salt Springs.....	56
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	42
Superintendent of Public Works	12
Superintendent of Public Works on trade and tonnage of canals.....	67
Superintendent of State Prisons	66
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, board of managers	39
Wadsworth Library	26
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes.....	95
Willard State Hospital... ..	18

S.

Schillinger, report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the question as to whether Mr. Schillinger voted to reconsider vote on bill introduced by Mr. Sulzer.....	61
Standing committees, list of.....	20
State Board of Health.....	99
State Board of Pharmacy	23
State Engineer and Surveyor.....	21
State Library.....	96
Superintendent of Banks.....	10, 55

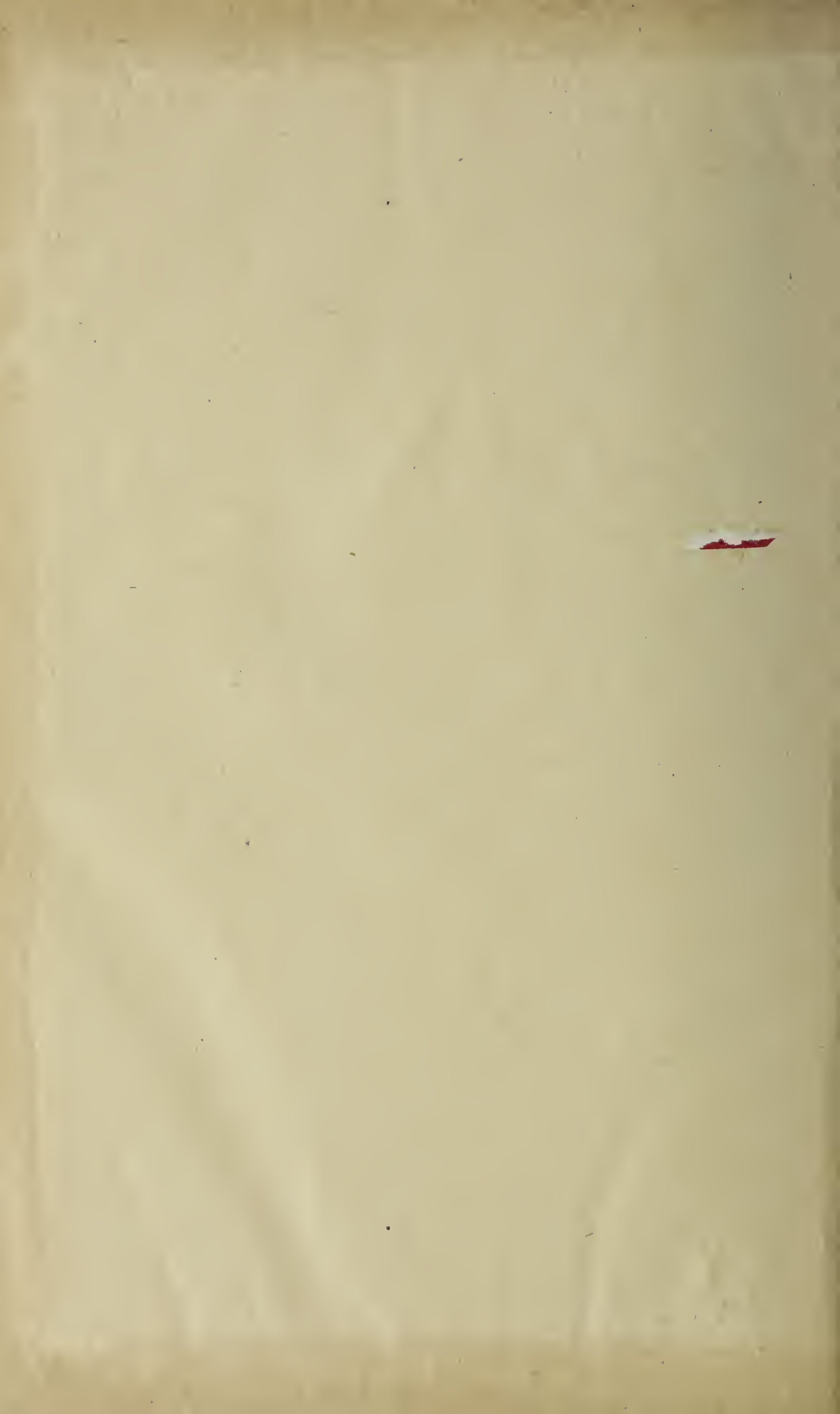
T.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, report of board of managers of	39
--	----

W.

Wyoming Benevolent Institution.....	5
-------------------------------------	---

de on
-st-



CONTENTS

PART 1—STATE SYSTEM

CHAPTER 1

	PAGE
.....	5
provided for public insane.....	6
ings counties exempt	7
tion recommended.....	11
.....	12
aries	13
estimates.....	19
hospital trustees with commission.....	20
imate.....	21
asurer's report.....	51
accommodations for the insane.....	72

CHAPTER 2

itions for state hospitals.....	75
ertificate of capacity of Hudson River state hospital.....	76
Accommodations for estimated increase....	77
Table of appropriations.....	78
Statement of appropriations from 1870 to 1892	83

CHAPTER 3

Transportation of the insane	97
Reasonable expenses allowed.....	98
Rules to be observed.....	99
Trained attendants.....	101
Portion of expense borne by county.....	102
Circular to town supervisors.....	103
Institution for criminal insane.....	104
Order of transfer to Matteawan state hospital.....	105

CHAPTER 4

State hospital districts.....	107
Assignment of counties.....	107
Statute governing districts.....	109

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 5

The clinical teaching of insanity in public hospitals	
Circular letter.....	

CHAPTER 6

Improved medical service.....	
Rule for appointment of medical officers.....	
Effect of rule.....	
Recommendations for appointment of medical in	
Adoption of recommendations by civil service com	
Regulations for appointment of medical internes a	
physicians	
Appointment of pathologist recommended.....	

CHAPTER 7

Aliens and non-residents in state hospitals.	
Register of insane	
Agents to secure reimbursement.....	

CHAPTER 8

Reimbursing and private patients	
Fraud practised	
Rate of maintenance	
Practice of receiving private patients into state hospitals not	
mended	

CHAPTER 9

Patients without friends or relatives	124
Table showing number not visited	124

CHAPTER 10

Admission of idiots to state hospitals.....	125
Special provision for idiots.....	126

CHAPTER 11

Salaries of resident officers	127
Inequality of salaries.....	127
Fixing salaries.....	129

CHAPTER 12

Equalization of wages	131
Uniform basis.....	131

CONTENTS

vii

CHAPTER 13

	PAGE
employés	133
and discharge.....	133
ility	134

CHAPTER 14

insané to state care	135
perintendents of poor	135

CHAPTER 15

nable idiots.....	140
stitution	141
Oneida county recommended	142

CHAPTER 16

hospital.....	143
by conduct investigations.....	143
nt	145
requested	146
agement.....	147
erations.	148
Comptroller's agent.....	149
nce in purchase of supplies.....	150
t employés	154
investigation.....	155
ate of capacity	156
sion of responsibility	157

CHAPTER 17

Rochester state hospital annual report	158
Managers	159
Treasurer	161
Superintendent.....	163
Steward.....	167
Matron.....	169
Supervisor	171

CHAPTER 18

Matteawan state hospital	172
Organic act	173

CHAPTER 19

Review of state hospitals	179
Utica state hospital.....	179
General operations.....	179
Improvements.....	179

Review of state hospitals — (*Continued*)Utica state hospital — (*Continued*)

Recoveries and deaths

Resident officers

Subordinate employés

Staple articles of supply

General cost

Appropriations required

Willard state hospital

General operations

New buildings

Improvements

Recoveries and deaths

Resident officers

Subordinate employés

Staple articles of supply

General cost

Appropriations required

Hudson River state hospital

General operations

Eight new cottages

Improvements

Recoveries and deaths

Resident officers

Non-resident officers

Subordinate employés

Staple articles of supply

General cost

Appropriations required

Middletown state homœopathic hospital

General operations

Table of statistics

New buildings

Improvements

Treatment

Recoveries and deaths

Resident officers

Subordinate employés

Staple articles of supply

General cost

Appropriations required

Buffalo state hospital

General operations

New buildings

Improvements

Recoveries and deaths

Resident officers

220

223

223

224

224

225

226

227

228

231

232

233

235

235

235

237

237

Continued)	
Continued)	
	PAGE
.....	238
.....	241
.....	242
.....	244
.....	244
.....	244
.....	247
.....	248
.....	249
.....	249
.....	252
.....	253
.....	253
.....	260
.....	260
.....	261
.....	261
.....	262
.....	263
.....	264
.....	267
.....	268
.....	269
.....	270
.....	270
.....	270
.....	271
.....	271
.....	272
.....	273
.....	275
.....	277
.....	278
Matteawan state hospital	279
General operations	279
Title changed	279
Legal proceedings	279
Improvements	280
Recoveries and deaths	282
Resident officers	283
Subordinate employés	283
Staple articles of supply	286
General cost	287
Appropriations required	289

Review of state hospitals — (*Continued*)

General review	
Operations of state hospital system	
Medical service	
Employés	
Fuel	
Lights	
Recoveries	
Deaths	
Table of cost	

PART 2—EXEMPTED COUNTY

CHAPTER 20

Recommendation of commission	
New York county	
Separation of departments	
New York city asylums.	
Kings county.	
Legal proceedings	
Rules and regulations of New York city asylums	
Special reports ; city and county asylums	
General remarks	
New York city	
General operations	
Farm products	
Recoveries and deaths	367
Resident officers	367
Subordinate employés	372
General cost	374
Kings county asylums	375
General operations	375
Recoveries and deaths	377
Resident officers	377
Subordinate employés	378
General cost	383
General review	385
Medical service	385
Maintenance	385
Recoveries	385
Deaths	385

ED PRIVATE ASYLUM SYSTEM

CHAPTER 22

	PAGE
ate asylums	389
.....	390
ttorney-general	390
.....	399

CHAPTER 24

private asylums	415
.....	415
m.....	415
ons.....	415
d deaths	416
cers.....	417
e employés	417
reat.	421
operations.....	421
es and deaths	422
officers.....	422
nate employés	423
firmary	424
al operations.....	424
overies and deaths	424
resident officers . . .	425
Subordinate employés	425
ng Island home	427
General operations	427
Recoveries and deaths	429
Resident officers	429
Subordinate employés	430
Brigham hall	431
General operations.....	431
Recoveries and deaths	432
Resident officers	433
Subordinate employés	433
St. Vincent's retreat	436
General operations...	436
Recoveries and deaths.....	436
Resident officers.....	437
Subordinate employés	437
Sanford hall.....	438
General operations.....	438
Recoveries and deaths	438
Resident officers....	439
Subordinate employés.....	439

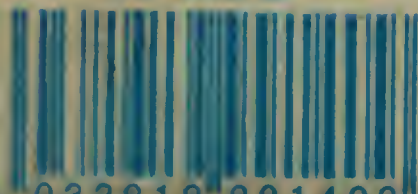
Special reports ; licensed private asylums — (*Conti*

Dr Wells' sanitarium	
General operations.....	
Recoveries and deaths	
Resident officers	
Subordinate employés	
Dr Combes' sanitarium.....	
General operations .	
Recoveries and deaths	
Resident officers	
Subordinate employés	
Dr Choate's home.....	
General operations	
Recoveries and deaths	
Resident officers	
Subordinate employés	
Dr Parsons' home.....	
General operations...	
Movement of population	
Recoveries and deaths	
Resident officers	
Subordinate employés	
Glenmary	
General operations.....	
Recoveries and deaths	
Resident officers	
Subordinate employés'...	
Falkirk	
General operations...	
Recoveries and deaths	
Resident officers	454
Subordinate employés	454
Vernon house	456
General operations	456
Recoveries and deaths	456
Resident officers.....	457
Subordinate employés	457
Breezehurst terrace.....	459
General operations.....	459
Recoveries and deaths	460
Resident officers.....	460
Subordinate employés	461
Waldemere	462
General operations.....	462
Recoveries and deaths	463
Resident officers	464
Subordinate employés	464



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